

NOTES

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

RIVKIN AND HARRIMAN AWARDS LUNCHEON

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

APRIL 18, 1968

Arnold Toynbee said: "Our age will be remembered not for its horrifying crimes nor its astonishing inventions, but because it is the first generation since the dawn of history in which man dared to believe it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race." — ~~Nation Building~~ "Peened into the future, at least work!"

The accomplishments of the two men we honor today -- as well as the recognition they have received from their colleagues -- indicates just how much the United States is a part of this humanitarian generation.

Nation Building —

Dean Luck
Phil Hakeb
Mr Rivkin
Mr Bushnell
Mr Lloyd

more optimistic

One is an economist who has made his mark in economic development in Costa Rica.

The other is an information expert, a communicator who has spread the message of modern civilization -- which means freedom -- in northern Laos.

Both have distinguished themselves far from the crowded chanceries and hushed foreign office corridors where the fate of nations used to be decided.

I doubt if either owns a pair of striped pants that aren't seersucker!

They stand for the very best in a new generation of American foreign service officers,

-- people who know that hope lies in change
-- and danger in trying to preserve the status quo;

-- people who know that peace lies in education
. . . in agriculture . . . in industrial development . . .
and health and population control, and not just at the
conference table;

-- people who seek progress in peace and stability, but who are imaginative enough to work effectively in the state of "manageable instability," which characterizes many countries today.

∟ I think America is and will remain a creative leader in this environment of change.

We have a proud revolutionary tradition of our own.

No nation is having more experience with change on its own soil today than ours. — *Rising Sun not setting!*

And we have a first class Foreign Service.

I have visited 20 foreign countries in the last year.

I have talked with and worked with hundreds of our Foreign Service Officers.

And I feel qualified to say that they are, by and large, among the most creative, forward-looking, courageous and devoted public servants this nation has today.

*all your
overhead
personnel -
State
NSA
AID
Military
Attache*

The two men we honor here today are outstanding
-- but I am proud to say they are not exceptions.!

And they are entirely within the tradition of
Averell Harriman and William R. Rivkin in whose names
they receive awards today.

↳ Ambassador Harriman has enjoyed more
successful careers than any six men -- he was Chairman
of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1932. I will
comment today only on his government service.

In the Department of State's last annual awards
ceremony Ambassador Harriman received the Distinguished
Honor Award. His citation read:

Govt-
Diplomat
Cabinet officer
Under Sec. State
Polo Player!

"For long and distinguished service in foreign affairs as diplomat, administrator, and advisor to Presidents; for his negotiation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; and for his tireless efforts as Ambassador-at-Large in exploring possibilities for negotiations in Vietnam."

Today he is once again representing his country in difficult and delicate negotiations whose success or failure will determine whether a long and anguished war can be brought to an honorable end.

L Ambassador Rivkin's participation in American diplomacy lasted only a few years, but it was distinguished by that imaginative and original effort to which the award is dedicated.

Bill Rivkin also had multiple careers, but nowhere did he apply his enormous zest and vigor more than to the task of representing the United States abroad. As Ambassador first to Luxembourg, and then to Senegal and The Gambia, he established a record worthy of emulation by the Foreign Service as a whole.

{ Enid
Family

He was a close personal friend of mine.

* * * *

John A. Bushnell is Chief of the Economics Section of the United States Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In that capacity, and as a moving spirit of the Ad Hoc Committee on Central American Industrial Policy, he has consistently demonstrated the boldness of imagination and diplomatic effectiveness which are stipulated for the William R. Rivkin Award.

His penetrating analysis of U. S. policy regarding industrial development in Costa Rica resulted in a full re-examination here in Washington and in the field, and in the adoption of significant changes in programs and staffing in our Central American AID missions.

In sensitive loan negotiations and in his personal contact with opinion leaders of the host country, he has been unusually resourceful in furthering the mutual objectives of both countries.

* * * *

Mr. Bushnell has recently served with Ambassador Edwin Martin's high-level group formulating a long-range guidelines for U. S. policy in Latin America. Ambassador Martin has told me of the great contribution he has made to the work of this group.

It is with great pleasure that I present to Mr. Bushnell the William R. Rivkin Award.

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Stacy B. Lloyd is a United States Information Service Officer assigned to northern Laos -- an area where there are substantial North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao armed forces in action.

He pioneered an information program in the mountainous refugee settlement of Sam Thong, a mushrooming new town of Meo tribes people, resettled from communist-held areas.

His assignments were demanding, dangerous, and important. Two of his predecessors lost their lives in plane crashes, and a plane carrying a third USIS officer in the area was downed by hostile gunfire.

Following the death of his colleague, Mr. ^{Pho Dong}
Lloyd assumed charge of the Branch Post at Luang Prabang
as the one remaining information officer in northern
Laos. His courage, energy, and ability to work effectively
with the people of his area have contributed importantly to
the objectives of both countries.

