President Truman mu Charles Hipsh mayor DAVIS Judge Curry Judge Snighter Judge Dubiner Shoof Owelly

Sen Symmy to

REMARKS VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHRE Y
TRUMAN AWARD
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
DECEMBER 19, 1965

I am highly honored to receive from you, Mr.

President, the Harry S. Truman Commendation Award.

Z But I feel that I should be giving it to you rather than the other way around.

Mr. President, if anyone deserves the highest commendation for dedicated service to world peace and for building bonds of friendship between Israel and the United States, it is you.

You ended World War II and brought peace to a weary and shattered world.

X You transformed President Franklin Roosevelt's vision of a United Nations into reality.

You took the historic decision to aid Greece and Turkey when the flames of freedom had almost flickered out in that part of the world.

You launched and saw through to sensational success the Marshall Plan of aid to the war-torn nations of Europe.

In the best American tradition, you aided friend and former foe alike.

You first proposed -- as Point Four of your 1949

Inaugural Address—aid to the developing nations of the world. I hate to think what chaos would reign in this world of jostling new nations if you had not taken that initiative and followed through on it.

You rallied the free nations of Europe and America to halt the westward expansion of Communism through the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Lyon offered to Sharethe Artom and thealy prevent the dangerous nuclear from race.

You had the high courage to take firm and decisive action when action was required—in the Berlin airlift, and in the UN action against aggression in Korea.

These actions were aimed at maintaining the fabric of world peace in the face of aggression or threatened aggression—all were designed to defend freedom.

We Americans have never taken arms to commit aggression or impose our will on other peoples—and we never will.

And, Mr. President, you also played a crucial role at the rebirth of Israel. You have remained a firm friend of that gallant nation—small in area but great in spirit.

The President I had the pleasure of speaking earlier this month at a dinner in honor of a great friend of yours--the late

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first President of Israel.

In preparing for that occasion, I did a little delving into the dramatic events of that year of 1948.

Israeli independence would be cleared away if he could only speak with you personally.

It took the two of you only three-quarters
of an hour to resolve the difficulties which lesser men
on both sides had created— and fadwrangledown

I think both of you must have had in mind the text from Isaiah which President Johnson is fond of quoting: "Come, let us reason together."

As a direct result of this meeting of two greathearted men, the United States recognized Israel on the very day of its declaration as a state--May I4, 1948. Mr. President, you were a great builder in your years of high responsibility—a builder of peace, of a new Europe, of Israel-American friendship, and of many other good things.

Want to report tonight to we who came after you have tried to fulfill our responsibilities—how Israel is faring and what, in this holiday season, are the

is faring and what, in this holiday season, are the prospects for peace on earth to all men of good will.

About Israel there is much good news to report.

When it was re-born in 1948, it had less than 800,000 people. Now it has over two and a half million.

These people have truly made the desert blossom—they have more than tripled the amount of land under cultivation and the amount of reclaimed land alone has shot up from less than 500 acres to 84,000.

New cities have been built. Schools and hospitals have been established to educate and to heal.

Exports are running at a rate over twelve times the 1948 level.

But, with all the aid from good people like you, it's the Israelis themselves who have worked this miracle in the desert. And they are working hard today.

The spirit is so contagious that, when you visit you want to roll up your sleeves and get to work too.

But there's much more to Israel than its sheer physical achievements. I speak of its lively democratic process and how Israel has incorporated many peoples of different lands and cultural backgrounds into that democracy.

While some of the newer nations are drifting toward one-party or even one-man regimes, many parties flourish in Israel.

As the results of the recent election show, the elections are spirited, hotly contested, and the people are given meaningful choices in candidates and policies.

That's good evidence of a mature democracy—a democracy that works in practice as well as in theory.

Moreover, Israel has not husbanded her good fortune to herself.

Short of money but rich in brains and talent, she has given technical aid to over 70 nations—an effort second in scope only to our own.

She has received and trained thousands of students and technicians from other countries—something like I500 a year. And I am pleased to note that the great majority of them go back home and work at the jobs for which they have been trained.

Mr. President, news from Israel is good. wish I could say as much about our progress toward building the enduring peace we all seek.

Since you left office I2 years ago, we have faced numerous crises and threats to the peace, the Berlin ultimatum, the breach of the test moratorium, the Berlin wall, the Cuban missile crisis.

There have been tensions and even hostilities between good friends of ours--Greece and Turkey over Cyprus--India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

But there have been very substantial gains as well. There has been the steady growth in the prestige and influence for good of the United Nations. There has been the nuclear test ban treaty, putting a stop to the poisoning of the air we breathe by nuclear debris.

U.M.

of all the new nations which have come into being since 1953, not a single one has chosen to embrace Communism.

