

*For use  
Chancellor's office*

ARRIVAL STATEMENT - BONN, GERMANY  
APRIL 5 - WEDNESDAY

Mrs. Humphrey and I are honored to  
return again to the prosperous and free  
Federal Republic of Germany.

-2-

During the next two days I shall meet  
with President Luebke, Chancellor Kiesinger,  
Vice Chancellor Brandt, other members of  
your government and of the Bundestag.

-3-

Tomorrow we shall go to Berlin to renew  
once more my country's pledge to the people  
of that free city.

-4-

We have stood united over the past twenty  
years. I hope that my discussions here will  
help to create an even greater unity.

-5-

For unity, above all, will be required if we  
in the Atlantic Partnership are to take  
advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead.

-6-

I believe we are on the threshold of a new  
era - an era in which the Western partners,  
in solidarity, will be able to move forward in  
the building of a better and more peaceful world.

-7-

United, we have every chance of success.  
Divided, we have little chance of anything  
but failure.

I am hopeful that my discussions in the

-8-

next two days will help to bring us closer to  
unity and to success.

# # # #

Toast by The Vice President  
Luncheon by President Luebke  
Bonn, Germany --- April 5, 1967

Mr. President, I thank you for your kind words. I consider it a great privilege to be your guest in the Federal Republic.

(3)  
which faces new opportunities.

Today I wish to reaffirm the concept of Atlantic partnership -- a partnership between the United States and a uniting Europe. We in America have never viewed this partnership as

(4)  
a formula for automatic agreement. I know of no partnership in history where all the partners have been in agreement all the time. What is important is that our differences be reconciled and that they be secondary to our overriding

(5)

common goals.

I believe we can all look back with pride at what we have achieved together in the past twenty years. Your country, Mr. President, serves as an example to all the world because

(6)

the road you have had to travel has been especially difficult. But you have traveled that road with success. —

Today the Federal Republic is respected throughout the world for its dedication to peace ...

(7)

to the well-being and individual integrity of its citizens ... and to the task of helping less fortunate nations. —

Yes, we live today in prosperity and in well-being. And this fact has led some people to

(8)

believe that our age is empty of drama and of challenge. —

I believe the opposite is true. And I believe that the challenges confronting all of us are greater than ever before. Because today

(9)

our ability to change -- for better or for worse --  
the world in which we live has grown by almost  
frightening proportion. We must face these  
challenges together: to insure peace and the  
survival of Western values ... to wipe out

(10)

the divisions and wounds which still exist on  
the Continent of Europe ... to halt the path  
toward destruction which lies within a nuclear  
arms race ... to help new nations find their way  
in the world ... to build new institutions

(11)

for peace. Mr. President, we have come a long  
way together. And we shall move even further  
ahead together. [ We value your friendship. We  
value your steadfastness. ] We value your  
loyalty to democracy and to man's freedom.

(12)

I ask you to join with me: To the President  
of the Federal Republic.

Toast by The Vice President  
To Chancellor Kiesinger at Dinner  
Bonn, Germany ---- April 5, 1967

Mr. Chancellor, I am deeply appreciative  
of <sup>your</sup> ~~the~~ remarks ~~which you have just made~~ and  
for the great hospitality which you and your

government -- and your charming wife -- have  
extended to Mrs. Humphrey and to me.

[Your fame, of course -- and even your  
family's -- have long since reached the banks  
of the Potomac -- Washington's nearest

(3)  
equivalent of your legendary Rhine. [I had  
heard a great deal said by men such as Jack  
McCloy and our Ambassador here in Bonn,  
George McGhee, about the pleasure of your  
company.

(4)  
[From my extensive talks with you today,  
I know that what they said is true. [Both  
pleasure and profound respect derive from  
communication with a man of great culture  
who is guided by the ideas which lie at the roots

(5)

of our Western civilization.

LThis, as you know, is my second visit to Germany within a brief period of ten days -- and I have been here before.

(7)

L From them I heard repeatedly of the key and constructive role being played in Europe by the Federal Republic of Germany.

I have asked myself in these days what has made possible the amazing development of the

(6)

~~I know what you have accomplished in the past two decades.~~

L As you are aware, our ambassadors from all of Europe were assembled <sup>here</sup> last week in ~~Bad~~ Godsberg.

