ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHRE *HADASSAH CONVENTION NEW YORK CITY (DYN) AUGUST 17, 1965 and Variet Program I am deeply grateful for the honor you give me. Henrietta Szold was a great woman Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote that "every true man is a cause, a country and an age." Henrietta Szold was indeed true to her faith. to her people and all peoples. Her cause was the founding and guidance of your organization. retin Control-Jaron - but tech. Assect to Her country was a land reclaimed, a nation re-born, re-dedicated, after 2,000 years of exile and of persecution.

Her age covered 8 decades. She helped make part of her age an epoch of human fulfillment.

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and to forge her vision into reality

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Today we are righting ancient wrongs suffered by some of our fellow American citizens. We are breaking down the walls of American ghettos -- legal, vocational, educational, psychological ghettos.

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We are investing our resources in our greatest asset: our people. We are looking particularly to the education of our children. - our giltulas security.

We are providing for the health needs of the elderly.

We are beginning to clean the air and stream, to replenish the water, to beautify the land, to rebuild our cities and make them liveable.

As we look about our country, we see how far we still have to go. But we have made our beginning. The longest journey is the first step. And we have taken that step.

I am proud to say that no Congress in American history has enacted more legislation, in less time, for the good of more people -- and with a wider consensus of public support -- than the present 89th Congress.

And no people in the world's history have set their sights on attaining higher, worthier goals for the entire Family of Man than have today's American people.

We have our vision and we are willing to act on it.

Three decades ago President Franklin Roosevelt declared that his generation had a rendezvous with destiny. We faithful that rendezvous

Today, we have another rendezvous: a rendezvous with opportunity. At every crossroad of this nation and of the world we have the opportunity to utilize unprecedented power, productivity and discovery. We have it in our means to give each man and woman in America equal opportunity to share in and contribute to a free and secure society -- and to extend that freedom and security to others, too, in less fortunate places.

We have it in our means to conquer man's old

natural enemies.

With your hands and hearts you joined in that cause long ago.

Medical Center. Want to see it again. Want more and more Americans and other visitors -- of every faith and nationality -- to see it and be inspired by it.

From its clinics and laboratories are coming a procession of invaluable scientific findings. Their significance is far greater than most of the transient news which tends to dominate today's headlines.

Let us never forget that history awards an honored and enduring place to its great scientists -- Its

who often work much of their lives in comparative obscurity. A Pasteur, a Koch, a Curie, a Schick, a Goldberger, a Salk, a Sabin live longer in mankind's grateful memory than most heads of state.

Israel's medicine has already enriched the world far beyond what would be predicted by some slide-rule formula -- by the size of her population, or the modest amount of her natural resources, or brief length of her sovereignty.

And America's official assistance to Israeli research -- in dollars and in counterpart currency -- is probably one of the highest dividend-paying 'investments' in our history.

The dividends are healthier human beings the world over.

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The deeds and teachings of great physicians of every religion and ethnic origin -- Arab and Christian and Jewish, Eastern and Western -- have always transcended national borders or regions.

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It is you who have helped make this possible.

I am proud as an American of what you, my fellow Americans, have done for so many, so long, so well.

Henrietta Szold said of the people who had yearned for the Promised Land: --

"One does not dream for 2000 years steadily and then have the dream come true without having the strength to live in accordance with the high ideals that made the beauty of the dream."

Today the beauty of our dream is the chance of daylight in a world too-filled with darkness.

It is the chance of health and happiness in a world too-filled with disease and despair.

It is the chance of peace in a world too-filled with war.

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It is the chance of peace in a world too-filled with war.

Let us, then, live with our ideals and create the free and good life that man has always sought, but not yet reached.

[Transcript]

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY - 51ST ANNUAL HADASSAH CONVENTION
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK - AUGUST 26, 1965

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Mrs. Shulman, Mrs. Jacobson, my good friend, the distinguished Governor of the great Empire State of New York, Governor Rockefeller, Attorney General Lefkowitz, Mr. Ambassador, and Dr. Mann, who is with us today, my former associate and now the Deputy Director and Administrator of the Aid Administration, Mr. Waters, and ladies and gentlemen: I'm sure that both Muriel and Hubert feel a very, very deep sense of humility and gratitude tonight.

