

FOR RELEASE: 5/9/67
TUESDAY AM'S

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
ON RECEIPT OF HISTADRUT HUMANITARIAN AWARD
MAY 8, 1967

I am honored to receive this award, most of all because it comes from people I greatly admire and respect.

I have always thought that the highest form of humanitarianism - humanitarianism that transcends mere charity - is helping others to help themselves. It is doing things with people, rather than for them. And that is the kind that both the American and Israeli labor movements have always practiced.

Through the Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative and Labor Studies, which has rightly enjoyed the generous support of American labor, Histadrut has been helping the peoples of other lands to organize for their own welfare and that of their nations.

The building of such democratic institutions as trade unions and cooperatives is an essential part of nation-building - and nation-building is the greatest undertaking of our times.

I am afraid that many Americans never stop to think that we also are engaged in nation-building in our own country.

For the building of a nation is something that must not and cannot stop, if that nation is to survive and grow. And this is especially so for Americans.

For, as Herman Melville wrote:

"We are the pioneers of the world - the advance guard sent on through the wilderness of untried things to break a new path."

Yes, the best days of America are yet to come.

I have never been one to hark back to the "good old days" - days, as you and I know, that were very far from good for the working people of America.

I much prefer the good new days - the days that are here, and the days we are building for tomorrow.

Nation-building goes by many names. Here it sometimes goes under the label of the Great Society.

In the past it has gone under such labels as the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the New Frontier.

But the meaning is the same, no matter what the label.

Purging our nation of poverty...cleaning up our slums... assuring every child the opportunity to all the education he can put to use...making every American, regardless of race, creed, or color, a first-class citizen of this country - this is as much nation-building as what we are doing in Africa, in Asia, and Latin America.

And the great majority of our people are rising to the challenge.

I see it most of all in the eagerness and enthusiasm with which young Americans are responding to every opportunity for voluntary service to their fellow-men.

But there are some people who are not privileged to share this vision.

There are some who think it is heresy to add anything to what has already been built.

There are others who want to knock off a few of the building blocks, or even the keystone of the arch.

And that is the problem I want to share with you tonight.

Unless we come to grips with it, we may see some of the basic programs of the Great Society starved of funds, and some of its most promising innovations cut off altogether.

Some people never feel comfortable except where the inaction is. Progress, even if it be so gradual as to be imperceptible, alarms and disturbs them. Their watchwords are: "Not now...some other time...better still, never."

And, right now, their chosen alibi is the war in Vietnam.

They are grievously mistaken.

This nation, with its Gross National Product running over three-quarters of a trillion dollars a year, can afford to extend freedom at home at the same time that it defends it abroad. And it must.

I think it would be scandalous if the many of our brave soldiers who came from our slums returned to find them just as they were, or even worse.

And we can hardly expect our Negro Americans, who have performed so valiantly in this war, to take a backseat in the opportunity bus.

I think those of us at home have a duty to make this nation of ours worthy of the heroism the compassion, and the sacrifice of our young men in Vietnam.

That is the President's firm belief. And that is why, for example, he is not cutting back the war on poverty.

Instead, he is recommending almost 26 billion dollars for programs directly aiding the poor in the coming fiscal year, an increase of 3.6 billion dollars over the current fiscal year.

I believe he has the people with him.

In the beginning the war on poverty did not command overwhelming support.

It was new, it was untried, it was controversial.

Therefore it was not surprising that a public opinion poll last September - just eight months ago - showed that only a third of the American people considered the war on poverty a success.

The latest public opinion poll shows, however, that fully 60 per cent of the American people want the poverty war expanded or at least continued on its present scale.

The reason for this new public support is clear.

I believe it is because people are beginning to see results - not only nationally but right at home in their own communities.

The war on poverty includes the great social programs launched by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, such as Social Security, The National Labor Relations Act, and the minimum wage.

It includes, too, the full employment economic policy of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations - a policy which has created an environment in which business, labor and agriculture could work together to achieve a sustained economic growth unprecedented in our history.

The war on poverty includes Medicare, the Appalachian Regional Development Program, the Economic Development Administration, and the new federal programs for elementary and secondary schools.

What have these programs and policies achieved?

- +Five million more Americans are at work today than were at work a year ago.
- +Wages are the highest in our history and unemployment is at its lowest point in 13 years.
- +More than one million persons are receiving job training under federal programs, compared to none only six years ago.
- +Of the six million young Americans in college today, one million are there because of federal assistance.
- +More than 3.5 million elderly Americans have already received assistance under Medicare.
- +The war on poverty has created 11 hundred community action agencies, serving half the nation's poor and touching all the 50 most poverty-afflicted metropolitan areas.
- +It has enlisted more than 86 thousand citizens for Community Action boards, more than one-third of them from the poor.
- +It has helped prepare 1.4 million pre-schoolers for the first grade through the Head Start program.
- +It has given work and training to 9 hundred thousand young people through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- +It has helped 25 thousand high school youngsters through the slum-to-college Upward Bound Program.
- +It has graduated 50 thousand young people from residential Job Corps centers, with 35 thousand more now in training in 119 centers.
- +It has utilized 5 thousand senior citizens as "foster grandparents" to 10 thousand children in public and private institutions.

There are 7 million fewer people living in poverty than there were 6 years ago.

Then the poor amounted to almost 21 per cent of their people - today they are less than 16 per cent.

It is your job and mine to see that public support for these accomplishments in the war on poverty get translated into votes by the representatives of the people.

If Americans increasingly recognize what the war on poverty has achieved, many of them nevertheless feel that there is still something wrong in our cities.

Often this is summed up in the phrase "violence in the streets." As you know, the President has recommended increased assistance to our law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties - duties essential in ours as in any civilized society.

That is one part of the effort.

But another part involves getting at the causes as well as the symptoms of urban disorder. It involves digging out the roots from which disorder grows - such as the slums and ghettos and discrimination and lack of opportunity which still deface our cities.

And the President has proposed effective action to clean up these festering sinks of frustration, bitterness, and gathering anger.

With established programs like urban renewal, with new programs like Model Cities and rent supplements...with an expanded Youth Opportunity Program, he is proposing a coordinated campaign to make our cities - every part of them - places where people may live in decency and walk in safety.

Here our major problem is one of public education - to arouse and mobilize the kind of public opinion which will demand enough action to meet the needs.

And this is where we need your help.

American public opinion is an ocean. You cannot stir it with a teaspoon.

The problem that faces us in school legislation is not lack of public interest and support.

We have that. Long before the experts added it up in dollars and cents, Americans have known instinctively that the soundest, the most productive investment our nation has ever made is in education.

The problem, as you know, has been the deep divisions among our friends and supporters of education - divisions which for over two decades blocked any substantial federal aid to our schools.

I believe it has been President Johnson's greatest single achievement on the domestic front that he has succeeded, with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, in charting a path through the old minefields that held back aid from our schools.

I consider this an historic breakthrough - and not least because it channels the biggest share of federal help to youngsters who need it most, the children of the poor.

The program has been in operation less than two years - and it was twenty years late.

But already some self-professed friends of education in the Congress seem willing to risk reviving all the old controversies, reopening all the old wounds of the past 20 years and more.

We cannot go once more down that blind alley. We cannot afford to take apart what we built with such pain and effort.

Let us, rather, take what we have and make it work even better.

I ask your support especially for the Teacher Corps - an inspired proposal to tap, for the benefit of our hard-pressed ghetto schools, the same rich vein of youthful energy and enthusiasm which has put Peace Corps workers in villages all over the world and VISTA volunteers in many of our urban and rural slums.

Finally, there is our most urgent unfinished business as a nation - the assurance to every American of equal dignity and equal opportunity.

I don't need to tell you how important that is - for trade unionism is about human dignity, just as much as it is about wages, hours and working conditions. I remember vividly what an old Polish-American worker told a good friend of mine here:

"You know what the union really means to me. Twenty years ago, when I first came to this shop, everybody called me 'dumb Polack.' Now they call me 'Brother.'"

The Apostle Paul said it another way two thousand years ago: "Be ye members one of another."

I suspect that a good many white Americans are saying to themselves nowadays: "Haven't they got enough? What more do they want?"

The answer is simple - our Negro fellow-Americans...our Indian fellow-Americans...our Mexican fellow-Americans want to be equal citizens of this country, nothing less and nothing more.

We sometimes talk of the revolution of rising expectations as if it were something that is going on somewhere else and far away.

Do not be deceived. It is going on here and now, right here in America. And we dare not - we must not - deny it.

I am not saying that we can reach the promised land overnight. But it is essential that there be progress - visible progress. We cannot afford to lose the momentum we have gained. We pause only at our peril.

Therefore, it is essential that we enact the civil rights legislation before the Congress this year...that we strengthen our equal employment opportunity laws...that we assure all Americans access to housing and the right to jury service where it is now denied them...that we give protection to civil rights workers in those places where they are in ever-present physical danger.

The challenge before us -- the challenge, I repeat, of nation-building - is the same that a distinguished British visitor put to us a hundred years ago.

Thomas Huxley wrote:

"I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue, about which hangs the terror of overhanging fate, is what you are going to do with all these things."

This is the challenge we must answer. We must answer it in a way worthy of the blessings we have enjoyed as a people and the responsibilities we bear in this world. How well we answer it - perhaps even whether we answer it - depends on us.

If so little a nation as Israel can dream great dreams and make them - with the help of Histadrut - come true, the opportunity for us - and not least for the American labor movement - is even greater.

In closing, I give you the words of the American author Thomas Wolfe:

"To every man his chance; to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity. To every man the right to live, to work, to be himself. And to become whatever things his manhood and his vision can combine to make him. This...is the promise of America."

This is the promise we can, and must, make real.