(8)

Federal Republic. L The answer I have reached is, I suppose, an obvious one: Namely, the energy and skills of the German people, together with the vision and the sound political sense of the leaders which Germany has produced in these years.

(9)  
[ I know that you, Chancellor Kiesinger,  
were one of those who helped to formulate the  
foreign policy of the young Republic. [ I think  
also of your predecessors, Chancellor Adenauer  
and Chancellor Erhard, whose concepts anchored

(10)  
a stable and prosperous Federal Republic in the  
community of free nations.

[ Vice Chancellor Brandt, too, has been among  
those men who have helped to mold the German  
people in the Federal Republic and in Berlin

(11)  
into a force for peace and freedom!

I shall not try to name the many others  
but I wish to mention that the absence tonight  
of one of those men -- my good friend Fritz  
Erler -- saddens me greatly. We in America  
miss him as you do.

(12)  
[ Chancellor Kiesinger has -- I think rightly--  
suggested that German-American conversations  
have sometimes been too largely devoted to  
problems of the moment, with the result that  
the larger areas of important agreement are



(13)

sometimes lost from sight.

∟ I believe that this same comment could with much justification be made about the ways we approach the state of affairs in our Atlantic Partnership.

(15)

the benefits of which extend far beyond its own geographic borders, ∟ It is now a matter of course that we consult among each other how our resources may be used for improving the life of those peoples who have been less fortunate in

(14)

∟ We sometimes seem to concentrate so much on our current problems that we lose sight of the enormous achievements of the past 20 years.

∟ Let us always remember that we have achieved a prosperous and secure Atlantic basin,

(16)

their development than we.

∟ What we have achieved should and must be an inspiration for further progress, never an excuse for rest or retreat.

∟ The poet <sup>Rain-er</sup> Rainer Maria Rilke once wrote to

(17)

a fellow poet that "the future enters into us,  
in order to transform itself in us, long before  
it happens."

↳ We have an awareness of this in Washington  
and I have been impressed with how evident  
this concern for our present effect on the future

(18)

is in the thinking of Chancellor Kiesinger and  
Vice Chancellor Brandt.

↳ In a world which on the surface has become  
rather cynical, it is often with some embarrass-  
ment that countries and leaders speak of their

(19)

vision of the future.

↳ I think we must do so more often for, as  
Rilke said, the future is in us now.

↳ Our policies must be directed as much  
towards shaping this future wisely as towards  
insuring our present day-to-day well-being.

(20)

↳ What we in America seek has long been  
constant -- namely, a world where nations will  
live secure from attack in peaceful concourse,  
a world where ideas can be exchanged freely  
without fear and where the resources which

(21)

each nation controls will be utilized for the  
benefit of the world as a whole.

∟ This concept is not new or strange to any  
of us at this table.

It is a vision which you in Germany and

(22)

we in America share.

∟ It is for this reason that I should like to  
take this occasion to propose a toast to the  
President of the Federal Republic of Germany and  
to the vision which joins our two peoples.

(23)

∟ I drink to the health of President Luebke  
and to the expectation that we shall, through  
working together with our present means, make  
our common future a happy one.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT

BONN

*April 6, 1967*

As Mrs. Humphrey and I leave for Berlin, we leave with a feeling of warmth and satisfaction.

My discussions yesterday with

President Luebke, Chancellor Kiesinger, and Vice Chancellor Brandt were open and frank. They were exactly what they should have been: discussions between honest partners who share common

2

goals and objectives.

We talked about the Kennedy Round trade negotiation ... problems of international liquidity ... the negotiations toward a nuclear nonproliferation

3

treaty ... ways in which we could strengthen the NATO alliance ... East-West relations ... and the problems of Germany. All of these things were reviewed comprehensively and constructively. And, at the end of

4

our discussions, the air -- as your  
Chancellor described it -- was bright and  
clear.           

I leave with the overwhelming  
impression that we can count on each other.

We are entering a new era of opportunity  
in Europe. If we stand together tomorrow,  
as we have in the past, we shall make that  
era one of well being and social progress  
and peace.

I shall return to tell my President  
that the friendship and loyalty which unite  
            
the Federal Republic and the United States  
are strong and secure.

###



# 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.



[www.mnhs.org](http://www.mnhs.org)