It is not easy to get up after an introduction such as I have had, and after the reading of the citation which was so generous, so kind, and so richly rewarding--I'm afraid just a little bit too much, and then to speak to you.

I do want you to know how much I appreciate this honor that you have given to me, and I consider it not an honor for the Vice President, or for Hubert Humphrey alone, but an honor for the Congress of the United States, for men and women in both political parties who have contributed so much in humanitarian service.

I have much on my mind tonight and much in my heart to tell you.

I'm sure you noticed when I came to this great ballroom—magnificent and beautiful as it is—how thoroughly I enjoyed just being with you. I have always sort of considered myself a member of Hadassah, anyhow (Laughter and applause), and I think I should let you in on at least one or two family secrets tonight.

Mrs. Humphrey was looking over my schedule, and she checks it off and says, "Well, I see you're going to be in Chicago; I see that you're going to be in Cleveland," or "I see you have a dinner in Washington. Just fine. I hope that you enjoyed it, Daddy, I hope it was a pleasant evening," and she noticed that there was the Fifty-First Annual Hadassah Convention.

And she said to me, "Aren't those your special girl friends?" And I said, "You are right!"

Well, for some very interesting and understandable reason, Muriel journeyed back from Waverly, Minnesota to New York with me tonight!

(Laughter and applause)

And I think that is as it should be. I should not be tempted.

(Laughter)

But the truth is that both of us are very, very much appreciative of all the good work that you do, and we feel so close to you in your work and in your endeavors, that I wanted tonight for Mrs. Humphrey to be present on this occasion, so that we could share this evening together with you, and above all, to share these honors together.

I do have one or two observations I might make. I said this was a richly rewarding experience tonight, and I heard one voice, off to my right, here, that came up in a happy little refrain, "And that check does look very good!" (Laughter) But of course, had you given this to me a year ago, I might have been able to make some private use of it. (Laughter and applause)

Now that you have given it to me in this year, 1965, under the edict and the mandate and the code of ethics of the President of the Umited States (Laughter), I shall put it to some worthy public cause.

(Laughter and applause)

And I am going to inform Mrs. Jacobson and Mrs. Shulman and the officers of Hadassah as to the work to which this generous contribution will be dedicated. (Applause)

Mrs. Humphrey and I have two or three very important charities; work in behalf of crippled children; the mentally retarded, and scholarships for needy students, and I want to take just a few moments, at least, after this meeting, to decide just where this generous gift of Hadassah will be placed. And I want you good ladies to know, and members of Hadassah, that whoever is the second recipient of this gift will know that it came not only from the Treasurer of Hadassah, but more importantly from the hearts of the members of Hadassah. (Applause)

Mr. Governor, I have been observing your comments on the water supply situation in New York. (Laughter) I'm very happy that the Ambassador—Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations is here, because when Muriel and I were traveling in Israel, one of the projects that we were most impressed by was Israel's water conservation program. (Laughter) They say that every drop of water is used at least seven times. (Laughter) And what is more, the supply seems to be reasonably plentiful for a growing and a prospering country, and the water supply is pure, and it's simply wonderful.

I therefore suggest tomight, in the presence of our benefactors, that Israel should send a technical assistance mission at once! (Laughter and prolonged applause) Mr. Ambassador, this is the least that you can do for a faithful friend!

And I'm sure that I would be joined in this request on a bi-partisan basis! (Laughter) We've had plenty of talks in Washington, but not much water in New York! And I think the time is at hand to do something.

Mr. Waters, I want to (Laughter) say a word to you-you're quick tonight! (Laughter) This Administration never forgets anything. It sent Waters to New York. (Laughter and prolonged applause).

My good friend, Herbert, I know that you've had the opportunity of participating in the program, and I am confident that whatever message that you have brought or will bring to this great assemblage will be very inspiring and a very noteworthy one. But I also understand that you have gone beyond what I consider to be fair competition. I come here and take away a thousand dollars; Herbert Waters comes here and announces a grant from Aid to Hadassah. (Applause and laughter)

I'll just have to spend a little more time tending to these details.