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⊕ Histadrut Sablan...
"you can't be both free segments"

message from LBS
" Truman
Amos Golding

REMARKS

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a humanitarianism that transcends mere charity - is helping
others to help themselves. It is doing things with people,
rather than for them. And that is the kind that both the
American and Israeli labor movements have always practiced.

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↳ The building of such democratic institutions as trade unions and cooperatives is an essential part of nation-building - and nation-building is the greatest undertaking of our times.

Nation Building ↳ I am afraid that many Americans never stop to think that we also are engaged in nation-building in our own country. !

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↳ Yes, the best days of America are yet to come.

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↳ And the great majority of our people are rising to the challenge!

~~There is among us today "the spirit of public happiness" which John Adams sensed in the earliest days of this Republic.~~

and I see it

~~I see it most of all~~ in the eagerness and enthusiasm

with which young Americans are responding to every opportunity
for voluntary service to their fellow-men. - 200,000 *College students*

↳ But there are some people who are not privileged to share this vision.

~~There are some~~ *Some* who think it is heresy to add anything to what has already been built.

↳ There are others who want to knock off a few of the building blocks, or even the keystone of the arch.

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Keep!

- Go Slow - more study - Pause -

And, right now, their chosen alibi is the war in Vietnam. They are grievously mistaken.

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~~I think~~ those of us at home have a duty to make this nation of ours worthy of the heroism, the compassion, and the sacrifice of our young men in Vietnam.

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↳ 8 million - Educ

↳ 9 million - Coverage minimum wage

↳ 1/4 to 1/2

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performance of their duties - duties essential in ours as in any civilized society.

That is one part of the effort. !!

Cities

But another part involves getting at the causes as well as the symptoms of urban disorder. It involves digging out the roots from which disorder grows - such as the slums and ghettos and discrimination and lack of opportunity which still deface our cities.

Slums

And the President has proposed effective action to clean up these festering sinks of frustration, bitterness, and gathering anger.

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↳ The problem that faces us in Schools school legislation is not lack of public interest and support.

↳ We have that. ~~Long before the experts added it up in dollars and cents, Americans have known instinctively that the soundest, the most productive investment our nation has ever made is in education.~~

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I don't need to tell you how important that is - for trade unionism is about human dignity, just as much as it is about wages, hours and working conditions. I remember vividly what an old Polish-American worker told a good friend of mine here:

~~"You know what the union really means to me. Twenty years ago, when I first came to this shop, everybody called me 'dumb Polack.' Now they call me 'Brother.'"~~

~~The Apostle Paul said it another way two thousand years ago: "Be ye members one of another."~~

I suspect that a good many white Americans are saying to themselves nowadays: "Haven't they got enough? What more do they want?"

The answer is simple -- our Negro fellow-Americans . . .

our Indian fellow-Americans . . . our Mexican fellow-Americans

our Puerto Rican - fellow Americans -

want to be equal citizens of this country, nothing less and

nothing more. -

One Nation, under God, indivisible, with Liberty & Justice for all.

We sometimes talk of the revolution of rising expectations

as if it were something that is going on somewhere else and

far away.

(Revolution of Rising Expectations)

Do not be deceived. It is going on here and now, right here in America. And we dare not -- we must not -- deny it.

I am not saying that we can reach the promised land overnight. But it is essential that there be progress -- visible progress. We cannot afford to lose the momentum we have gained. We pause only at our peril. !

Therefore, it is essential that we enact the civil rights legislation before the Congress this year . . . that we strengthen our equal employment opportunity laws . . . that we assure all Americans access to housing and the right to jury service where it is now denied them . . . that we give protection to civil rights workers in those places where they are in ever-present physical danger.

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⌈ If so little a nation as Israel can dream great dreams and make them -- with the help of Histadrut -- come true, the opportunity for us -- and not least for the American labor movement -- is even greater.]

In closing, I give you the words of the American author
Thomas Wolfe:

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of his birth, his shining golden opportunity. To every man
the right to live, to work, to be himself. And to become
whatever things his manhood and his vision can combine to
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This is the promise we can, and must, make real.

Histadrut Scholarships
for the young
in Israel

83rd
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BIRTHDAY

I join with you in salute to the great man from Independence whose 83rd Birthday we celebrate today.

↳ Organized labor and Israel know their -- our -- indebtedness to all that President Truman did -- so courageously -- for both Labor and for Israel.

↳ He made the right decisions -- at the right time -- in the right way -- and he was unafraid of criticism.

Israel - + American Trade Unionism
Support of Trade Unionism
on ~~Anti~~ Anti Democracy of Israel!

ORGANIZED LABOR

↳ American trade unionism has been united in its support of trade unions in our sister democracy of Israel.

↳ The presence tonight of so many great trade union leaders -- who may differ on other issues -- but who are united on this one is, I hope, a preview of greater unity to come.

Organized labor will continue -- united -- to seek economic justice for our working people and their families. We know -- they know -- the unfinished business, confronting American labor -- the need for stronger unemployment compensation, for greater economic security, for liberalized social security pensions, for improvements in Medicare.

ISRAEL

Let the world know that America steadfastly believes in the sanctity of national borders. We believe that every people is entitled to live in security. We abhor and reject organized or unorganized attacks over borders -- infiltration, terrorism, ambush.

And let the world know that, as I pointed out in my address before the United Jewish Appeal last December, President Johnson, just as President Kennedy before him -- has made clear the United States' interest in the security of the Middle East against aggression in any form and from any source.

####

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

To: Terry

From: Julie

Re: Histadrut

(The Introductions include
excellent--quoteable^{*}-praise of the
Vice President)

^{*}Pgs 4-9

Israel Histadrut Campaign

Sponsored by the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LABOR ISRAEL



[Transcript
Tape One]
נאציאנאלער קאמיטעט
פארן ארבעטנדיקן ישראל
(געווערקשאפטן קאמפיון)

33 EAST 67TH STREET / NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021 / REGENT 4-6010

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Honorary President

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG
President

BERNARD M. BLOOMFIELD
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ROSE KAUFMAN
DR. HERMAN SEIDEL
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National Vice-Presidents

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JULIUS GINSBERG
MORRIS LIEBERMAN
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RABBI LEON KRONISH
MORRIS LANGE
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*Chairman, American Histadrut
Development Foundation*

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IRVING BOXENBAUM
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Associate Treasurers

DR. SOL STEIN
Executive Director & Secretary

PAUL L. GOLDMAN
Associate Secretary

ISRAEL STOLARSKY
Associate Director

ISAAC HAMLIN
*NCLI Representative
Histadrut Assistance Fund*

NAHUM GUTTMAN
Director of Community Relations

May 18, 1967

Mr. Julius Cahn
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cahn:

Greg Bardacke has asked me to forward to you the transcript of the speeches made at the Histadrut Humanitarian Award dinner in honor of the Vice President on May 8th.

I am enclosing it herewith with only a minimum of editing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Nahum Guttman
Director Community Relations

NG:dg
encl.

HUMPHREY DINNER

May 8, 1967

Tape One

Louis

STULBERG:--

Miss Rose THForman, of ~~CB~~

Washington, I think it is Grand Opera is it not? And television and theatre star will sing the National Anthem of Israel and our National Anthem after that.
Miss Forman!

Forman: (SINGS ISRAEL ANTHEM)
(SINGS U.S. ANTHEM)
(APPLAUSE)

-- Rabbi Stanley S. Rabinowitz
of ^{Adas}~~Abraham~~ Israel Synagogue of Washington will give the invocation. Rabbi Rabinowitz.

RABINOWITZ: We are grateful for minds that can think and hearts that can feel. We face the morrow with courage sufficient to each day's challenge. So that we may transmute obstacles into opportunities. Stumbling blocks into stepping stones and tears into wells of living waters. May the time be near when all mankind shall know the meaning of tranquility and when all the

citizens of all the land shall be blessed with the freedom to fulfill the promise that is inherent within them.

Baruch atoh adani.

~~Eloheinu~~ mella ~~Ha~~ ~~olom~~. Hamotzi lechem min horitz.

Blessed are thou who art our God, Master of all the Universe, who sustaineth mankind by the creativity of the Earth. Amen.

(BEEP TONE)

STOLBERG: Please will you find your seats? Please we want to get started.

Mr. Vice President, President Meaney, Ambassador Har ~~man~~, Reverend Clergy, guests on the dais and guests on the floor, friends all of you of Histadrut--I think I should start these proceedings by telling you who I am. My name is Louis Stolberg.

(APPLAUSE)

Last year David Dubinsky decided to retire and made me President of the ILGWU and I like it.

(APPLAUSE)

If you'll forgive me, I'll start my inactive immodesty that I hope you will indulge.

I should like to compliment the arrangements committee on their good judgment in selecting me as the Chairman of this dinner.

(LAUGHTER)

They have shown a very rare talent as matchmakers. As a matter of fact they ~~have~~ mated me up with three events. All of whom have always been close to my heart. Two of them for a very long time and one, I became acquainted with in 1948 and I want to tell you together with our organization, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ attached to our chariot--is that the way they say it--to his kite and we're still flying with him.


One of these of course is Histadrut. The Israeli Federation of ~~the~~ Labor which is more than just another labor federation. It embodies the highest spirit of the labor movement. The Histadrut has been the firm backbone of the new nation. It goes far beyond any labor union functioning anywhere throughout the world. It has used it's economic power to elevate the lives of the ~~world~~ workers in Israel. It has used ~~its~~ it's political power to bring a vital democracy to a one time feudal land. It has enriched the barren soil and enriched the human mind with its dedication to culture, science, education and has given leadership to labor leaders

in new nations in Asia, Africa and I might say all throughout the world.

