

Myer Weisgal

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

WEIZMANN INSTITUTE DINNER

NEW YORK CITY

DECEMBER 6, 1965

<sup>theodore</sup>  
Mr. Racoosin

~~Ben H.~~  
George Backer

Abe Fineberg

<sup>Weisgal</sup>  
✓ Myer Weisgal  
✓ Edith Lehman

✓ Bob Benjamin  
(JCY)

Dewey Stone

✓ 87a SP Bureau  
✓ H. H. H. H.

Delany's the  
evening

Abe Fineberg

astronauts

It is a high honor to address this Anniversary

Dinner of the Weizmann Institute -- and to stand at  
a rostrum where, in previous years, <sup>so many</sup> such eminent  
statesmen and scientists have spoken.

Last year  
LBJ  
Dr. Salinger  
Progress

We meet tonight to pay homage to two great men --  
now deceased, but increasingly with us in their example  
and inspiration -- Dr. <sup>Weizmann</sup> Weizmann and Senator Lehman.

I did not have the privilege of <sup>knowing personally</sup> meeting Dr. Weizmann,  
but I have talked with many who did -- and his  
transcendent goodness and greatness shine forth in all  
their recollections of him.

✓ Hubert Lehman Chair of <sup>theoretical</sup> Nuclear Physics -  
Peace Atom!

As for Herbert Lehman, we were not only colleagues  
and fellow fighters for many causes, but he was one of

my great teachers in public life and ~~he and Edith were~~

~~our friends.~~ *dear and respected friend -*  
*and his Edith remain our friend.*

The road was uphill during his years in the

Senate, and he was physically frail much of the time.

But his courage never faltered. In a time of ~~tragic~~

hysteria in our national life, he stood as a tower of

strength and of sanity.

I wish he <sup>could have</sup> lived to see the full harvest <sup>of his</sup> which

<sup>dreams?</sup> ~~has been reaped~~ -- particularly in the fields of civil

rights and immigration <sup>yes the harvest</sup> -- from the seeds he planted

on what sometimes seemed to be barren ground. It is

a consolation and an honor to all of us, however, that

<sup>- Mrs Edith -</sup> Mrs. Lehman is here tonight.

~~I hope you will permit me to say that, when I think of Dr. Weizmann and Senator Lehman and so many other distinguished men and women of the Jewish faith, I am again struck by the impressive fact of the immeasurable contribution by the Jewish people to the cultural and intellectual life of the world.~~

Actually, the explanation appears in the first pages of the biography of Dr. Weizmann co-edited by Meyer <sup>Ar</sup> Weisgal, the dynamo of energy and devotion behind the Institute.-

The British scholar Isaiah Berlin remarks almost in passing, as if it were something too obvious to merit any particular emphasis: ". . . among the Jews of Eastern Europe, any child who showed the slightest capacity for learning was vigorously encouraged to pursue it."

It is the vereneration for intellectual achievement which pervades the Jewish family -- the tremendous pride in any child who proves capable of it -- that opens the way from the humblest Jewish home to the highest peaks of excellence!

This was the way upward for Dr. Weizmann from an obscure village ghetto buried in the darkness and oppression of Czarist Russia.

This was his road to worldwide recognition as a scientist and to the friendship, the respect, and -- on a number of crucial occasions, the effective support -- of many of the leading statesmen of his time. *including Pres. Truman*

Over half a century before the Jewish state was reborn, its original prophet and proponent, Theodor

*Herzl*  
Herzl, wrote:

"In our country, we shall set up a great university,  
to which students will come from Africa and Asia . . . "

Human Resources  
There is a lesson for us here, ~~as~~ <sup>now</sup> we are coming  
to realize that human resources are even more important  
in nation-building than material resources.

Unlike material resources, human talents and  
abilities are even-handedly distributed by nature, in  
cities and in jungle settlements, in new nations and  
old. But they need recognition and cultivation lest  
they go forever to waste.

And of all human resources, there is nothing  
more vital ~~nowadays~~ than the skills and the insights  
of the scientist and the technologist.

Why are a few nations of the world, mostly in  
the West, affluent? And why are the many poor?

The Marxists had a <sup>doctrinaire</sup> ~~pat~~ answer, ~~They~~ blamed it on imperialism. Yet, today we see the nations of Europe, divested of their empires, more prosperous than ever before.

↳ Actually, it is the <sup>Education - the Science</sup> science gap that yawns between the two worlds. ~~- The Education - the Science gap!~~

~~↳ Originally developed in China, India, and the Arab countries, science took root two centuries ago in Europe.~~

↳ While the rest of the world stagnated, Western Europe -- and subsequently the United States and Japan -- climbed to prosperity on an ever-mounting pyramid of scientific discoveries and their technological application.

↳ The new nations are unlucky in their past. But, they are, potentially, fortunate in their future.

For the new and developing nations,

Least resources of science and technology are already in being and available to them. They need not be slowly and painfully amassed over two centuries, as they were in the West.