Can I share with you just one or two other reflections before we proceed to the more serious matters of the evening? I had hoped to be here earlier tomight, but we had a series of votes in the United States Senate, and the votes were tie votes, and one or two votes either way—I wish, Nelson, that you'd been able to keep your party just a little more

disciplined down there tomight! (Laughter) Or a little less disciplined-excuse me! (Laughter)

And you can well imagine, in light of the Democratic majority, that I was having trouble with our party. The vote was 45 to 45; 44 to 46; 44 to 45; 45 to 45, and when you have a tie vote, that's the one time that the Vice President is supposed to earn his pay. (Laughter)

Ladies, I make a confession to you. On the first vote I had decided that in light of the competition that I was to face on this platform tomight, that I ought to go down and get tidied up a bit. So I called my favorite Senate barber, and it was a little after five o'clock, and the shop was closed, but he waited for me, and I went down to get a haircut. I'm not exactly sure just how I look, but about two-thirds through the haircut, one of my aides came rushing down and said, "Mr. Vice President, there's a tie vote!" (Laughter) "You must come to the Senate floor at once."

And I jumped out of that chair, the barber thinking somehow or other that I was either tormented or possessed, and proceeded up the hall as fast as I could to the United States Senate. I am happy to tell you that the cause of justice prevailed. (Laughter) This depends upon what you think is just in this particular vote.

But speaking of barbers, I wouldn't want to let this occasion pass without paying tribute and a thoughtful remembrance to my favorite barber. I'm an internationalist. His name is Ephraim Iswocky, and he's at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem! (Laughter and applause) I would

have gladly gone to Ephraim, but I just didn't have time on this particular occasion.

Well, I'm so grateful, as I said to you before, for the honor that you've bestowed upon me. And it is a high honor, and one that is filled with meaning and sentiment to you and to me.

Henrietta Szold--many of you knew her. Some of us only know of her, and even tonight as I was here speaking and visiting with your President, Mrs. Jacobson, I was asking some questions about her.

What a remarkable woman! Truly, a great woman. And if ever one needed a demonstration of what one life; what one person can do to change a world; to better a society, or to improve the conditions of mankind, all you need to do is to read the biography; read the life story of Henrietta Szold. It's there. (Applause)

I mention this because so often we say to ourselves, "What can I do? The problems are so big. Everything is so unbelievably complex." Henrietta Szold knew that, but that didn't stop her. To the contrary, she understood that what you need to do is to make up your mind to do something, and to follow through.

I'm particularly appreciative of the fact that your program
has on its front cover these words "Today's Challenge--Tomorrow's
Achievement." Not today's difficulty; not today's problem; not tomorrow's
worry, but the challenge--the positive. And tomorrow's achievement; the
positive.

This was the spirit of this remarkable woman who literally started to live when she was fifty years of age, and gave thirty-some more years of her life--I believe thirty-four more years of her life--to the building of this great organization; to the saving of lives; to the rescuing of people in despair.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote that every true man is a cause; a country and an age. Well, Henrietta Szold was indeed a true woman, in the Ralph Waldo Emerson sense of that phrase. She was true to her faith; she enriched it; she lived it. She was true to her people; to her country, and she was true, indeed, to all peoples and to her cause. And what was her cause? You are the living embodiment of it.

Her cause was the founding and the guidance of this organization, because she understood that through organization and individual effort directed to organization, that one could accomplish miracles. And indeed, we live in that age; the age of miracles; the most exciting age that mankind has ever known.

I hear many people dream of other years and other days; telling us about those so-called good days, or good old days. The fact of the matter is, these are the best days we've ever had. And more importantly, these are the only days that we have. (Laughter) And best that we should make the most of them.

Henrietta Szold knew that her country was a land reclaimed; a nation reborn and rededicated after 2000 years of exile and of persecution. Her age covered eight decades. She helped make part of her age an epoch of

human fulfillment.

She didn't sit around and wring her hands over the misery and the plight of people. She extended her hands to relieve their suffering. Henrietta Szold was both idealism and practicality, and she possessed that remarkable ability to dream of the impossible and then to forge her vision and her dream into a reality.

I would remind this audience that to dream of less than what some people think is impossible is to chart a course of failure. We have to have great dreams and visions, and we have always needed in every age such dreamers and idealists as Henrietta Szold; the people of idealism, of integrity, of imitiative and of intelligence.

You know, I think Henrietta Szold would have been very much at home in America of 1965. I not only think she would have been at home;
I think she would have been exceedingly happy; she would have been effervescent, because her dreams are, in a very real sense, coming true.