I am pleased to present the Averell Harriman
Award to Mr. Lloyd.

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REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
PRESENTATION: AVERELL HARRIMAN AND
WILLIAM R. RIVKIN AWARDS
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APRIL 18, 1968

It is a great pleasure for me to join you in these ceremonies commemorating two men who have brought honor and distinction to their profession, to their country, to their families and friends. I refer to your colleagues, Averell Harriman and the late William R. Rivkin, good friends of mine of many years.

In our lifetime the Foreign Service has grown from a handful of officers to a vast and far-reaching organization of more than 9,000 men and women. As the world has become more and more compact, the demands on the Foreign Service have multiplied.

In President Johnson's message to the Foreign Service of last November he stated that our ability to employ our vast resources to best advantage rests -- in large measure -- on the skill and dedication of those principally responsible for our foreign relations.

The honor we pay to the members of the Foreign Service does not match the sacrifices we require. Today under the auspices of the American Foreign Service Association and through the generosity of Ambassador Averell Harriman and the friends and family of the late William R. Rivkin, we do honor two younger officers of the Foreign Affairs community.

I consider it significant that the two men whom we honor today brought to their professional work not only the insight and judgment of the generalist, but the expertise of economist and the information specialist. As our role in the world has changed, so the requirements of our diplomacy have altered. Today the gifted professional in the field of economic development or in the communications field is as indispensable as the traditional political analyst. The road to recognition and distinction in diplomacy no longer runs exclusively through the political section of a well-appointed embassy.

It is significant too that the two young men whom we honor today distinguished themselves while serving in areas remote from the coveted chanceries and embassies which Congressmen and their constituents -- as well as Foreign Service Officers -- prefer to frequent. They served on two of those distant frontiers where American power and purpose are engaged -- and committed -- committed to one of the foremost goals of our generation. This goal was stated by the historian Arnold Toynbee when he said, "Our age will be remembered not for its horrifying crimes nor its astonishing inventions, but because it is the first generation since the dawn of history in which man dared to believe it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race."

It is in the pursuit of this goal that the United States Government has engaged some of its most gifted men and women.

Thus our diplomacy cannot be confined to the careful cultivation

of state-to-state relations. It cannot be confined to the establishment or preservation of stability and continuity.

Although the United States is often regarded as a conservative nation, we cannot permit our diplomacy or our diplomats to be wedded to the status quo. At home or abroad we cannot concentrate our energies on supporting those people and those institutions which maintain the status quo.

This is a perennial temptation for all of us. But if we ally ourselves with the past -- and with those minorities dedicated to its preservation -- we shall end up on the losing side. We should stake our future and place our power at the service of the future and the majority which will shape it.

This means that we must be prepared to live with multiple changes -- for we no longer can enjoy the luxury of focusing on only one revolutionary

change at a time. We seek to combine peace and stability with progress -- but in many areas of the world we must be prepared to tolerate what might be called "manageable instability."

This situation should not discourage citizens of these United States, for we have our own revolutionary tradition. If today we have the wisdom of experience, this need not lead into growing old in spirit. We must continue to dream new dreams, to be vigorous and creative. Whether serving at home or abroad, we must retain compassion in the midst of indifference, ideals in the midst of cynicism, belief in the midst of despair. In this endeavor we can have no better guide than the record and example of the two men in whose honor these awards are given, Averell Harriman and William Rivkin.

Ambassador Harriman has enjoyed more successful careers than any six men -- he was Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad in

1932. I will comment today on only his government service. In the Department of State's last annual awards ceremony Ambassador Harriman received the Distinguished Honor Award. His citation read:

"For long and distinguished service in foreign affairs as diplomat, administrator, and advisor to Presidents; for his negotiation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; and for his tireless efforts as Ambassador-at-Large in exploring possibilities for negotiations in Viet-Nam. "

Today he is once again representing his country in difficult and delicate negotiations whose success or failure will determine whether a long and anguished war can be brought to an honorable end.

Ambassador Rivkin's participation in American diplomacy lasted but a few years, but it was distinguished by that imaginative and original effort to which the award is dedicated. Bill Rivkin also had multiple

careers, but nowhere did he apply his enormous zest and vigor more than to the task of representing the United States abroad. As Ambassador first to Luxembourg, and then to Senegal and The Gambia, he established a record worthy of emulation by the Foreign Service as a whole.

The selection of these two award winners, one who has been instrumental in the Alliance for Progress program in Central America, and one who has been helping to build a nation in embattled Laos, is a fitting reflection of the goals of this nation's foreign policy today. For no element of our national purpose is more essential, or more difficult, than working to bring peace where there is a resort to force, and to build progress where there is poverty and a feeling of despair.

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