Indeed, the Communists have yet to win a free election anywhere. They have a talent for marshalling the guns, but not for marshalling the ballots.

Above all, the monolith of world Communism which you confronted has broken asunder--into two major adversaries and many smaller ones.

The Soviet leaders say that they have abandoned war as the means of winning the world for Communism. They profess confidence that peaceful competition will show that their system works best.

We welcome that kind of competition. I told Mr.

Khrushchev seven years ago that we'd compete him

right out of Gorki Park. And I think that, under

President Johnson's inspired leadership, we are doing just that.

But there's a dangerous loophole in these declarations of peaceful intent and peaceful competition.

The Communists reserve to themselves the right to support what they call 'wars of national liberation'—which is Communist doubletalk for any effort by Communists to seize power by force of arms in any hitherto free nation.

And what President Johnson is seeking to accomplish in Vietnam is to convince the Communists that so-called 'wars of national liberation' do not pay.

If they really believe in peaceful coexistence, they must practice it all the way and all of the time--not some of the time and part of the way.

And President Johnson is seeking to show the

Chinese Communists — who have a great deal more to

learn than their more experienced Soviet counterparts—
that war does not pay...period. War adaptives

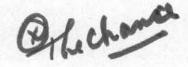
Therefore, our soldiers and sailors and airmen in South Vietnam—the sons, perhaps, of some of you here in this room—are, in a very real sense, soldiers and sailors and airmen for peace. We can all be proud of what they are doing.

They are making great sacrifices—sometimes and too often the supreme sacrifice—so that our children and our children is children may live in peace.

We have in Israel a heartwarming example of what free people working freely together can accomplish for themselves.

Procument hours!

Wisser no B Tirritory M bosi-Wi seck may or Prosect We seek may to how a world in when



And we shall persist in our struggle for world peace, until all of God's children enjoy the freedom and the full dignity of human beings to which they are entitled.

And we must always remember:

Victory will not be won by military power alone.

The victory we seek will be won when children are educated...the hungry fed...the sick healed...the unemployed at work...and the land gives forth its full

bounty. He warred rest to fight to the war in man an until men 7 deseas, Augre, eller Mr. President, I quote from your historic State-of-

the-Union address delivered to the Congress in January,
1947: 'The spirit of the American people can set the
course of world history. If we maintain and strengthen
our cherished ideals, and if we share our great bounty

with war-stricken people over the world, then the faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men everywhere will share our devotion to these ideals."

This is what you sought, above all else, in your time.

This is what we, building on the foundations

you laid so well, are seeking in the substitute of the state of the substitute of the substi

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AT THE TRUMAN AWARD, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI DECEMBER 19, 1965

I am highly honored to receive from you, Mr. President, the Harry S. Truman Commendation Award.

But I feel that I should be giving it to you rather than the other way around.

Mr. President, if anyone deserves the highest commendation for dedicated service to world peace and for building bonds of friendship between Israel and the United States, it is you.

You ended World War II and brought peace to a weary and shattered world.

You transformed President Franklin Roosevelt's vision of a United Nations into reality.

You took the historic decision to aid Greece and Turkey when the flames of freedom had almost flickered out in that part of the world.

You launched and saw through to sensational success the Marshall Plan of aid to the war-torn nations of Europe.

In the best American Tradition, you aided friend and former foe alike.

You first proposed -- as Point Four of your 1949 Inaugural Address -- aid to the developing nations of the world. I hate to think what chaos would reign in this world of jostling new nations if you had not taken that inititative and followed through on it.

You rallied the free nations of Europe and America to halt the westward expansion of Communism through the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

You had the high courage to take firm and decisive action when action was required -in the Berlin airlift, and in the UN action against aggression in Korea.

These actions were aimed at maintaining the fabric of world peace in the face of

aggression or threatened aggression -- all were designed to defend freedom.

We Americans have never taken arms to commit aggression or impose our will on other peoples -- and we never will.

And, Mr. President, you also played a crucial role at the rebirth of Israel. You have remained a firm friend of that gallant nation -- small in area but great in spirit.

I had the pleasure of speaking earlier this month at a dinner in honor of a great friend of yours -- the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first President of Israel, in preparing for that occasion, I did a little delving into the dramatic events of that year of 1948.

Dr. Weizmann was firmly confident that misunderstandings and misconceptions surrounding Israeli independence would be cleared away if he could only speak with you personally.

It took the two of you only three-quarters of an hour to resolve the difficulties which lesser men on both sides had created.

I think both of you must have had in mind the text from Isaiah which President Johnson is fond of quoting: "Come, let us reason together."

As a direct result of this meeting of two great-hearted men, the United States recognized Israel on the very day of its declaration as a state -- May 14, 1948.