We look to Histadrut as a model of what can be accomplished by the inspired human spirit against the greatest adversity. My second love is the education of the youth for which this scholarship fund has been established. And, of course, with your generous assistance. A nation's greatest wealth is in intelligence and intelligent youth. ^{With} ~~The~~ knowledge the ~~desert~~ can bloom and the mind can flavor, or flower.

With the education of the young, a new generation can realize the hopes of the pioneer generation. To this scholarship fund so badly needed to provide secondary education for the youth of Israel, Israel continues the great tradition of the people of the book whose devotion to learning has done so much to enlighten and to elevate the Western World.

My third love is our guest of honor, as a man and as a symbol. How fitting that he should be our guest of honor tonight. He understands from personal experience the struggles and hopes of the common man and has eloquently spoken over and over again of the creative role of unions in the life of the American worker. He has been an unceasing champion of the right of



new nations to ~~live~~ live in peace and in freedom. He has pioneered in social legislation, in civil rights, in civil liberties and the war on poverty and security for the aged and opportunity for the young. In establishing a system of education both based on quality and equality. What a record this man has established over the years that he has been serving in whatever capacity he has served in the legislature of this country.

(APPLAUSE).


I think we can say ~~in~~ all honesty that he is the spirit of American liberalism. Contrary to what others may say, we know that to be true.

(APPLAUSE)

The spirit that he has displayed throughout his entire life whether it was fashionable or momentarily unfashionable. Some of us remember when others who now shout from the rooftops, couldn't be seen when Hubert Humphrey was there to be counted. No matter what the situation was.

(APPLAUSE)

Many years ago he was one of those liberals who spoke out against the fad of



fellow travelling ~~totalitarians~~ totalitarians.

In 1948 he led, what first appeared to be a lone fight at the Democratic National Convention, for a fourth right--Civil Rights plank. In the Senate of the United States he distinguished himself by his integrity, his eloquence and his hard work. Today as Vice President of the United States he has shown the same courageous devotion to principle. He speaks for peace with freedom. And he speaks it very eloquently. He dares to confront the short sighted and the misled directly and personally as he has for several decades. He will meet them on their own ground whether in a distant country or a nearby campus. And if public opinion polls are to be taken seriously, the American people listen to his words as good sense and admire his courage and are giving him a vote of confidence.

In any event, tonight we are gathered here to honor him for ~~his~~ ^{support of} still another great humanitarian cause--the Hubert H. Humphrey Histadrut Scholarship Fund.

(APPLAUSE)

And may I ~~utilize~~ ^{utilize} the occasion for a moment to say again something I said sometime ago. I think it's time that I was inducted into office. You may

remember Mr. Vice President--I said that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Hubert Humphrey were synonymous, ~~wik~~ they go hand in hand. And that no matter where destiny will lead you, you will find us behind ~~you~~ and alongside you no matter where destiny will lead you in the future.

(APPLAUSE)

Before introducing the Chairman of this evening, I want to read a note or a letter we received and then I... one, two... I'm going to read some telegrams that we also received. It's addressed to me. "It gives me great personal pleasure ~~that~~ that you have chosen to honor Vice President Humphrey with the Histadrut Humanitarian Award. The honor is richly merited in more than 30 years of public service. I have never met a more able, more selfless, more dedicated public servant. No more compassionate human being. He has been concerned all his life with the problem of assuring young men and women, the opportunity to develop their talents to the fullest and with encouraging them to ^{to} vote those talents to the service of their community and their fellow man. I can think of no honor more appropriate nor likely to give him greater satisfaction than the establishment of the Hubert H.

Humphrey Histadrut Scholarship Fund. To give worthy young people in Israel the same measure of opportunity we seek for our own youth here in America. Sincerely yours. Lyndon Baines Johnson."

(APPLAUSE).

And now I would like to read another letter for you.

"I am sorry as I can be that it will not be possible for me to attend the event at which Vice President Hubert Humphrey will receive the Histadrut Humanitarian Award. I try never to miss an occasion when tribute is paid to the Vice President. This nation is indeed fortunate that a difficult time that in the life of this nation ~~and~~ a Vice President of such capacity and distinction is there to support the strong and humanitarian administration of President Lyndon Johnson. Sincerely yours. Harry S. Truman."

(APPLAUSE).

And with your permission. And your agreement, I should like to send a telegram to Harry S. Truman, to President Truman, wishing him a happy birthday and good health for the future.

(APPLAUSE)

And I'd like to read one more letter.

"I wish I could be on hand to celebrate the presentation of the very fine Hist^Radut^A Humanitarian Award to my good friend Vice ~~Fressix~~ President Humphrey. The American Trade Union Council for Histadrut could not have chosen a man more worthy than Hubert Humphrey for an honor which embraces the enlargement of human rights and service to humanity. This sentiment, I know, is shared by all of us who have worked with him over the years. Please extend to him and all the council members my good wishes on this proud occasion which, again, I'm sorry I cannot be present to share with you. Cordially yours. Arthur J. Goldberg."

(APPLAUSE).

We have received numerous telegrams. We received a telegram from former Governor Averell Harriman of New York. Time does not permit to read them. We have received a telegram from Senator Javits and so many others. And you'll forgive me, I will not read those telegrams which would just simply make them part of the record.

To officiate this evening's events, we are honored to have as our Chairman, one of

Americans distinguished leaders of labor. I feel a special kinship with him. We are both beginners. As a matter of fact, I think you beat me a little while. As Presidents of International Unions, ^{We} share many other things. ~~An~~ interest in social legislation and progressive trade unionism and constructive political action. ^{The} International association of machinists~~sxxx~~ have an enviable reputation. They are worthy of enlightened leadership and they are most fortunate to have at their helm, my brother trade unionist and fellow president, Roy Seimiller. He will act as our Chairman for this evening and it is my pleasure to present to you, Roy Seimiller who will act as Chairman for the evening.

(APPLAUSE)

SEIMILLER: President Stulberg, I thank you. It was a wonderful introduction. True we're both beginners as Presidents of international unions, I've had a slight advantage--as you say--over you, I've had an airline strike, compulsory arbitration passed by the Senate, ~~xxxxxxx~~ and almost passed by the House. Looks like we're headed right back into it again with the Railroad situation. I hope you never lead the ILG into that kind of a situation.

Sisters and brothers. Ladies and gentlemen. This is truly a remarkable gathering tonight. Every table is a head table. This is one of the few meetings in my experience where the Presidents outnumber the Vice Presidents.

At this table, we have the evening's speakers and those distinguished citizens who have been honored by receiving the Histadrut Humanitarian Award in other years. They are all so well known that they hardly need introductions. But I still insist upon presenting them to you.

On my extreme left and your right, we have the Head of the Speech ~~of~~ and Drama Department of Catholic University of America, where collective bargaining has had one of its' finest hours.

(LAUGHTER). (APPLAUSE).

Father Gilbert V. Hartke.

Next to Father Hartke, we have the Chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, a veteran trade union leader, Moe Falikman.

(APPLAUSE).

Next we have a great trade unionist, a long time personal friend of mine, the

President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who received the Histadrut Humanitarian Award in 1959, Jacob Potofsky.

(APPLAUSE)

Next we have a substitute for a great trade union leader, ^{you} couldn't find a better substitute when you send your own brother to do the job you should have done. We expected President *Walter* Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, President of the Industrial Union Department. ^A situation developed where he was not able to be in Washington tonight and he sent his own brother to represent him-- Brother Roy Reuther.

(APPLAUSE).

Now to get even with Louis Stulberg, I've got a card here and he's going to have to take a bow. You've already met the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. He did a fine job of general chairing this total program. I want him to stand up again. The job that he's done, take a bow, President Lou Stulberg.

(APPLAUSE)

Now I'm going over to my extreme right and ~~you~~ your left. And introduce to you the spiritual leader of Adas Israel Synagogue and a life

long friend of Vice President Humphrey, ^{Rabbi} ~~Vice President~~
Stanley Rabinowitz.

(APPLAUSE)

Next, we have an unsurpassed
fund raiser for Israel. Executive Director of the
National Committee for Labor Israel, Doctor Saul Stein.

(APPLAUSE)

Next we have another great
trade unionist, President Emeritus of the International
Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Recipient of the Histadrut
Humanitarian Award in 1959, Brother David Dubinsky.

q (APPLAUSE)

Ladies and gentlemen, we are
all proud to be here tonight. As trade unionists and
as Americans, we're here to salute two of the great
forces for ~~liberty~~ liberalism in the world. The Histadrut
and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. I am serious. I am
serious when I call Hubert a force. He is the best
man we liberals and trade unionists have going for us in
this great country of ours, ~~ix~~ in this troubled world of
ours. It isn't protocol to talk about the President or
the Vice President. The top brass always have the
privilege of praising others. But they're supposed to be
so well known and so well loved that they don't need anything

but the most formal introduction. When the time comes I intend to abide by protocol. Right now I want to say though to Professor Humphrey, to Mayor Humphrey, to Senator Humphrey, to Vice President Humphrey--your hard work, your steadfast dedication to what is right for America, to what is decent in the world is a constant inspiration to all of your friends. There are few men in public life anywhere who have climbed to success and still live by the principles and the ideals they started with. Hubert Humphrey is one of the very few. Hubert's strength is he believes that like himself all men are capable of overcoming, even the most difficult conditions. The early pioneers in our country convinced him. The Histadrut has proved it once again in Israel. The pioneers in Israel found a land that was ravished by neglect and abuse. A land reduced to deserts and swamps and ~~rocks and~~ rock strewn barren hills. The climate and the neighbors were hostile. Disease was a national condition of man long before the State of Israel came into being.

These new pioneers of Israel
and
through their trade union cooperative movement were able
to tame their land, Swamps and deserts were made productive.