Science for the new nations can be ~~a kind of~~ <sup>their</sup> magic carpet, telescoping time rather than space.

But it is not, of course, all that simple. A new nation could, indeed, receive the sum total of scientific and technological knowledge on the same day as it first hoisted its flag. <sup>of independence.</sup> But it would be useless without the trained scientists and technologists <sup>and skilled manpower</sup> available to understand it and put it to use.

Knowledge cannot be merely given. It must be received.

↳ Moreover, Western technology often cannot be used directly, but must be adapted or even extended.

↳ Most technology is developed in response to existing needs.

↳ Methods devised in the West, where capital is relatively abundant and labor costly, may not be the most suitable for countries where labor is cheap and material resources scarce.

↳ The problems of agriculture are not the same in tropical as in temperate zones.

↳ These problems can be challenged more effectively on the spot than in laboratories and experimental stations thousands of miles away. ↳ Moreover, they are felt more urgently there. And necessity is, in fact, the mother of invention.

But, Knowledge is Power  
Education is Wealth  
Learning is Strength!



Israel is fortunate that Dr. Weizmann foresaw <sup>all of this</sup> ~~this need~~ <sup>over</sup> a generation ago. He realized that a developing country such as <sup>then</sup> his Palestine, poor in natural resources, would have to depend heavily upon science, <sup>upon Education</sup> basic as well as applied. <sup>upon Education</sup>

~~Thus, after Hitler came to power and some of the most brilliant German-Jewish scientists became refugees,~~

Dr. Weizmann founded in 1934 the first unit of the Weizmann Institute, with its inscribed message:

"Work for this country. Work for science. Work for humanity."

While the Institute was dedicated to fundamental research, Weizmann took the future needs of Israel into account as well. He located it <sup>here Rehovot</sup> at Rehovot, where the Agriculture Research Station was already in operation.

He foresaw a fruitful partnership between the basic research the Institute might carry out and the practical needs of the farmers. He visualized the research chemists<sup>1</sup> being able to devise, from farm products, raw material for the future industries of Israel.

Thus, when Israel did re-emerge as a nation 14 years later, it was endowed at birth with a first-rate scientific and technological apparatus, and the trained and dedicated men and women required to operate it and develop it further.

Characteristically, Israel did not husband her good fortune to herself. Limited in her financial resources, she could not give much in the way of material aid to the other developing nations. Instead, she put her technologists <sup>and aid programs</sup> to work in over <sup>70</sup> ~~50~~ countries, an effort second in scope only to that of the United States.

Intern  
Respons.  
Maturity

And she made <sup>Hertzlo</sup> Herzl's earlier vision a reality, by receiving and training many talented men and women from these countries.

<sup>Next Spring dedication of the Weizmann School of Graduate Studies in honor of Asa's father + mother</sup>  
L In 1960 the Weizmann Institute took a giant step further. It convened the International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of the New States, with representatives from 40 nations.

U.N. Action  
L Less than three years later, following this example, the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas<sup>4</sup> drew almost 1700 delegates from 96 countries.

L Now, this year, we commemorate International Cooperation Year. It brings into the sharpest focus yet achieved what science and technology have to offer the developing -- a blueprint for science in service to humanity, or, as I like to put it, "Science for Peace."

*We have learned*  
~~Significantly, the report finds that the most~~  
critical limitation in the capacity of a developing  
country to absorb and apply science and technology  
is its supply of trained manpower.

~~✓ American government, industry and the scientific~~  
~~community have the <sup>opportunity</sup> ~~chance~~ here to contribute even~~  
~~more than at present to both world stability and well-~~  
~~being.~~

~~✓ As you will recall, President Johnson stressed~~  
~~the need for "a broad and long-range plan of world-~~  
~~wide educational endeavor" in his historic address at~~  
~~the Smithsonian Institution September 16, <sup>1965</sup> He listed~~  
~~assistance to the educational effort of the developing~~  
~~areas as the first item on his agenda.~~

*America*  
*must be remembered for her*  
*Teachers not her Gadgets*  
*For her Scholars not only her Journals*

Therefore ~~12~~

~~Above all,~~ there must be established in the  
developing countries, on a national or regional basis,  
an adequate network of research and experimental  
institutions -- Weizmann Institutes if you will --  
wherein scientists and technologists may find a  
favorable and challenging environment for their work.

To train people without giving them the opportunity to  
put their training to full use can only result in  
frustration at home or migration abroad.

We have heard complaints from Britain lately  
about the "brain drain" to the United States.

But the brain drain from the developing countries  
is, relatively, far more serious.

Document  
facilities  
opportunity

↳ To give but one example, there are several times  
as many Korean Ph.D.'s in science living and working  
in the United States as in their own country. 'Indeed,  
this is one of the major reasons why we are working  
with the Korean government to establish an Institute  
for Industrial Technology and Applied Science in that  
country. *Korea - Asia - needs these scholars + scientists.*

↳ Some totalitarian countries can and do prevent  
their scientists and technologists from migrating. This  
is a draconic measure which open societies, by their  
nature, cannot and will not adopt.