Mr. President, you were a great builder in your years of high responsibility -- a builder of peace, of a new Europe, of Israel-American friendship, and of many other good things.

I want to report tonight how we who came after you have tried to fulfill <u>our</u> responsibilities

-- how Israel is faring and what, in this holiday season, are the prospects for peace on earth
to all men of good will.

About Israel there is much good news to report. When it was re-born in 1948, it had less than 800,000 people. Now it has over two and a half million.

These people have truly made the desert blossom -- they have more than tripled the amount of land under cultivation and the amount of reclaimed land alone has shot up from less than 500 acres to 84,000.

New cities have been built. Schools and hospitals have been established to educate and to heal.

Exports are running at a rate over twelve times the 1948 level,

But, with all the aid from good people like you, it's the Israelis themselves who have worked this miracle in the desert. And they are working hard today.

The spirit is so contagious that, when you visit there, you want to roll up your sleeves and get to work too.

But there's much more to Israel than its sheer physical achievements. I speak of its lively democratic process and how Israel has incorporated many peoples of different lands and cultural backgrounds into that democracy.

While some of the newer nations are drifting toward one-party or ever one-man regimes, many parties flourish in Israel.

As the results of the recnt election show, the elections are spirited, hotly contested, and the people are given meaningful choices in candidates and policies.

That's good evidence of a mature democracy -- a democracy that works in practice as well as in theory.

Moreover, Israel has not husbanded her good fortune to herself.

Short of money but rich in brains and talent, she has given technical aid to over 70 nations -- an effort second in scope only to our own.

She has received and trained thousands of students and technicians from other countries --

something like 1500 a year. And I am pleased to note that the great majority of them go back home and work at the jobs for which they have been trained.

Mr. President, news from Israel is good. I wish I could say as much about our progress toward building the enduring peace we all seek.

Since you left office 12 years ago, we have faced numerous crises and threats to the peace: the Berlin ultimatum, the breach of the test moratorium, the Berlin wall, the Cuban missile crisis.

There have been tensions even hostilities between good friend of ours -- Greece and Turkey over Cyprus-- India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

But there have been very substantial gains as well. There has been the steady growth in the prestige and influence for good of the United Nations. There has been the nuclear test ban treaty, putting a stop to the poisoning of the air we breathe by nuclear debris.

Of all the new nations which have come into being since 1953, not a single one has chosen to embrace Communism.

Indeed, the Communists have yet to win a free election anywhere. They have a talent for marshalling the guns, but not for marshalling the ballots.

Above all, the monolith of world Communism which you confronted has broken asunder -into two major adversaries and many smaller ones.

The Soviet leaders now say that they have abondoned war as the means of winning the world for Communism. They profess condifence that peaceful competition will show that their system works best.

We welcome that kind of competition. I told Mr. Khrushchev seven years ago that we'd compete him right out of Gprki Park. And I think that, under resident Johnson's inspired leadership, we are doing just that.

But there's a dangerous loophole in these declarations of peaceful intent and peaceful competition.

The Communists reserve to themselves the right to support what they call "wars of national liberation" -- which is Communist doubletalk for any effort by Communists to seize power by force of arms in any hitherto free nation.

And what President Johnson is seeking to accomplish in Vietnam is to convince the Communists that so-called "wars of national liberation" do not pay.

If they really believe in peaceful coexistence, they must practice it all the way and all of the time -- not some of the time and part of the way.

And President Johnson is seeking to show the Chinese Communists -- who have a great deal more to learn than their more experienced Soviet counterparts -- that war does not pay . . . period.

Therefore, our soldiers and sailors and airmen in South Vietnam -- the sons, perhaps, of some of you here in this room -- are, in a very real sense, soldiers and sailors and airmen for peace. We can all be proud of what they are doing.

They are making great sacrifices -- sometimes and too often the supreme sacrifice -- so that our children and our children's children may live in peace.

This then is my progress report, Mr. President.

We have in Israel a heartwarming example of what free people working freely together can accomplish for themselves.

And we shall persist in our struggle for world peace, until all of God's children enjoy the freedom and the full dignity of human beings to which they are entitled.

And we must always remember:

Victory will not be won by military power alone.

The victory we seek will be won when children are educated . . , the hungry fed . . . the sick healed . . . the unemployed at work . . . and the land gives forth its full bounty.

Mr. President, I quote from your historic State-of-the-Union address delivered to the Congress in January, 1947: "The spirit of the American people can set the course of world history. If we maintain and strengthen our cherished ideals, and if we share our great bounty with war-stricken people over the world, then the faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men everywhere will share our devotion of these ideals."

This is what you sought, above all else, in your time.

This is what we, building on the foundations you laid so well, are seeking in ours.

Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.