Diseases were recognized and dealt with as an enemy of man. Self help and self defense and nation building became trade marks of the Histadrut. It is no wonder that this unusual trade union movement has captured the admiration, imagination and support of the trade unions throughout the Free World. It is no wonder that Hubert Humphrey identified himself with the aspirations of the Histadrut. When Israel became a State, Histadrut was ready. It gave to Israel, its leadership and its democracy.

I am proud that the Machinists' Union supported the Histadrut in its most difficult times. We will continue this support as long as it is needed. We have been repaid though a ~~thousand~~ thousand fold and not only by the work the Histadrut Afro-Asian Institute is doing in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The AFL, you know, helped establish that Institute and George Meany was its first co-chairman.

It is indeed appropriate and fitting that the money raised at this dinner goes to establish a Hubert Humphrey Histadrut Scholarship Fund. Israel cannot yet afford to give free high school education to all its young people. Unfortunately Israel's neighbors still consider themselves at war with Israel. Therefore it is forced to spend too much of her income for

defense. The first responsibility of any state is the protection of her citizens and her borders. But an educated population is Israel's most effective weapon of defense and her hope for survival.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, for our first speaker tonight, I have a man that in any serious struggle, there is no man I would rather have on my side than our first speaker this evening. He has done so much for the AFL-CIO and for the trade union movement all over the world, a man of courage and resourcefulness, a stalwart friend, a relentless ~~zanzax~~ antagonist, a good plumber. President George Meaney.

(APPLAUSE)

MEANEY: Chairman Seimiller, Rabbi Rabinowitz, Father Hartke, Vice President Humphrey, Ambassador Harman, Louis Stulberg, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. If I may start, I'd like to start by paraphrasing Lou Stulberg's opening remarks.

My name is Meaney. I'm President of the AFL/CIO. And nobody's asked me to retire and I like it.

(LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE)

Attending a function for Histadrut is not a new experience for me. I've had the

privilege of associating with the American side of Histadrut for many, many years. And sometimes, I ask myself is this a trade union or is it a nation? Well, despite what the record may seem, to me it's a trade union first. And as a trade unionist, I can tell you, I take a great deal of pride, in the association and that I've had ~~in~~ the American trade union movement has had with Histadrut over the years.

You know, I have before me, what they call a prospectus. The ~~Ampro~~ ^{AIP} America-Israel Corporation. Now that's a high sounding name but to spell it another way, it's Histadrut. And it tells of a bond issue, a sinking fund ~~convention~~ ^{debenture} and in the cold language of a financial statement I find this:

"Due to the nature and purpose of the corporation and the business in which it is engaged and proposes to engage in in the future. It is believed that the number and class of its security holders is likely to consist largely of persons who are interested in rendering assistance to the economic development of the state of Israel and to the growth and prosperity of its inhabitants." // Spell it any way you like, this represents Histadrut. This represents the Histadrut that we've known over the years and the

Histadrut of today which has made such a tremendous contribution to the development of the State of Israel, which in a sense is really a modern miracle, an outpost of freedom in an area of the world where freedom as we know it is not too well developed.

I visited Israel in 1961.

At that time the Prime Minister was David Ben Gurion and the President of the State of Israel was Isaac Ben Zvi . It was rather significant to me at that time that when Histadrut was established as a trade union, devoted to the cause of the workers of Palestine but also devoted to the cause of freedom of Palestine, that the first secretary general of the Histadrut in 1921 was David Ben Gurion, who in 1961, when I went there, was the Prime Minister. And ^{another leader} (the first President) of Histadrut in 1921 was Isaac Ben Zvi , who when I went to Israel in 1961 was the President of Israel.

Also I found there at that time, Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister who ~~has~~ also had her background as a trade unionist and a teacher in this country. So this indicates what type of organization Histadrut is. It's more than a trade union, in a sense it's the conscience of a nation, the conscience of people. That they're determined to establish in this far off corner of

the world, a bastion of human freedom and a nation devoted to the economic future of all of its citizens. A nation which opened its doors to people from all over the world, even at the time, if you please, when they hadn't the slightest idea where they could house them. What they could do in regard to jobs. But they said, "Come. And keep coming." And boatload after boatload came. So ~~to~~ me as a trade unionist, steeped in the tradition of American labor and a devotion to human freedom, I'm delighted to take part in any ceremony which has as its purpose the advancement of the cause of Histadrut.

Also I'd like to congratulate the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut for their choice on an awardee for this year's Humanitarian Award. I happen to know Hubert Humphrey for over 20 years. I knew him as a young man. I remember my first introduction to him. It was just 20 years ago this year when he addressed the American Federation of Labor Convention, in the month of October, in the year 1947 in the City of San Francisco. He was then the Mayor of Minneapolis. And I don't mind telling you my first impression was rather an odd one. I said, "My God. This man can talk."

(LAUGHTER)

And I've never seen a more agile mentality, more enthusiasm about the things he was talking about. In 1948, he was elected to the United States Senate. In January, 1949, he came to Washington.

And as the years went by, I didn't change my original opinion. That he could really talk. But I came to realize and the members of the United States Senate came to realize and the people of Washington and the people of the nation came to realize, that yes he could talk, but moreover, more importantly, he knew what he was talking about.

(APPLAUSE).

These were in the days when labor was just beginning to learn the lesson of Taft-Hartley. Learning, if you please, the truism that Samuel Gompers had preached many, many years ago when he said, "Beware of the law. The law is like the Lord. And what the Lord gives, the Lord can take away." And we realized that while legislation was important to us, that we had made many advances in legislation, we realized also that legislation could hurt. That legislation could cripple, That legislation could hamper and hamstring the advances of American labor. So it was those days back in

1947 that we in the AFL established...

(END OF TAPE ONE)

HUMPHREY DINNER

May 8, 1967

Tape Two

MEANEY (Cont): ~~...the truism that~~
~~Samuel Gompers had preached many, many years ago when~~
~~he said, "Beware of the law. The law is like the Lord.~~
~~And what the Lord gives, the Lord can take away."~~
~~And we realized that while legislation was important to~~
~~us, that we had made many advances in legislation, we~~
~~realized also that legislation also could hurt. That~~
~~legislation could cripple. That legislation could hamper~~
~~and hamstring the advances of American labor. So it was in~~
~~those days back in 1947 that we in the AFL established the~~
LLPE, Labor's League for Political Education, ~~to work~~
alongside the political action committee of the CIO,
to create more and more political activity. So that we
could help our friends. So that we could help find people
like Hubert Humphrey, who believed in the things that we
believed in. And I can say to you here tonight, that we
appreciate men like Hubert Humphrey. We appreciate
Hubert as a militant advocate of every cause that has to
do with human rights and civil rights--every cause for the

benefit of the little people of ~~the~~ America.

(APPLAUSE)

We have found, over the years, it's been my privilege to work with him. And you find him at the head side of every problem that comes before the people. Before the Congress, before the Administration. On the right side of every problem that affects the little people of America. He rendered yeoman service on Medicare. On minimum wage. On Civil Rights--an area in which we've made great progress and which there is more progress to be made.

In the War on Poverty, on the Minimum Wage Amendments which took effect in February of this year, we found Hubert Humphrey on the right side. And I'd like to say to you quite frankly that we have a tradition in the American Trade Union movement that when we have a friend, we accept that friend and we don't go around looking for new friends to displace them.

(APPLAUSE).

Hubert Humphrey was our friend before he came to Washington. He was our friend all these years as a member of the United States Senate. And today he is our friend as Vice President of the United States. And we intend to respect him as a friend and to

support him as we look for his support in the things that we believe in. There's much more to do. Yes, we've made a great deal of progress. Anyone who looks back over the last 25 years would have to recognize that we've made a great deal of progress, even those who are impatient--very impatient--in the field of civil rights will have to recognize a great deal has been done. That's no reason to stop. That's no reason to say that the job has been done. There is much more to do in the field of Civil Rights. A fair employment practices law in itself means nothing. Somebody's got to implement it. We've got to see that it's implemented. We've got to see that we have a fair open housing law in this country. We've got to see that the Negroes not only are employed without discrimination but they are advanced and promoted on the job without discrimination.

(APPLAUSE)

We've got to see that agricultural labor in this country, which has been left behind for many, many years--which even today is not covered by the National Labor Relations Act, even today they don't even have the right that all other workers have for recognition for the purposes of collective bargaining. We've got to see that they're taken care of.

Because agricultural labor~~er~~ today is not the family farm. It's not the father, the mother and the hired man. Agricultural labor today are the employees of big business. Some of the biggest businesses in America. And we've got to see that they get the same protection as every other wage ~~owner~~^{earner} in this country gets.

We've got to see that the educational opportunities of this country are expanded. Yes, we've made some progress in the last two or three years but we've got to see that this country reaches the point where every single boy and girl will get all of the education he or she can assimilate without regard to the economic circumstances in the home from which he comes.

(APPLAUSE)

So these are some of the things that labor is prepared to continue the fight for. These are the sum of the things that we have on our priority list.

And I'm confident that in this fight, in the forefront of this fight--no matter how tough the going gets, no matter what position that he may hold--the number one liberal, the real liberal of America in public life, Hubert H. Humphrey will be on our side. Thank you very much.

(APPLAUSE).

SEIMILLER: Thank you very much, President Meaney. I'm sure this total group assembled here tonight agree one hundred percent with you in your evaluation of Hubert Humphrey, where he stands and where he will continue to stand. I'm also certain that the total group here tonight also agrees that your evaluation of the Histadrut--what it has done, what it is doing and where it continues to go. It was a great message. Nobody could have listened to this message without being inspired. For two great causes, as I said earlier, two causes--forces for liberal, the Histadrut and Hubert Humphrey.

(APPLAUSE).