↳ Rather, we must take measures to make these  
talented people actually want to work in their own countries,  
by opening up to them careers which are genuinely and  
deeply rewarding in professional advancement and service  
to their people. *by helping with the professional education & research - by aiding in facilities & laboratories.*

But

Bringing the full benefits of science and technology to the developing countries is a task which cannot be accomplished quickly and easily. No Alladin's lamp can summon a genie to do it for us. It will take hard thinking, hard and cooperative work, and a great deal of time. But it can and must be done.

and,

We know it can be done because -- thanks to Dr. Weizmann's far-seeing vision -- it is being done *here* at the Weizmann Institute and elsewhere in Israel.

We ordinary mortals have only just begun to grasp the need and the opportunity which he perceived a generation ago.

~~now another word~~

~~Finally tonight, may I speak about Israel -- that free and democratic society -- and the environment in which that nation lives.~~



yet, Israel seeks Peace - needs Peace - asks to Put Peace to work for the common good.

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Israel spends some <sup>40</sup>~~33~~ per cent of her total budget for national defense. And, elsewhere throughout the Middle East, equally intolerable arms burdens are carried by nations which can even less afford to bear them.

Only last week, at the White House Conference on International Cooperation, I expressed our government's hope that man might again take initiative toward slowing the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race.

For every day <sup>at the</sup> the costly and dangerous arms race proceeds, man not only increases his risk of annihilation, but decreases his possibilities for a more satisfying life on earth. - what a Shame!



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L A pioneer statesman of the nuclear era, the late Senator Brien McMahon, proposed almost two decades ago that resources diverted from military budgets could be set aside to meet the unmet social and economic needs of mankind. His counsel remains valid today -- and nowhere more valid than in the Middle East.

*This continues to be our Policy - in the M.E. in S.E. Asia - elsewhere.*

L We -- all of us -- must continue working toward the day when the nations of the Middle East may live securely in peace with each other, to their common benefit. For as Adlai Stevenson well said: "There is not a single dispute in this world -- however sharply the issues may be drawn -- which would not look different . . . after time and change have done their erosive work on the sharpest corners of conflict."

*Stevenson*

Peace and security . . . ~~a~~ freedom from outside  
agitation ~~the bending of man's efforts toward~~

man's well-being and happiness -- these surely are the  
things we seek for tomorrow. ~~(And this must be and is American mission.)~~

And, in their seeking, may we follow the paths  
charted by ~~Senator Lehman~~ <sup>Theodore Roosevelt</sup> and Dr. <sup>Weizmann</sup> Weizmann.

For these were men who, as in the lines of Stephen  
Spender, " . . . were truly great . . . who in their  
lives fought for life . . . who wore at their hearts the  
fire's center . . . Born of the sun, they traveled a short  
while toward the sun, and left the vivid air signed with  
their honor." *We Salute Honor Them!*

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REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE  
DINNER, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 6, 1965

It is a high honor to address this Anniversary Dinner of the Weizmann Institute -- and to stand at a rostrum where, in previous years, such eminent statesmen and scientists have stood.

We meet tonight to pay homage to two great men -- now deceased, but increasingly with us in their example and inspiration -- Dr. Weizmann and Senator Lehman.

I did not have the privilege of meeting Dr. Weizmann, but I have talked with many who did -- and his transcendent goodness and greatness shines forth in all their recollections of him.

As for Herbert Lehman, we were not only colleagues and fellow fighters for many causes, but he was one of my great teachers in public life and he and Edith were our friends.

The road was uphill during his years in the Senate, and he was physically frail much of the time. But his courage never faltered. In a time of tragic hysteria in our national life, he stood as a tower of strength and of sanity.

I wish he had lived to see the full harvest which has been reaped -- particularly in the fields of civil rights and immigration -- from the seeds he planted on what sometimes seemed to be barren ground. It is a consolation and an honor to all of us, however, that Mrs. Lehman is here tonight.

I hope you will permit me to say that, when I think of Dr. Weizmann and Senator Lehman and so many other distinguished men and women of the Jewish faith, I am again struck by the impressive fact of the immeasurable contribution by the Jewish people to the cultural and intellectual life of the world.

Actually, the explanation appears in the first pages of the biography of Dr. Weizmann co-edited by Meyer Weisgal, the dynamo of energy and devotion behind

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Over half a century before the Jewish state was reborn, its original prophet and proponent, Theodor Herzl, wrote:

"In our country, we shall set up a great university, to which students will come from Africa and Asia..."

There is a lesson for us here, as we are coming to realize that human resources, human talents and abilities are even-handedly distributed by nature, in cities and in jungle settlements, in new nations and old. But they need recognition and cultivation lest they go forever to waste.

And of all human resources, there is nothing more vital nowadays than the skills and the insights of the scientist and the technologist.