Today we are building. Yes, I say building—the free and the compassionate society that she worked for all of her life. Her dreams are coming true in her America, and in her Israel. She sees these two great countries partners in the common cause of human betterment and human dignity.

Today, in this beloved land of ours, we're engaged in a great adventure. Some people doubt that we can pull it off, as they say. Those are the doubters. We're trying now, and trying with deep conviction, to right ancient wrongs suffered by some of our fellow American citizens.

We're breaking down the walls of American ghettos and we had them and still have them; the ghettos—legal ghettos; vocational ghettos; educational and psychological ghettos. And mark my words, my fellow Americans, it's in these ghettos that the poison and the hatred and the cynicism and the frustration ferments and explodes, even as we have witnessed it in recent days.

But we're marching ahead. I said to a group of people in from Iowa that I was privileged to talk to, from the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa; editors, businessmen, educators visiting Washington. I was asked by their Congressman just to come and chat with them for a while.

And I said, "What a wonderful thing it is that this America, richer than it's ever been; more powerful than any nation ever dreamed of power; how wonderful it is that this nation still has a sense of compassion; a sense of concern and a conscience."

It's not easy to have compassion, concern and conscience when you are the beneficiaries of unbelievable wealth and power. These two factors have a tendency at times to corrode. But fortunately, in our society, spiritual values, humanitarian values that held forth, and the power and the wealth that are here have not denied us this sense of conscience and concern.

We're still very much dedicated to the proposition of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We believe in people and know it to be our greatest resource. And we're investing more and more of our resources in our greatest asset, the people. And we're looking particularly to the education of our children. We know that this is our gilt-edged security, from whence will come untold dividends; and we're providing for the health needs of the elderly.

And Mrs. Shulman, I'm grateful to you tonight for your reference to my earlier days in this battle for health care for the elderly. Let me share with you a little personal matter. The very first bill that I ever introduced as a United States Senator; as a freshman United States Senator the first year I was there, was a bill to permit persons aged sixty-five and over, under Social Security, to have hospital and mursing home care under the terms of Social Security. I remember. (Applause)

I primarily remember introducing it for the criticism one received, and I'm so happy to have witnessed a time when a much better, more comprehensive and much better thought out bill became the law of the land.

And we're beginning to clean the air, and the streams, and Governor, yes, to think about replenishing the water; to beautify our land; to rebuild our cities, and to make them livable. I said we're beginning, and ladies and gentlemen, these beginnings are already late, because many of our cities are not livable in vast areas. Most of our streams have been polluted almost beyond redemption. Vast areas of our land have been eroded. We have taken from the resources of posterity and used it for current pleasure and current needs.

But we're beginning the process of rebuilding and rehabilitation. And that's the story of Hadassah. It's the story, may I say, of many of the organizations to which you as individuals belong. One of the first meetings that I attended related to the rehabilitation of land in the Middle East, was the Jewish National Fund. And they talked of trees; they talked of land, and they talked of people, just as Hadassah speaks of education, and of health, and of research, and of training; rehabilitation and reclaiming the most valuable of all resources, those God-given gifts of people and land.

And as we look about our own great country, we see today how far we still have to go, despite the starts and achievements thus far. We have made our beginning, and as the poet says, the longest journey is the first step. We have taken that step, and it's not backward--it's forward. And once we are in stride I submit there is no stopping the progress that we can and will make. (Applause)

I'm proud to say that no Congress in American history has enacted more constructive legislation in less time for the good of more people, and with a wider base of support; a wider consensus of public support, than the present Eighty-Minth Congress. (Applause)

And no people in the world's history have set their sights on attaining higher and worthier goals for the entire family of man than have today's American people. We're a nation—yes! a nation blessed with materialism, but not always accepting its value.

We're still idealists, and we have our vision and our dreams, and we're willing to act on those visions and dreams. Three decades ago President Franklin Roosevelt declared that his generation had a rendezvous with destiny. I remember that speech in 1936, and we fulfilled that destiny in those cruel and difficult years of World War II. But today we have another rendezvous; a rendezvous with opportunity.

At every crossroad of this nation and of the world we have the opportunity to utilize unprecedented power, productivity and discovery.

Never before has any people or nation had such resources of intelligence and of know-how; of science and technology; of money and goods as the people of the United States.