We have another speaker for you tonight. Our next speaker is a lawyer by trade. A graduate of Oxford University. One time director of Israel's Office of Information and a long time diplomat. He has served as Israel's first ^{Consul}~~counsel~~ general in Montreal. As Counsellor of Israel's Delegation to the United Nations, as Israel's ^{Consul}~~Counsel~~ General in New York. Assistant Director General of its Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem. He ^{was}~~is~~ an executive of the influential Jewish Agency and now Israel's Ambassador to Washington. His Excellency, Avram Harman.

(APPLAUSE)

HARMAN: Thank you very much, President Seimiller, Vice President Humphrey, President Meaney, President Stolberg, ladies and gentlemen.

It's very difficult for me to begin this brief talk without referring to a name that was mentioned before by President Stolberg, the name of Harry S. Truman, whose birthday is being celebrated today in your country and in mine on the 14th of May, 1948--it was he as President of the United States who was the head of the first country to accord recognition to the State of Israel which declared its independence from that day. And I'd like, if I may President Stolberg, to join in the good wishes which this great assembly has decided to extend to President Truman on the occasion of his birthday--wishing him very many happy returns on this day.

(APPLAUSE)

It's a very great pleasure and honor to be here tonight to witness the conferring of the Histadrut Humanitarian Award on Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. There are three aspects to this award and there are three very good reasons why it is so fitting and appropriate for it to be conferred on the distinguished Vice President of the United States.

In the firstplace, it's a humanitarian award and as I understand it, that implies the concept that we must regard the individual human being as the foundation of society and as the goal which society must serve. This is the basic concept of everything that we have in mind when we use words such as democracy, freedom and dignity.

The individual human being is the beginning and the end. The source and the purpose. The distinguished Vice President of the United States has come to be regarded, and not only in his own country, as a proud symbol of this concept--not just in theory but in practice and performance. He stands for this principle as the guiding doctrine of all levels of government in his own country and throughout the world. But the human being has an equal right with all others to be himself as long as he does not impinge upon the rights of his neighbors to be themselves. It is a view of equality that does not say that all men must be the same, think the same and act in the same way. It is a principle which recognizes the infinite variety of the human personality but which insists on the equal right of each human being to develop his own personality and capacities to the fullest possible extent. And to enjoy equal access

to self advancement and equal opportunity, in every aspect of his life. Of that principle, in practice, the Vice President of the United States of America has come to be regarded throughout the Free World as a towering symbol.

The second feature of this award is that he is conferred by the Histadrut, the General Federation of Labor in Israel. I can speak with some little authority on this matter, as a dues paying member of the Histadrut. I'm a member of the Clerk's Union which is probably the appropriate union for ambassadors.

(LAUGHTER)

The Ambassadorial Section of the Clerk's Union of the Histadrut is about to decide to insist that its employer accords it holidays even without pay.

We in the Histadrut would like to express our deep appreciation to the cooperation which we have always enjoyed for many years with the labor movement of the United States. And with the AFL/CIO since the days of unions. We would like to express our appreciation for the help and support and encouragement

that we've received from organized labor in your country.

I think that in our cooperation we are working together in the spirit of humanitarianism which I mentioned before. We share the concept of the right of working men and women to associate voluntarily in freedom, in protection of their interests in a free society and to act as full partners in the shaping and development of that society.

We in the Histadrut have in the past 47 years of our existence had to face a challenge which is by no means unique. Though its urgency in our case has perhaps had a particular emphasis and significance. Our job is not just to organize workers for their self advancement but to take people without skills and without means and give them the dignity of being able to work for their own living in a progressive economy.

Our affiliation has not been just an organization representing workers. It has been an organization which has created workers. And by that, I mean workers of all kinds, in agriculture, industry, the services and the professions--including the academic profession.

The Vice President of the United States has richly earned this reward from Histadrut not only because he has always expressed his understand of our federation and supported its causes. But because ~~he is~~ his name has become synonymous with the effort to root ~~out~~ ^{out} poverty and human degradation and replace them by the dignity of free labor.

(APPLAUSE)

Finally, finally, this is a reward which is being conferred by one of the central-- I think one ~~of~~ could say by the pivotal--organization of the State of Israel. The relations between our two countries have always been good and I think that they have grown steadily in recent years. Our two countries are very different in respect to size, territory and population but I like to think that there is much in common between us which is at the root of our relationships. We share the humanitarian concept of society in all its implications. We both believe that the road to world order lies not in the imposition on the world or in any part of it of the hegemony and domination of one country, of one creed or of one philosophy. We believe that the road to world order lies in the harmonization of national

diversity which is as varied as the human diversity that exists in each individual country. We share the belief in the overriding importance of respect for the integrity and independence of states. And of the right of each country to choose its own way of life and develop its own institutions as long as it does not interfere with the equal right of its neighbors to do the same thing.

We share the view that aggression in all its forms and there are many forms of aggression which are used from time to time, is a menace to peace which must be prevented and deterred. We in Israel, these last few weeks have been subjected to two forms of aggression across our border with Syria. There has been shooting across our border from fixed military positions in Syria. And they have also been using against us the technique of infiltration and terrorism. This past ~~weekend~~ weekend, one group of Syrian infiltrators who came into Israel through the Lebanon subjected one of our villages to mortar fire. Another group placed a mine on a road between two of our villages in Upper Galilee and the third placed a detonation charge which destroyed a pumping station serving one of the villages north of the Sea of Galilee.

This is not in our view an acceptable state of affairs. And it is our hope that the voice of all peace loving peoples throughout the world will be raised in the demand that it be stopped.

I think that our two countries share the belief that beyond the deterrance of aggression and resistance to it--if need be--our policies must be dedicated towards the attainment of real peace in our world. The replacement of fear and mistrust by relations and cooperation between states in the interests of their people. The liberation of mankind from the vast and growing burden of armies so that these huge resources of men and money may be devoted toward the improvement of life.

In the unfolding story of the relationship between our two countries and peoples, Vice President Humphrey has played a significant role. He has been with us in encouragement, in concern, in understanding and in support for very many years--from the period before we emerged into independence until the present day. And it is for all those reasons Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, that it is a great honor and a high privilege for me to associate myself with you in paying tribute to a leader whose understanding of our cause has meant so

much to us and whose life and work and performance has increased the vistas for freedom of mankind everywhere. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE).

SEIMILLER: Thank you very much, Mr. Ambassador. It was a great message, a great inspiration for us to sit here and listen to you tell about the problems that still face Israel. In 1954, when I was there they took me over along the Sea of Galilee, where you could look up the banks you saw the permanent guns across looking down on Israel. Unfortunately they must be still there.

For a country to have to live in that kind of a situation is most difficult. While you're still reclaiming a country. But I think your ^{did} country ~~is~~ one of the smartest things that any country could do--I would recommend it to the United States of America, they do see fit to pick trade unionists that have understanding, that have knowledge of human beings and send them around the world as their ambassadors. I can name some of ours--I don't think fits that category.

Incidentally, I'd like to tell you that we in the machinists union are exceptionally proud as we have one of our members who has been a member

of our union for over 25 years. He's paid ~~our~~ his dues each and every month. He hasn't took an out of work stamp. He's paid cash and he's one of your great leaders in the Histadrut in America. Perhaps you didn't know it. I'm speaking of Greg^C Bardak^A.

(APPLAUSE)

Israel is a nation that depends for its very existence on its shipping. Shipping is even more important to Israel than railroads are to the United States. It is a tribute to Israel's dedication to freedom that in 1951, our next speaker led Israel's Seaman's Union in its big strike--without being shot, without being jailed or without being forced into compulsory arbitration.

(LAUGHTER)

For tonight's presentation here is a member of the Executive Board of the Histadrut and its American representative. Brother Zee^V Barash.

(APPLAUSE)

BARASH: Thank you, brother Chairman, Vice President Humphrey, President Meaney, His Excellency Avram Harman, Israel's Ambassador to the United States. President s of International and National Unions, honorable

guests. It is an honor for me to present Vice President Humphrey, the Histadrut Humanitarian Award ~~for~~ on behalf of the National Committee for Labor Israel and the American Trade Union's Council for Histadrut.

The man and the occasion are most appropriate for a quotation from the Bible. Issaiah, Chapter 11, Verses 4 and 5. And first of all in the original.

(QUOTES IN HEBREW).

"But with righteousness shall he judge the poor and decide with equity for the meek of the land. And he shall smite the land with the wrath of his voice and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the ~~wicked~~ wicked.

"And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins and faithfulness the girdle of his race."

This is appropriate to this evening. And now I will ask the Executive Director of the National Committee for Labor Israel, Dr. ~~Sol~~ Sol Stein to stand beside me and the Chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, Brother Falman^{ik}--there is ^{the text:} ~~the~~ ^{To} Vice President Humphrey, the Humanitarian Award to Vice President of the United States Hubert H. Humphrey.

" In grateful appreciation of his outstanding efforts in fostering sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Israel and his warm encouragement of the cause of Histadrut, the Israel Labor Federation, National Committee Labor Israel, Joseph Schlosberg, President, Dr. Sol Stein, Executive Director, American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, Noah Falcaman, Chairman. 1967." "

(APPLAUSE)

HUMPHREY: Thank you very, very, much.

(APPLAUSE).

SEIMILLER: And now ladies and gentlemen, sisters and brothers, the great moment has arrived. Minnesota's gift to the world. The Vice President of the United States.

(APPLAUSE AND WHISTLING)

HUMPHREY: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

Thank you my good friend, Roy & Seimiller, And Roy, may I say that that cheering and shouting that you heard off to our right here was the group that I insisted on coming from the State of Minnesota to cheer me on.

(LAUGHTER).

But I'm very honored by their presence.