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The Marxists had a pat answer. They blamed it on Imperialism. Yet today we

see the nations of Europe, divested of their empires, more prosperous than ever before.

Actually, it is the science gap that yawns between the two worlds.

Originally developed in China, India, and the Arab countries, science took root two centuries ago in Europe.

While the rest of the world stagnated, Western Europe -- and subsequently the United States and Japan -- climbed to prosperity on an ever-mounting pyramid of scientific discoveries and their technological application.

The new nations are unlucky in their past. But they are, potentially, fortunate in their future.

Vast resources of science and technology are already in being and available to them. They need not be slowly and painfully amassed over two centuries, as they were in the West.

Science for the new nations can be a kind of magic carpet, telescoping time rather than space.

But it is not, of course, all that simple. A new nation could, indeed, receive the sum total of scientific and technological knowledge on the same day as it first hoisted its flag. But it would be useless without the trained scientists and technologists available to understand it and put it to use.

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Methods devised in the West, where capital is abundant and labor costly, may not be the most suitable for countries where labor is cheap and material resources scarce.

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Israel is fortunate that Dr. Weizmann foresaw this need a generation ago. He realized that a developing country such as his Palestine, poor in natural resources, would have to depend heavily upon science, basic as well as applied.

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Thus, when Israel did re-emerge as a nation 14 years later, it was endowed at birth with a first-rate scientific and technological apparatus, and the trained and dedicated men and women required to operate it and develop it further.

Characteristically, Israel did not husband heregood fortune to herself. Limited in her financial resources, she could not give much in the way of material aid to the other developing nations. Instead, she put her technologists to work in over 50 countries, an effort second in scope only to that of the United States. And she made Herzl's earlier visions a reality, by receiving and training many talented men and women from these countries.

In 1960 the Weizmann Institute took a giant step further. It convened the International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of the New States, with representatives from 40 nations.

Less than three years later, following this example the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas drew almost 1700 delegates from 96 countries.

Now, this year, we commemorate International Cooperation Year. It brings into the sharpest focus yet achieved what science and technology have to offer the developing -- a blueprint for science in service to humanity, or, as I like to put it, "Science for Peace."

Significantly, the report finds that the most critical limitation in the capacity of a developing country to absorb and apply science and technology is supply of trained manpower.

American government, industry and the scientific community have the chance here to contribute even more than at present to both world stability and well-being.

As you will recall, President Johnson stressed the need for "a broad and long-range plan of worldwide educational endeavor" in his historic address at the Smithsonian Institution September 16. He listed assistance to the educational effort of the developing areas as the first item on his agenda.

Above all, there must be established in the developing countries, on a national or regional basis, an adequate network of research and experimental institutions -- Weizmann Institutes if you will -- wherein scientists and technologists may find a favorable and challenging environment for their work. To train people without giving them the opportunity to put their training to full use can only result in frustration at home or migration abroad.

We have heard complaints from Britain lately about the "brain drain" to the United States.

But the brain drain from the developing countries is, relatively, far more serious.

To give but one example, there are several times as many Korean PH.D's in science living and working in the United States as in their own country. Indeed, this is one of the major reasons why we are working with the Korean government to establish an institute for Industrial Technology and Applied Science in that country.

Some totalitarian countries can and do prevent their scientists and technologist from migrating. This is a draconic measure which open societies, by their nature, cannot and will not adopt.

Rather, we must take measures to make these talented people actually want to work in their own countries, by opening up to them careers which are genuinely and deeply rewarding in professional advancement and service to their people.

Bringing the full benefits of science and technology to the developing countries is a task which cannot be accomplished quickly and easily. No Alladin's lamp can summon a genie to do it for us. It will take hard thinking, hard and cooperative work, and a great deal of time. But it can and must be be done.

We know it can be done because -- thanks to Dr. Weizmann's far-seeing vision -- it is being done at the Weizmann Institute and elsewhere in Israel. We ordinary mortals have only just begun to grasp the need and the opportunity which he perceived a generation ago.

Finally tonight, may I speak about Israel -- that free and democratic society -- and the environment in which that nation lives.

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We -- all of us -- must continue working toward the day when the nations of the Middle East may live securely in peace with each other, to their common benefit. For as Adlai Stevenson well said: "There is not a single dispute in this world -- however sharply the issues may be drawn -- which would not look different...after time and change have done their erosive work on the sharpest corners of conflict."

Peace and security...a freedom from outside agitation...the bending of man's efforts toward man's well-being and happiness -- these surely are the things we seek for tomorrow.

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[Transcript as  
delivered]

Thank you very much. Thank you very much my good friend  
and our good friend Abe Feinberg, George Backer, ~~Ira Weischal~~ <sup>MEYER WEISCHAL</sup>  
and Dewey Stone, <sup>COUSIN</sup> Mr. Racusin and above all tonight, our dear,  
very charming and wonderful friend <sup>AND LADY</sup> who is here with us, Mrs.  
Herbert Lehman, our own Edith Lehman. So good to see you Edith

Well, Abe, I got the message. I should tell you though  
that those final remarks of your introduction were so flattering  
that you just destroyed the whole thing that you started out with  
in the beginning. I also have one other little note that I shouldn't  
fail to tell you: I'm not hungry. And I suppose there are some  
scriptural admonitions that one might give on this occasion but  
I'll leave them to yourself - bread is not always everything.