We have it in our means to give each man and woman in this blessed America equal opportunity; equal opportunity to share in and to participate in and contribute to a free and a secure society. And then to extend that freedom and security to others in less fortunate places. We seek not only to benefit ourselves. We seek to extend these benefits to others.

We know that the gap between the rich and the poor grows, and we know that within the widening of that gap are to be found the seeds of destruction and chaos. And therefore we seek not merely to use the great productivity of this economy, yes, and of our allies and friends, for our own good, but rather as a means of helping others.

To put it more concisely, we have it in our hands and in our means, now, in this second half of the Twentieth Century, to conquer man's old and ancient enemies. We can do something about disease, as

Dr. Mann knows, and we're doing it. We can teach the illiterate if we but will it. We can do something about poverty. We seek not to make it more tolerable, to ease its pain and its disgrace. But we seek to get at the root causes of it, and we have the tools and the know-how to do something about it.

Yes, with your hands and your hearts you joined this cause a long time ago. That's why I wanted to come to Hadassah. I want America to know that these dreams of a better world do not come from government. They come from the people (Applause) that make up government.

Long before your government pioneered in medical research and the construction of hospitals, Hadassah was in that field. Long before vocational education gained the acceptance that it now has, Hadassah and Henrietta Szold had undertaken it.

Mrs. Humphrey and I have seen the Hadassah-Hebrew University

Medical Center. We were just visiting about it here at the table. And

we want to see it again, and I think we will, one of these days. (Applause)

And we want more and more Americans and other visitors of every faith and every nationality to see it, and be inspired by it at a time when there is so much destruction, so much hate, so many of the destroyers, how good it is for the soul and the heart to see builders; to see people who love one another; to see people who want to heal instead of destroy, and the great Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center is not merely bricks and mortar; machines and tools and appliances. It is the spirit of this

organization. It is literally the blood, the sweat and the tears of people by the thousands throughout America and elsewhere.

From its climics and laboratories are coming a procession of invaluable scientific findings. I have long been interested in scientific development. I chaired for many years a subcommittee in Congress on medical research and international science. From these climics and laboratories of the great Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center are coming scientific findings whose significance is far greater than the transient news that tends to dominate today's headlines.

Let us never forget that history, if not the daily press—and
I speak of it respectfully but as a current sheet—history awards an
honored and enduring place to its great scientists; to its teachers and
to its healers. It is not always those who defy social order, who are
the momentary sensation, that gain an enduring place in history; to the
contrary.

History records those teachers and scientists and healers who often work much of their lives in comparative obscurity. A Louis Pasteur; a Curie; a Schick; a Goldberger; a Salk; a Sabin-they live longer in mankind's grateful memory than most of the heads of states. These men come and go, but the healers—they have an immortality.

Israel's medicine has already enriched the world far beyond what would be predicted by some slide-rule formula; by the size of her population, for example, or the modest amount of her natural resources, or her gross national product, or the brief length of her sovereignty.

I mention this because so often I see these feasibility studies made.

We're addicted to them around here. And people start measuring all

of these things called GNP; population; the resources—natural resources.

There is one quality that seldom is measured—the will of the people and

the spirit of the people. (Applause)

America's official assistance to Israeli research, which you've heard about from government officials in dollars and counterpart currency, I would suspect is probably one of the highest dividend-paying investments in our history. (Applause)

When you hear people talk about so-called foreign aid you might point out some of these achievements and some of these dividends.

What are the dividends? Well, the dividends are health for your human beings; not just in America or in Israel, but the world over. The discoveries of these climics and laboratories know no frontiers, and thank goodness that Hadassah, in its private and unofficial and voluntary capacity, has given generously of woman-power, man-power, money power and spiritual power.

Medicine and science are international, and possibly do more to bind people together than almost any other development in our respective cultures. The deeds and the teachings of the great physicians of every religion and ethnic origin; Arab and Christian, Jewish; and Eastern and Western, have always transcended national borders or regions.

I recall in 1958 when Mrs. Humphrey and I journeyed in Western Europe and then into Eastern Europe. This is what took us into the Soviet Union. Actually, I had no idea at all that it would be possible to see then the head of state, Mr. Khrushchev. We went there to see their children's hospital; their cancer research institute; their orthopedic institute.

We visited the Radiation Istitute in Paris; the Pasteur Institute. We were in hospital after hospital, witnessing what could be done and what was being done to relieve man's suffering. We were present in Paris when the first victims of an atomic reactor explosion were brought there for purposes of treatment.