Mr. Meaney, President Meaney and Mr. St~~u~~lberg, Louis St~~u~~lberg, my good friends and Rabbi Rabinowitz, a dear and good friend and Father Har~~ke~~, a dear and good friend and gentlemen all here at this head table and the ladies and gentlemen of this audience.

It would be impossible for me to recognize each and every person in this room that has contributed so much to this program tonight and to the wonderful work of Histadrut and the great work of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut. I can only say as has been said by others, I'm a member of the family. I've been Histadruting a long time.

(LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE)

And like Brother Meaney I too was in Israel and I visited the headquarters of Histadrut and I've often wondered how that wonderful hotel was coming down there in Elat that Histadrut was building. I've been wanting to go back and as yet I haven't been given the proper travel orders.

(LAUGHTER)

But maybe sometime that can happen. Now there is much on my heart tonight. First of all I wanted to say to Roy Seimiller, I'm so glad that you took a few moments out to violate protocol in the most wonderful manner when you first spoke to us here as did Lou Stulberg and George Meany and Mr. Ambassador and you, sir that have honored me tonight by your presence--representing as you do so brilliantly and ably the state of Israel.

But I liked what Roy Seimiller had to say. I liked every word of it even if it wasn't all true. I just thought it was great.

(LAUGHTER)

I remember what our late and beloved friend Adlai Stevenson used to say about flattery. He said, "It's alright if you don't inhale it."

(LAUGHTER)

But I'll tell you. When you're Vice President you inhale and breathe deeply.

(APPLAUSE)

I was given that kind of advice when I first came to the Vice Presidency by Dave Dubinsky and Jack ~~Sc~~atofsky, they got me off on the sides and said, "Now enjoy every minute of it. It'll just seem miserable.

You just ought to enjoy it."

(LAUGHTER)

It's good for a Vice President to hear these nice things and my mother would have loved it. And I'm going to tell her all about it on Sunday, on Mothers' Day because I'm going out to South Dakota to see my mother, who still watches the papers to see what her son is up to, when I come out she shakes her fingers ~~and~~ at me and tells me she wishes I wasn't up to so many things.

(LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE)

Now I ought to also join the parade here of those who are speaking about their work. And like Louis Stulberg, George Meaney--my name is Humphrey. I'm Vice President. And the one, the big one has not yet asked me to retire. I like my job.

(LAUGHS)

(LAUGHTER).

So since I haven't heard the word yet, I'll stay with you. You know, ~~xixxxxxx~~ I've had a wonderful day. Of course tonight to hear the message that was given to this gathering by President Lyndon Johnson and his generous references to the Vice President, I'm sure you know does gladden my heart, ~~is~~ means a great deal

to me and I'm extremely grateful. And then the message from that valient soldier of freedom, that courageous man that graced the office of the presidency for better than 7 years, Harry S. Truman on his 83rd birthday, that made me happy.

(APPLAUSE)

I must say that when you can receive messages from President Johnson, and President Truman, Ambassador Goldberg, Governor Harriman, men of that stature, of that prominence and of such progressive spirit and character, you can't help but know that this is a wonderful, wonderful occasion.

This morning I started my day with the Internat~~ional~~ Brotherhood of Railway Clerks out in Minneapolis. At Convention~~s~~ Hall we had several hundred delegates. We had 11 to 12,000 people present at that meeting. And I spoke to them very much of what's been spoken of here tonight. Not just where we've been and what we've done but where we're going and what we intend to do. And I want to say to President Meaney how much it meant to me this evening, to hear this, this courageous and dedicated leader of labor--not speak in terms of the yesterdays but to speak in terms of the work yet to be done in America. The work yet to be done in this troubled

world. The vision of a ~~xxxx~~ tomorrow. That meant much to me. And how much it meant to me to hear the Ambassador of the State of Israel, succinctly and I think so movely and with such ~~ix~~ clarity tell ~~of~~ us of aggression. And its many wicked forms. And how important it is that it be checked and resisted. And I must say, Mr. Ambassador, I never heard a more lucid and moving brief statement on the meaning of aggression and its threat to everything that this great audience and others like it believes in. In what you had to say here tonight. We're indebted to you.

And of course you must know, I'm sure, all of you, how much it means to have reminiscences, memories of the labor's lead to political education that George MEaney told us about and of PAC from CIO. Roy I want you to bring my greetings to Walter. I remember 1947 and San Francisco. And I'll tell you. George Meaney, yes he gave you the right interpretation of what I was up to. Did I ever get wound up out there. And it was great, though. I'll tell you it was great. And Bill Green. Bill Green, the President then of the AFL came to the City of Minneapolis in 1948 and I want to say that as much or more than any man for my election in that great speech that he delivered in our

auditorium. He really gave it to them. And later on the voters gave me the votes. And by the way I like both, I want you to know.

(LAUGHTER)

So this is quite a day and it's been quite an experience for me tonight. This afternoon, I was privileged to be with for a very brief time, the representatives of some 200 women's organizations that are here in Washington giving of themselves to the war on poverty. They've been with President and Mrs. Johnson late this afternoon. And now tonight I'm here with my friends. From the United States of America, the great free labor movement of this country and I am here with my friends from Israel, the great free labor movement-- Histadrut of the State of Israel. What a special occasion.

So you can imagine how honored I am by this award. And it is an impressive looking award, but more important it means much to me. Because it comes from people that I admire greatly and respect deeply. I've always thought that the highest form of humanitarianism however was not just humanitarianism of charity. But rather the humanitarianism of helping others to help themselves. It's doing things with people rather than just

for people. And I think that's the kind of humanitarianism
that both the American...

END OF SIDE TWO

COMMUNITY FOR LABOR ISRAEL

TAPE #3 -- VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

... Mrs. Johnson late this afternoon. And now tonight I am here with my friends, from the United States of America the great free labor movement of this country, and I am here with my friends from Israel, the great free labor movement Histadrut of the State of Israel. What a special occasion. So you can imagine how honored I am by this award, and it is an impressive-looking award -- but more importantly it means much to me, because it comes from people I admire greatly and respect deeply. I've always thought that the highest form of humanitarianism, however, was not just a humanitarianism of charity, but rather the humanitarianism of helping others to help themselves. It's doing things with people, rather than just for people. And I think that that's the kind of humanitarianism that both the American and the Israeli labor movements have represented and practiced -- doing things with people, helping people lift themselves. And these great labor movements are at the very heart of the whole democratic experience. Can you imagine a free country without a free labor movement? It is impossible. And wherever you see the banner of freedom, you will see free men and women in a free labor movement who have made it possible. And that's why I consider it a special honor to be in the company of

the representatives of these two great free nations, where labor means something, where labor has contributed ~~axxx~~ immeasurably to the meaning of our respective countries. Through the Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative and Labor Studies, Histadrut, as has been noted here tonight, has been helping the peoples of other lands to help themselves, helping the peoples of other lands to organize for their own welfare and for their own nation-building.

Now the building of democratic institutions, as trade unions and cooperatives, is an essential part of nation-building. And nation-building is the greatest undertaking of our time. Your great America, my fellow Americans, is deeply dedicated to nation-building. Our desire is not to be known as the world's warrior, but rather as the world's peacemaker. Not as a destroyer, but as a builder. Not merely as a soldier, but as a teacher. And I believe that if we will but persevere in the undertakings that are ours at home and abroad, that we can realize these high goals. I'm afraid that many Americans never stopped to think that we, right here in this prosperous, big, rich and strong America, that we're engaged in nation-building in our own country. For the building of a nation is something that must not and cannot stop, if ~~we~~ the nation is to survive and grow. And this is especially so for Americans.

You can't talk of change, as we do, of science and technology, and its impact on our society, and not know

that every day we must, we must grow, and we must build this great nation of ours and all that it stands for. And remember that we did launch a very noble and worthwhile undertaking. Never before had a people, at least up to that time, ever proclaimed, in an organized manner, inalienable rights of God's children. And that those rights could be spelt out -- at least in life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And that great doctrine still lives in this world. It's often referred to as the unfinished American Revolution. That's why I have always felt that those of us that believe in progressive democracy, that believe in dynamic change and dynamic progress, we are the true children of this revolution. And I don't believe in letting totalitarians or dictators or conservatives or reactionaries call themselves American revolutionaries or revolutionaries at all. We are the ones that lead the revolt against injustice; and we are the ~~one~~ revolutionaries for human dignity. And let's claim it. (Applause)

The author Herman Melville put it well when he penned these words: "We are the pioneers in the world, the advanced guard sent out and sent on through the wilderness of untried things to break a new path." I want my fellow Americans to know that we are breaking new ground. That we are the advanced guard -- and that we have loyal allies and friends.

Mr. Ambassador, when a nation lives and breathes the spirit and the air of freedom, it needs no written alliance

with the United States. Because that alliance is there in spirit. (Applause)

Now I want to say a few things about the America of tomorrow, because the best days of America are yet to come. I think most of the people in this audience know that I've never been one to hark back to the so-called "good old days," because I never thought that they were that good. (Laughter) And even if they were, they could have been better. I much prefer the good new days, the days that are here and the days that are to come, the days that we're building for tomorrow. Oh, I know, sometimes you seem to be more intelligent if you seem to be highly critical, and if you, uh, look ponderous and disturbed. But I must say that I never felt that I was a very good pessimist. It never agreed with my temperament. I prefer to be an optimist.

And I think that there's more history on my side in America than there is on the side of the doubters and the men and the women of little faith and the pessimists, because I happen to believe that we've done some mighty great things in this country. And I happen to believe that what we've done is just the beginning. We have only taken the first steps. But those first steps, in many ways, are the longest part of the journey.