We shall enjoy a wonderful evening here and I looked over this  
program and found it one of the most enticing and interesting and  
inspiring that one can hope to have with the exception of certain  
parts before the meal. And you're now about ready to have that  
and sacrifice is good for you; it builds character.

I have one or two observations that I wish to make. First:  
our friend Meyer Weischal <sup>gml</sup> was practically busting out of his buttons  
here as the final scenes of the Song of Life movie were on the  
stage and on the screen because that little chap there -- that  
little boy -- was his own grandson. Now, that's the way to be  
able to arrange things Meyer. I -- you must have an <sup>real</sup> ~~awful~~ in with  
Arthur <sup>Krim</sup> ~~Grimm~~ and Bob Benjamin is all I can say.

This is a very important and historic meeting. I can think of one or two quick observations that mean so much to me. First, that we are speaking of the Song of Life and of life itself at a time when so many people seem bent upon its destruction and also, we come here to once again strengthen the great institute of science and technology at the very hour that this nation is demonstrating a great ability in this area by the fact of the astronauts and Gemini-7 and soon to be, Gemini-6. What an amazing time to be alive. I can't imagine anybody being weary of it because it's all so exciting and every day such a challenge to us.

I couldn't help but reflect tonight as I listened to the anthems of two great nations how wonderful it is that we can be together and that we are together, not only as individual citizens but as people and as men and women of a common philosophy. The Star Spangled Banner and the Hatigvah, they sort of send the chills up and down my spine. I don't know how you feel about it; you didn't sing very loud but I was singing inside. I don't do it outside because it upsets things. I was never very good at that singing except in my heart and in my spirit and soul.

I know that I'm going to enjoy this evening because I'm with people <sup>that</sup> ~~who~~ are honoring great people and when you share in a moment of honor, you honor yourself. And what a high honor it is to address this anniversary dinner of the Weizmann Institute and to stand here at a rostrum where in previous years so many



eminent statesmen and scientists have spoken. Our own President as that brief production on the screen demonstrated to us a moment ago has spoken from this very rostrum. And he made an announcement here of a commitment on the part of our Government -- a research commitment, a joint research project between the United States and Israel in the desalinization of the sea waters. And what great progress we've made. Only ten days ago, it was my privilege to be at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands and to dedicate a desalinization plant that will bring one million gallons of potable fresh water from the sea every day to a land and an island that desperately needs it. And at the same time, to generate power. And while I was there, I listened to the scientists tell me that it will not be long before we will be able to produce this water not as what it is now at approximately a dollar per thousand gallons but <sup>at</sup> forty cents -- thirty-five. Which means, of course, that it will be economically feasible.

And I mention this because I am sure that President Lyndon Johnson by the knowledge -- by his knowledge -- of the Weizmann Institute and knowing what it meant in making this announcement at this dinner was inspired to direct <sup>this G</sup> ~~discovery~~ <sup>N</sup> and the resources of this nation and to call upon the Government of Israel to join with us in the advancement of this very important project. The day that the sea waters can be made the waters for irrigation and for human beings will be a day that will be the advent of peace.

Then mankind will have to struggle <sup>No longer</sup> ~~no longer~~ just to eke out an existence out of a parched earth and how relevant it is because right now, this great world of ours with all of its fabulous discoveries is on the verge of hunger with a population growing and exploding and with resources inadequate in terms of food and fiber for that population.

So this rostrum has been the point of great announcements and great policy. Regrettably for you, Vice Presidents are not privileged to make great announcements and great policy. I share what few ideas I may have in this area with those who do make policy and find it indeed a very satisfying experience.

But we meet here tonight to pay homage to two very great men -- men that are no longer with us physically but their works live forever. And men who are increasingly with us in their example and in their inspiration -- the immortality of the human spirit. It is evident in the lives of these men -- Dr. Weizmann and Senator Lehman. And Edith, I'm so very very pleased that tonight we have learned that there will be in the Weizmann Institute the Herbert Lehman Chair of Theoretical Nuclear Physics. Because this Chair itself tells at least the story of the beginning of life and I know that anything it has to do with the name of Herbert Lehman will be dedicated to peace and will be dedicated to life and will be dedicated to a better life. Because that was his entire life.