Iadies and gentlemen, I care not which nation—whatever its ideology may be—makes the breakthrough for the discovery of the cure of cancer. How desperately we need it! And how we ought to pool the intelligence and the resources of every race, creed and nationality and every ideology, to try to find the answer to that cursed disease.

(Prolonged applause)

And if I were to have my choice tonight as to whether America should be first on the moon or first to discover the cure to these dread diseases (Prolonged applause); if I were to have to make my choice it would be easy; the cure for the maladies of man, for the diseases of man. And I have often said and thought—I thought it for a long time and then said it and decided I'd say it again. I can say this as Chairman of the Space Council; this is my responsibility. And in two days this nation will once again place in orbit in outer space two great Americans in a tremendous feat of eight days of orbital flight in a Gemini capsule. I've

been in those capsules in simulated flight, and let me tell you they're crowded and cosy, girls! (Laughter)

But I have said many times that any nation that can spend \$30 billion to put a man on the moon—and I think we ought to; and I believe we'll succeed; I think there are great scientific discoveries to be made—but any nation that can spend \$30 billion to put a man on the moon can afford to make some investments to help put a man on his feet on this earth. (Prolonged applause)

And we can make those investments together, internationally as well as nationally. Today the western world recognizes and respects Israel's medicine, much of it made possible by Hadassah. And today the emerging world cannot fail to note that Israel has become a leading center for medical training and study for the developing nations.

Let me just indicate to you tonight that sometimes it's easier for a smaller nation that is developing; that's coming up, to work with other emerging nations than it is the large, rich, powerful nation such as our own. We need little partners. We need them very much. (Applause) We need their sense of humility, and yet their sense of great dedication.

And when I see what can be done and what is being done by
the hundreds of students from many lands, and particularly from the
lands of Africa and Latin America that now are in Israel, I realize
that without a treaty of mutual assistance; without formalized documents,
that we have one of the best alliances that any two countries ever had.

(Applause)

And now, my friends, let me just say that it has been you, in a large measure, who have made all of this possible. The best foreign policy is people-to-people policy. You can't beat it. The best international relations are personal relations. And I want the word to go from this place to one and all, to every American, that Hadassah has served this great America faithfully and loyally and generously in its endeavors. (Applause)

I'm proud as a fellow American, of what you, my fellow Americans have done for so many, so long, so well. Henrietta Szold summed it up very succinctly when she said of the people who had yearned for the Promised Land, and many of you remember these words; here is her own statement: "One does not dream for two thousand years steadily and then have that dream come true, without having the strength to live in accordance with the high ideals that made the beauty of that dream."

What was she saying? She was giving us a creed to live by.

She was telling us that when you have a great dream and it does come

true, then you have an extra responsibility to live in accordance with

the high ideals that made this dream a reality.

And, my fellow Americans, we've had a dream, for ourselves and for the world. We've had a dream of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We've had a dream of freedom. We've had a dream of the pursuit of happiness. We've had a dream of ever-expanding frontiers of opportunity. And most of those dreams have come true.

Therefore this generation above all others must live in accordance with these high ideals. Today the beauty of our dream is the chance of daylight in a world too filled with darkness. It is the chance of education and enlighterment in a world too filled with illiteracy and ignorance. It is a chance of health and happiness in a world that's too filled with disease and despair.

Today the beauty of our dream is the chance of peace in a world yet too filled with war. So, then, let us live with our ideals, and let us resolve in our way, individually, like Henrietta Szold, to help create the free and the good life that man has always sought. With feet on our ground, right here where we are, let us have the courage to reach out to the universe and the stars.

The last words that Franklin Roosevelt penned as his life ebbed away from him, as he was stricken and the pen fell from his hands, those last words were these: "To the American people," and I think to the whole world. And I think these words symbolize, in fact, they tell the story of your great organization and of all that this great America stands for, those words, "let us move forward with a strong and an active faith." To do less is to fail in our responsibilities and to be unworthy of our heritage. To do thus is to be worthy of the mantle of leadership and greatness.

I thank Hadassah for setting an example, tonight.

(Prolonged applause)

MRS. JACOBSON: Mr. Vice President, I'm sure you agree that this audience has indicated in a most impressive and sincere manner their appreciation for your eloquent and thought-provoking address.

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