Now nation@building goes ~~xxx~~ by many names. President Johnson has identified his efforts ~~in~~ and his administration's

efforts in nation-building as The Great Society. In the past, we know it has gone under names that we love to remember: The New Deal, The Fair Deal and The New Frontier. But the meaning is the same, no matter what label you put on it.

I said to a group of ladies this afternoon that I think that the period we are in now could well be called an adventure in opportunity, because never before has so much opportunity been opened up, been made available to so many. And opportunity is a beautiful word when it's ~~i~~ couched in and surrounded by freedom and the effort to obtain social justice.

Purging our nation of poverty, ~~kraxing~~ cleaning up our slums, assuring, as George Meany said on this platform tonight, every child the opportunity to all the education that he can put to use, making every American, regardless of race and creed and color or national origin a first-class citizen of this country -- I'll tell you that this is nation-building. It's every much ~~rr..~~ every bit as much nation-building and every bit as ~~mmx~~ exciting as some of the things we hear that they're doing in Africa or Asia or Latin America. And, thank goodness, the majority of the people of this country are up to the challenge and welcome it. I see it in the trade unions. I see it in the eagerness and the enthusiasm with which young Americans, by the

thousands, are responding to every opportunity for voluntary service to their fellow men. All I know is that sometimes we're led to believe that our young Americans, this younger generation, is primarily interested in demonstrating or protesting -- that's not unusual, I might say, however, for young people (we all went through the same experience at sometime in our lives) -- but let me just put on the record here tonight something of fact that very few people seem to know, that in our universities today over two hundred thousand young Americans are today giving freely of their talent and their time to help deprived, other young Americans, deprived and needy elderly Americans, people who've never had a fair break, two hundred thousand of them pour out of the classrooms every day to give of themselves in voluntary service. That's a new story. (Applause)

I call this young move the Volunteer Generation, and they've done a great job in peace and in war. There's never been a better generation. But there're some people, you know, who don't share this vision. There are some ~~wms~~ that think it's literally heresy to add anything to what has already been built. There are others who just would like to knock off a brick or two or a building block, and even kick out or tear down the keystone of the arch. And that's the problem I want to share with you tonight; because unless we come to grips with it, we may see some of the basic programs of whatever you wish to call it, Great Society or

Adventure and Opportunity, or New Deal or Fair Deal, starved of funds and some of its most promising programs cut out altogether. I always will warn my friends and audiences, Beware of the group in Congress or elsewhere that promises you big authorizations in legislation. That's like the fellow that took that vow of marriage, to love and honor and obey, and be faithful and true, and till death do us part -- and the first time his wife asked for a new dress, he said, "I didn't mean that." (Laughter) And we have some today who are all for these programs, all for what we talked about from this platform, except, except not now. Some people never feel comfortable where the action is; they like to be where the inaction is. Progress, even if it be ever too gradual, seems to alarm them. And they have some new watchwords. They say such things as, "Not now," "Go slow," "Some other time," "Pause. Look at over again," And better still, what they really mean is, "Never, never, never." And right now, through some of them, their chosen alibi is that there is a war on in ~~SEMIKXVIXKXEX~~ Southeast Asia, in Vietnam, and they justify all of their recalcitrance, all of their obstinance on that basis. Well, let me say that they're grievously mistaken.

This nation, with a gross national product of three-quarters-of-a-trillion dollars, over seven-hundred-and-fifty-billion dollars, can afford to extend freedom at home and at the same time it extends it abroad. And it must.

(Applause)

This nation that can put a man on the moon and will do it, and will make the investments that are necessary, ought to be willing to make the investments that are necessary to help put a man on his feet right here on earth. (Applause) And we can do it.

I think it would be scandalous, if when this struggle is over in Southeast Asia that many of our brave soldiers who come from our slums and from rural poverty return to find it just as it was when they left, or even worse. What a travesty on justice that would be! And we can hardly expect our Negro Americans, who have performed so bravely and valiantly in this war, to take a back seat in the opportunity bus when they come back. And those of us at home have a duty to make this nation of ours worthy of the heroism, the compassion, and the sacrifice of our young men in Vietnam or elsewhere. To do less would be to betray a trust, to be a coward, to be unworthy of this nation.

Now, this is the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ President's firm belief, and it's mine. And that's why we have laid before the Congress of the United States a forward-looking, yes, an extending and expanding program of social progress. And that's why we're not cutting back on the war on poverty. That's why we are gearing up this adventure in opportunity. Your President is recommending this coming year, this fiscal year, twenty-six billions of dollars for programs directly aiding the poor in this great America of ours. This is an

increase of three-billion-six-hundred-million dollars over the current fiscal year. And I don't say this with a voice of apology. I say it proudly! Thank God that America, the richest nation on the face of the earth, the most powerful nation, has a President that cares for the least of these, those people in America that have never had a real break.

(Applause)

Remember what Franklin Roosevelt said, and I but paraphrase it: he said that the ^{purpose} ~~purpose~~ of government is not to see that those who already have too much have more, but to see that those who have too little have enough. And that purpose, as I paraphrased it, still remains the goal of this country and of this government. And I believe that the people of the United States, when they understand this, will be with our President, and will be with him. ~~in the~~ In the beginning of the war on poverty, it didn't command overwhelming support. I must say, Mr. Ambassador, that the Israeli embassy was one of the original supporters a month after the war on poverty started, somebody from your embassy called up the Office of Economic Opportunity and said, Is there anything Israel can do to help win that war? Now, that's a good ally. (Applause)

There were others that didn't have that confidence. It was new. It was untried. It was controversial. Its purpose wasn't to make poverty more acceptable; its purpose was to get at the root-causes. But things have changed.

The latest public opinion poll shows that over sixty percent of the American people want the poverty war expanded, or at least continued at its present scale. That's a sizable victory in public ~~opinion~~ opinion. And why? Because people are beginning to see the results. Not only nationally, but they're seeing the results in their communities. And every result that counts is but the one that you see, and the one that bring about in your community.

You know, a better America is still where you live. It's the sum total of all the little things we do. The sum total of what we do in each state, and in each village, city, and each county in this country. Now this war on poverty that I speak of is broader than just the limited programs that you read of. It includes, too, the great social programs launched by Franklin Roosevelt, such as Social Security, the National Labor Relations Act, ^{the} minimum wage. It includes also the Full Employment Act, of the Truman Administration, and the other economic policies of full employment of President Kennedy and President Johnson, a policy which has created an environment in which business and labor and agriculture can work together to achieve sustained economic growth unprecedented in our history. And that war on poverty includes Medicare, the Appalachian regional development program, the Economic Development Administration, and the new Federal program for education in our elementary and secondary schools.

Now, what is the record, what have these programs and policies achieved? Because you seldom get that information. And I have here tonight, and I want to put it on the record, five-million more Americans are at work today than were at work a year ago, and that's no small achievement. And wages are the highest in our history, and unemployment is at the lowest point in thirteen years. And business has done mighty well, too. More than one-million persons tonight, or today, more than one-million persons are receiving job training under Federal programs. And most of them are young people, or people that are the victims of technological unemployment being retrained. One million of them in these Federal programs, and six years ago not one. I think that represents some progress. Six million young Americans are in college today. One million more, one million, if you please, that are there because of programs that you helped support in the Congress of the United States -- Federal assistance. Eight million children of deprived and needy families are benefiting directly today from Federal aid to education, that never would have had this education, never would have had it. Nine million more people are covered by minimum wage, because this great labor movement in America fought for it in the last session of the Congress, extending the coverage, including the wage. And yet we know that there is more to do.

More than three-and-a-half-million Americans~~s~~ senior citizens have already received good hospital and nursing-home and medical care under Medicare. What a blessing! What a great achievement! And I can remember that it was just about eighteen years ago this month that I was privileged to introduce the first Medicare bill in Congress, on May the seveteenth, nineteen-forty-nine. (Applause) A bill, if you please, to provide hospital and nursing-home care under terms of Social Security for persons age sixty-five and over. And I recall sending out some letters asking some of my friends, and I don't know if they were my friends, asking some ~~pe~~ people, What do you think about it? And they told me -- and I never showed the letters to my wife, because the language was not exactly what I would consider to be very friendly. But we won that fight. And now the job is to build, to improve, to extend. The war on poverty has created eleven-hundred community-action agencies, where people for the first time are being given responsibility for their own lives, serving half the nation's poor, touching their lives ⁱⁿ fifty large metropolitan areas of America.

This same struggle has enlisted more than eighty-six-thousand citizens in community action boards and more than one-third of them are of the poor; people that had been denied the chance of representation before are represented today in great community-action agencies. This is democracy

at work. These programs have provided over -- have provided education for the little ones, the pre-schoolers, in ~~pro~~ Project Head Start. Almost a million-four-hundred-thousand have been benefited. And, by the way, Histadrut had Project Head Start several years before we ever had it in the United States. See, we learned so much, we borrowed so much.

This program of the war on poverty has given work and training to nine-hundred-thousand needy boys and girls in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. It's helped thirty-five-thousand high school youngsters out of the slums, up to a great college or a university, in Project Upward Bound. If it had done nothing else than that, it had been worthwhile. These are young men and women who never had a chance. These are the children of poverty of the slums. But God endowed them with a high I.Q., and they were tested and found brilliant, and they've been sent on to our great universities. Who knows, but what in these new trained minds will come the cures for cancer, and heart disease, and stroke, and what may come in more importantly some of the great remedies and policies that we need to ease the tensions in our society.

We've graduated over fifty-thousand men and women from the Job Corps centers. And we have thirty-five-thousand more right now in over a hundred-and-nineteen centers. And of those fifty thousand, over seventy percent went right on out to a job. Twenty percent went back to school, and ten percent

went into the armed services of the United States. Ladies and gentlemen, we're saving lives. We're reclaiming lives. What great good can a free people and a free country do than to make it possible that every citizen to have a better life, the pursuit of happiness?