I did not have the privilege as many of you did of knowing

Dr. Weizmann but I have talked with many who did know him and I've learned of his transcendent goodness and greatness. And how this goodness and greatness shines forth in all their recollections of him. But as for Herbert Lehman, I knew him and what a privilege to have shared in that friendship. We were not only colleagues in the Senate; we were fellow fighters for many causes. But he above all was to me not only just a friend and a generous and kind and good friend, but he was one of my great teachers in public life. And what a joy it is to have once again with us a lady that always inspired him, stood by his side, gave him strength and courage, cared for him in his hours of travail -- a woman that Mrs. Humphrey and Hubert Humphrey truly love -- Edith Lehman

I remember very well the days of Senator Herbert Lehman in the Senate. I'd heard of him many times as Governor and as statesman in this great state -- this Empire State. And then to get to know him -- what a joy and what a remarkable experience. The road was uphill during his years in the Senate. I think some of our contemporaries forget that period. I haven't; I still look at a few scars, feel the pain of them. He was physically frail much of the time, tired from long years of public service but only tired physically never mentally or spiritually. But his courage never faltered in a time of fear and hysteria



when men of lesser faith and lesser courage sought cover. He stood as a tower, yes, a tower of strength and sanity. And he made some of us of lesser courage feel so insignificant. I wish that Herbert Lehman could have lived to see the full harvest of his dreams. I preside over a body where I witness the harvest of Herbert Lehman's dreams every day. I wish he could have lived to see the harvest of his dream in civil rights and how I wish he could have been <sup>here</sup> ~~there~~ at Liberty Island by the Statue of Liberty, the base of that great goddess of liberty when President Lyndon Johnson affixed his signature to the Immigration Act. Because no man in American public life in the memory of anyone today gave more to the cause of humanity and humaneness and decency and fairness in our immigration policy and in the field of civil rights than this man that we honor tonight, Herbert Lehman.

When I think of Dr. Weizmann and Senator Lehman and so many other distinguished men and women of Jewish faith, I can't help but be struck by the impressive fact of the immeasurable contribution by the Jewish people to the cultural and intellectual life of this world.

Actually, the explanation appears in the first pages of the biography of Dr. Weizmann coedited by Meyer Weis<sup>SGML</sup>~~schel~~ who is with us here tonight, that dynamo and he is of energy and devotion behind the Institute. Mr. Weis<sup>GM L</sup>~~schel~~, I think if you had been here during the blackout, all we'd need to do is tap in on you and the lights would have been on.

The British scholar Isiah Berlin remarks almost <sup>as</sup> in passing as if it were something too obvious to merit any particular emphasis these words, "Among the Jews of Eastern Europe, any child who showed the slightest capacity for learning was vigorously encouraged to pursue it." He didn't write a chapter about it; he just mentioned it and it is this veneration for intellectual achievement which pervades the Jewish family -- the tremendous pride in any child who proves capable of it -- that opens the way for the humblest Jewish home to the highest peaks of excellence. And if there's any one thing that this nation needs tonight, it is this commitment by everyone to excellence. Mediocrity in word, in study, in deed, in action has no place in this nation.

Our burdens are too great. Now, the great pride <sup>for</sup> ~~in~~ intellect -- this was the way upwards for Dr. Weismann from an obscure village ghetto, buried in the darkness and the oppression of czarist Russia. This was his road to worldwide recognition as a scientist <sup>AND</sup> -- to the friendship, to the respect and on a number of crucial occasions, the effective support of many of the leading statesmen of his time including the great statesman of this Republic, the former President of the United States, Harry Truman. What a fortunate acquaintance.

Over half a century before the Jewish State was reborn, its original prophet and proponent, Theodore Herzl wrote these words: "In our country we shall set up a great university to which students will come from Asia and Africa." A prophecy made and a



prophecy come true.

Now, there's a lesson here for us. We're coming to realize in this land that human resources are even more important to nation building than natural resources. In fact, the whole policy of your Government today is in human resources -- the training, the development, the rehabilitation -- yes, the rescuing of human resources. Unlike material resources, human talents and abilities are evenhandedly distributed by nature <sup>in</sup> cities and in jungle settlements, in new nations and old. But they need recognition, identification and cultivation lest they go for ever to waste. Some of those resources go to waste in this very land of ours. Locked in the prisons of prejudice, poverty and helplessness and despair. And it is those prisons that we seek to unlock.

And of all the human resources there is nothing more vital than the skills and the insights of the scientist and the technologist. A scientist and a technologist to serve mankind not to be its master. Now why are a few nations of the world mostly in the West strong, prosperous and affluent? And why are the many nations and peoples poor? This is a complex question with many answers but at least there is some partial answer to it. The Marxists, well they have a doctrinaire answer. They blamed it on imperialism. Yet today we see the nations of Western Europe divested of their empires, more prosperous than ever before.

Actually it is science. It is education. Yes, the science and the education gap that yawns between the two worlds of the

rich and the poor. Originally developed in China, India and the Arab countries, science took root two centuries ago in Europe and while the rest of this world stagnated, Western Europe and then the United States and Japan climbed to prosperity on an ever mounting pyramid of scientific discoveries and their technological application.

The new nations are unlucky in their past but they are potentially very fortunate in their future. Vast resources of science and technology are already in being and available to them as if a gift of modern civilization to someone that has been but born into it. They need not be slowly and painfully amassed over two centuries as these resources of science and technology were in the West.

Science for the new nations can be their magic carpet telescoping time rather than space. But of course, it's not quite that simple. A new nation could indeed receive the ~~same~~ sum total of scientific and technological knowledge on the same day as it first hoisted its national flag. But it would be useless -- it would indeed almost be worthless without the trained scientist and technologist within the nation, the skilled manpower available to understand it and put it to use. Knowledge cannot be merely given. It must be received in a very real sense it must be earned. Moreover, Western technology often cannot be used directly but must be adapted or even extended. Most technology is developed in response to existing needs and

Dr. Weizmann knew this.

Methods devised in the West where capital is abundant and labor costly may not be the most suitable for countries where labor is cheap and material resources scarce. The problems of agriculture for example are surely not the same in a tropical area as ~~the same~~ in the temperate zones.

These problems can, however, be challenged more effectively on the spot than in laboratories and experimental stations thousands of miles away. Moreover they are felt more urgently there and necessity is in fact the mother of invention.

But there is yet another fact, knowledge is power and brain power is real power and education is wealth that produces dividends unheard of and learning is strength. Israel is fortunate that Dr. Weizmann foresaw this and these facts a generation ago. He realized that a developing country such as <sup>his</sup> ~~the~~ Palestine, poor in natural resources would have to depend heavily upon science -- basic as well as applied -- and then heavily upon education for its people to develop the skilled and trained manpower.

Thus, after Hitler came to power and some of the most brilliant German Jewish scientists became refugees, Dr. Weizmann founded as we've said and know, in 1934, the first unit of the Weizmann Institute with <sup>its</sup> ~~the~~ inscribed message and this message is good for everyone. It is a universal message to people <sup>that</sup> ~~who~~ love freedom. "Work for this country. Work for science. Work for humanity."



I mentioned the trilogy because others have said, work for science. And others have said, work for your country, but Dr. Weizmann said, work for humanity. And while the Institute was dedicated to fundamental research, Dr. Weizmann took the future needs of <sup>his</sup> Israel into account as well. He located the Institute at Rehov<sup>oth</sup> where the Agricultural Research station was already in operation. And why? Because he saw a fruitful partnership between basic research of the Institute and the practical needs of the farmer or of the people. He realized the research chemist or visualized, I should say, the research chemist being able to devise from foreign products raw material for the future industry of Israel and it has happened.

Thus, when Israel did re-emerge as a nation, 14 years later, it was endowed at birth not only with his Presidency but with a first-rate scientific and technological apparatus and the trained and dedicated men and women required to operate it and develop it further. Characteristically, Israel did not husband her good fortune to herself. Limited in financial resources, she could not give much in the way of material aid to the other developing nations. Instead, she put her technologists to work in over 50 countries which represents tonight an effort in scope second only to the rich and powerful United States.

And she made Herzl's earlier vision a reality by receiving

and training scores of talented men and women from these countries. In fact, Abe, if I'm not mistaken, next spring there will be the dedication of the Feinberg School of Graduate Studies in honor of your father and mother.

Always expanding -- always developing -- and this great Institute will once again open its doors to all that wish to learn. In 1960, the Weizmann Institute took a giant step; it convened the International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of the New States and representatives of 40 nations visited and conferred at this great institute in Israel. And less than three years later, having set the example, the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas drew almost 1,700 delegates from 96 countries.

The seed was planted at the Weizmann Institute. International maturity and responsibility and the success of that conference of 1960 was so phenomenal that the United Nations adopted it as a pattern which drew the respect, the support and the participation of 96 countries.

Now this year we commemorate the International Cooperation Year and our friend Bob Benjamin is its Chairman. It brings into the sharpest focus yet achieved what science and technology have to offer to the developing countries -- a blueprint for science in service to humanity. Or as I like to put it, science for peace. We had food for peace, health for peace; I submit

that the Weizmann Institute and all it stands for is science for peace.

But this report of your International Cooperation Year finds that the most critical limitation in the capacity of the new nations to absorb and apply science and technology is its supply of trained manpower which is exactly the limitation Dr. Weizmann saw and took preventive action to prevent -- to stop. American government, industry and the scientific community now have the opportunity right here to contribute even more than at present to both world stability and well-being.

As you will recall, President Johnson stressed recently at the Smithsonian Institute the need for a broad and long-range plan of worldwide educational endeavor. This was in his historic address of September 16 at the Smithsonian Institution. He listed assistance to the educational effort of the developing areas as the first item on his agenda. I think what he was telling us is, <sup>that</sup> America must be remembered for her teachers, not for her gadgets and for her scholars and not only her generals. And I am convinced that this will be the testimonial to the United States of America.

Above all, there must be established in the developing countries on a national or regional basis, an adequate network of research and experimental institutions. The Weizmann Institutes, if you will, where scientists and technologists may find favorable and challenging environments for their work. To train



people without giving them an opportunity to put their training to use can only result in frustration at home or migration abroad.