These are just a few of the things. There are seven-million fewer people living in poverty today than there were six years ago. There are still too many living in poverty. But I submit to you, we have had a good start. And this beginning is just the kind of movement that we need.

Now, if Americans increasingly recognize what the war on poverty has achieved, many of them know yet that our cities are besieged with problems. And most of us live in these cities. It's summed up in the phrase "violence in the streets." You know that your President has recommended increased assistance to our law-enforcement agencies and our law-enforcement officers in the performance of their duties, duties essential in ours, as any civilized x society. But this is one part of the effort. There's another part. And that involves getting down to the local causes, as well as the symptoms of urban disorder. It involves digging out the roots from which the disorders rose, such as the slums and the ghettos and the discrimination and the lack of opportunity which still deface our cities.

The President of the United States has proposed effective action programs to clean up these festering sinks and cesspools

of frustration, bitterness and gathering anger. And we need your help, as never before, because government alone cannot do it. We need everybody. We have the programs of urban renewal, housing; we have new programs ~~that~~ _____ as model cities and rent supplements, and they're bogged down in your Congress. We come forth with an expanded youth opportunity program. The President is proposing a coordinated campaign to make our cities, every part of them, places where people may live in decency and walk in safety. And surely this America ought to be able to provide that.

And here our major problem is once again public information and public education. To arouse and mobilize ~~the~~ the kind of public opinion which will demand enough action to meet the needs. And I come to you to ask you to carry the word. American public opinion is like an ocean: you cannot stir it with a teaspoon. You have to have a big movement. The problem that faces us today in school legislation is not lack of public interest or public support for education. We have that. We know the importance of education. We know that Thomas Jefferson was right when he said you can't be both free and ignorant. Israel knows that. We know that H.G. Wells was right when he says that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. We know that.

And yet we have people that muddy the waters. The problem of Federal aid to education has a deep divisions among our friends and supporters, divisions which over two decades balked every effective -- every effort that we tried to make to accomplish our goals. The first bill I voted on when I came to the Senate, in 1949, was Federal aid to education. It passed the Senate and was killed in the House. Two years later it passed the House and was killed in the Senate. It was sort of like a dead-end tennis game. And it was always killed on the basis of either race or religion. And then one day a man came to the White House and said, "Well, look, education is for children, for people. It's not for institutions, or churches. It's for people. And let's get the education to the child." I think that President Johnson's greatest single achievement in his life, at least ^{on the} ~~under~~ domestic front, is the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It makes him a great teacher. (Applause) He charted a path through old minefields, that had held back aid from our schools. It was a historic breakthrough. It ~~channels~~ channels the biggest share of Federal help to the youngsters, who need it most, the children of the poor.

Now this program's been in operation for a little over two years, or less, really, than two years. And it was twenty to thirty years late in getting started. But already, some self-professed friends of education, in and out of

Congress, seem willing to risk reviving the old controversy, reopening the old wounds, of the past twenty years or more, and stirring up the trouble once again. Now, my fellow Americans, we cannot afford to go down that street and into that blind alley. We cannot afford to take apart what we built so painstakingly and so tediously. Rather, we should make what we have work better and build on it, not tear it apart. And I ask your help. I ask to keep going what we have, lest we destroy all that we hope to get. I ask your support tonight especially for the Teacher's Corps, an inspired proposal to tap for the benefit of our hard-pressed slum and ghetto schools that same rich talent of youthful energy and enthusiasm which has made the Peace Corps the wonder of America, and has put ~~p~~ Peace Corps workers in villages all over the world, and has made ~~KKIA~~ VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) a great achievement, putting volunteers in many of our urban and rural slums. We need your help.

~~And when I hear people say, as I've heard tonight from this platform about liberalism, I had a fellow say to me not long ago,~~

COMMUNITY FOR LABOR ISRAEL

TAPE #4 -- VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

And when I hear people say, as I've heard tonight from this platform about liberalism -- I had a fellow say to me not long ago, and they said, "Mr. Vice President, whatever happened to the liberal program?" And I looked right at him, fish-cold eyed, and said, "We passed it. Does that disturb you?" (Laughter, applause) Yes, we passed it. But the advantage of the liberal program is that there is always more to do.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Social Security was not enough for the 1960's. And Lyndon Baines Johnson's Federal aid to education and the war on poverty will not be ~~me~~ enough for the 1970's. We need to look down the road, and we need to build carefully, strongly, so that every step that we take will be a forward step. Yes, there is this great and final need of the unfinished business of our nation, the assurance to every American of equal dignity and equal opportunity. I don't need to tell you how important this is, because trade unionism is all about human dignity. That's why it got started. That's what it means. It's more than working conditions, or wages and hours. It's about people.

I suspect that there are many good white Americans tonight that are saying to themselves, "What more do these Negroes

want? Haven't they got enough? What else are they asking for?" Well, the answer is simple, and I lay it on the line, just as the President of the AFL-CIO did tonight so movingly for me and I know to you. Our Negro fellow-Americans, ~~our~~ our Indian fellow-Americans, our Mexican fellow-Americans, our Puerto Rican ~~fellow~~-Americans, yes, all of our fellow-Americans want to be equal citizens of this country. Nothing more and nothing less. (Applause)

They want us to practice what we teach our children to say. And I submit, my fellow-Americans, we either ought to practice it or quit saying it, because there is written ~~xk~~: "Woe unto ye hypocrites." And that practice, and what I speak of, is so beautiful and yet it is so challenging: "One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Very simple. Sentimental, patriot, but fundamental. Fundamental -- that's what brotherhood is all about. That's what human dignity is all about. That's what American citizenship is all about. And how anyone could ask for less, for someone else, and expect to have more for himself is beyond me. American citizenship is the highest ~~form~~ honor that be bestowed upon any person, in my ~~i~~ mind. But if it's good enough for me, then the full privileges and opportunities and responsibilities of American citizenship are good enough for my neighbor. Don't be deceived, my dear friends, there are people who really want to hold back the fulfillment of this great promise.

You know, we sometimes ~~w~~ talk about rising expectations as if it were something that was going on every place in the world but here. But I want to tell you tonight that it's going on right here. Right here in America. Rising expectations. We dare not and we must not deny it. If we do, we'll have trouble. I'm not saying that we can reach the promised land overnight. I know better than that. And those that promise that deceive and do a disservice, but it is essential that there be steady progress, visible progress, meaningful progress. We cannot afford to lose the forward momentum because if we do we fall back. And to those that say pause, the only time a pause ever refreshed was when you drank a certain beverage.

A pause in public life, in economic life, in the life of a trade union is not good enough. Therefore I submit that it is essential that we move forward ~~in~~ every front that I've talked of tonight. Civil rights, strength in our employment, equal employment opportunity laws. Assurance that Americans have access to housing and the right to jury service where it is now denied them. That we give protection to Civil Rights workers in those places where they are in ever present physical danger. This is the least that we can do. The challenge before us. It is the same for us as it is for others. Nation building. Now if a little

nation as small as Israel can dream great dreams and make them come true with the help of Histadrut, I ask is not the opportunity for us and not the least for the American labor movement even greater. I think it is. We have so much to do. So I close in the spirit in which this meeting was opened. The spirit of looking forward. You've honored me immensely by this citation but this is not my honor. This is a tribute to many others. The most important thing that has been said here tonight is that we are creating scholarships for the greatest resource that any nation has-- it's youth. That Israel knows as Jefferson knew that you can't be both free and ignorant. And that America must know this. And that every citizen must know the only legitimate objective of government is the health and the happiness and the education of its people. If we know those things then we've learned much.

My favorite quotation and I ~~repeat~~ repeat it almost as I would the scripture. It's from that American author of the '30s because I read him then, Thomas Wolfe, I guess I've used this a dozen times or more but it's always fresh to me because it summarizes what I believe in and what I know this labor movement believes in. And what I think America is all about. And here are the words. Let them be seared into your conscience and taken into your heart.

"To every man his chance. To every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity. To every man the right to live, to work, to be himself. And to become whatever things his mankind and his vision can combine to make him. This is the promise of America." Yes, my fellow Americans this is the promise that we can and must make real. It's the promise that makes you proud to be an American. Proud to be a free man. I ~~can~~ thank you for your words of kindness to me. I thank you for the privilege you've given me of being your friend, in joining with you to be what I know to be worthy common endeavors. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

SEIMILLER: Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President, you gave us a great message, a great inspiration in the language that this audience can understand. The language of the trade union movement. Get out and organize the unorganized. Bring the lost and the stray back into the folds and get on with the liberal force in America.

We understand it and I'm sure we'll take the message back.

It's a great privilege to be here tonight at the chair of your meeting. I want to thank everybody on behalf of the Histadrut who made this great

meeting possible. And for our benediction tonight we have the Reverend Robert V. Hartgate from Catholic University.

HARTGATE: Oh mighty eternal Father, we give thanks to you for this meeting this evening which brings to us a leader who embodies all that is worthy in the spirit of man, leadership which makes us recognize that the image of God is an image ~~that is~~ that is interior, it is the soul of man, the spirit of man. ~~That~~ A man who has accomplished, a man who understands. Our own Pious XII has taught us that each of us, living in the Christian World is spiritually a semite, John the 23rd told us that a rabbi is Joseph, your brother. And Paul VI went to the land which we all call holy. This kind of leadership is the leadership given to us by the man recognized by the beautiful people of Israel and for the things we've received, these gifts tonight, ~~thanks~~ thanks be to you, Oh Lord. Shalom Allechem.

(APPLAUSE).

-- Real good. He was real good.

(BACKGROUND NOISE) (PEOPLE LEAVING).

END OF TAPE.



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