Now we've heard recently complaints from our good friend and ally, Great Britain, about the brain drain to the United States. But the brain drain from the developing countries is relatively far more serious. To give one example, there are several times as many Ph.D.'s in Korea -- Korean Ph.D.'s in science living and working in the United States as there are in their own country. Indeed, this is one of the major reasons why we are now working with the Korean government to establish an Institute for Industrial Technology and Applied Science in that country to reverse the flow -- Korea, Asia, Latin America, Africa needs their own scientists and their own scholars. Now, some totalitarian countries can and they do prevent their scientists and their technologists from migrating. They have ways of being able to do it. This is a Draconian measure which opens societies -- which societies such as ours cannot and will not adopt. We do not force people to stay. Rather we must take measures to make these talented people actually want to work in their own country by opening up to them careers which are genuinely and deeply rewarding in professional advance and in service to their people.

So bringing the full benefits of space and science and technology to the developing countries is a task which we know cannot be accomplished quickly and easily. There is no Aladdin's

lamp that can summon a genie for us to do it. It will take some hard thinking -- hard and cooperative work and a great deal of time. But the fact is that it can and must be done. There is no way that this great Republic of ours can help other nations unless they are willing to help themselves. And no amount of capital from this country is a substitute for education, training, scientific and technological knowhow. So our task is to help build, privately and publically the great educational and scientific institutes that build the brain power, the learning and the knowledge in the areas where it is needed.

Now we know this can be done. We know it can be done. This is no theoretical experiment. We know it can be done because thanks to Dr. Weizmann's power of seeing vision, it is being done. And it's being done at the Weizmann Institute and elsewhere in Israel. We ordinary mortals have <sup>only</sup> just now begun to grasp the need and the opportunity which he perceived a generation ago. And with all due respect to the many great things that have been done for the State of Israel by its friends and those who are dedicated to its success, may I say ~~that~~ it is not the capital alone that has helped Israel survive. I think that Israel's greatest asset is what Dr. Weizmann saw it to be in the early days of his great and inspiring life -- a trained and educated manpower that stayed there to help develop a nation and to help nourish the intellect of a people.



Now a final word about Israel -- that free and democratic society and the environment in which it lives. Israel tonight spends about 33% of her total budget for national defense surrounded by nations that threaten her. And elsewhere throughout the Middle East, equally intolerable arms burdens are carried by nations which can even less afford to bear them -- all at the expense of a suffering humanity. Yet Israel seeks peace. She needs peace and she has the capacity to put peace to work for the common good.

Only last week at the White House Conference on International Cooperation, I expressed our government's hope that man might once again take the initiative towards slowing down this arms race and particularly the nuclear arms race which is by the way a luxury that can ill be afforded by anyone but the richest and not even by them. For every day that this costly and dangerous arms race proceeds, man not only increases his risk of annihilation but decreases his possibilities for a more satisfying life on this earth.

A pioneer statesman of the nuclear era -- the late Senator Brian McMeahan and known well by Herbert Lehman, opposed almost two decades ago that the resources diverted from military budgets of this nation and other nations could well be set aside to meet the ~~unmet~~ unmet social and economic needs of mankind.

A sort of international bank of saved resources that would have been used ~~for~~ <sup>For</sup> weapons of defense and destruction could be

converted into tools of invention and construction. And his counsel remained valid ~~and~~ today and I wish to say to my fellow Americans that that counsel and indeed that advice and resolution remains as yet the policy of this government. We are hopeful that that policy may find acceptance in the United Nations, in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia and in elsewhere.

Because we all of us must continue working for the day when nations everywhere in the Middle East, in other parts of the world may live securely in peace with each other to their common benefit.

I can't help but think of the wise words of Adlai Stevenson at this point -- a man of great trust and promise and of great hope for mankind. Adlai Stevenson said this: "There is not a single dispute in this world however sharply the issues may be drawn which would not look different after time and change have done their erosive work on the sharpest corners of the conflict." This tells us surely that the duty of statesmanship in these days is to bide time and then to use it -- to use that time to build, to educate, to create, to inspire, to set the example and to hold high the hope that man may preserve himself and save himself from his own destruction.

Peace and security, not just words but goals, ambitions, a freedom from outside agitation and aggression. The bending of men's efforts towards man's well being and happiness.

These surely are the things we seek now and for tomorrow. And I submit that these high ideals and that lofty vision must be and is America's mission even as it wages struggle and war to save the cause of peace.

And in their seeking, as man seeks these ideals, may we follow the paths <sup>Chartered</sup> ~~plotted~~ by the two that we honor once again -- Senator Lehman and Dr. Weizmann. For these men, who in the lines of Stephen Spender were truly great, truly great, who in their own lives fought for life, who wore at their hearts the fire center born of the Sun. They traveled a short while towards the Sun. And left the *vivid pin.* signed with their honor. We salute them and we honor them and I commend their example to you as a guide for your efforts and for our achievements and goals.

Thank you.



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