



FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY AM'S
JULY 25, 1968
Telephone 202/225-2961

REMARKS
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JULY 24, 1968

The challenges of the next decade will require new priorities and a new sense of purpose in our engagement in the world. In choosing these priorities the relations between the United States and Latin America are of vital importance.

It was only eight years ago that John F. Kennedy first called for a new Alliance for Progress among the American nations to deal with the political, social and economic crisis that pervaded the hemisphere. Reversing the policies of a decade, President Kennedy proposed:

"...an alliance of nations with a common interest in freedom and economic advance in the great common effort to develop the resources of the entire hemisphere, strengthen the forces of democracy, and widen the vocation and education opportunities of every person in the Americas."

Eight years ago the nations of the hemisphere dedicated themselves to a common program to achieve rapid increases in economic growth and income, to expand education, to improve housing, to modernize the countryside, to build roads and factories and power plants -- and to enlarge the scope of life and opportunity for all the peoples of Latin America.

In these eight years, much has been achieved. But as we approach the next decade, we should frankly recognize that the Alliance is entering a new era. This will require new priorities, new emphases, new departures. I will comment only briefly on this tonight -- and at greater length in the near future.

These new emphases should be based on the objectives of the Alliance as stated in the Charter of Punta del Este which

committed the nations of the hemisphere to a program "established on the basic principle that free men working through the institution of representative democracy can best satisfy man's aspirations."

In the next decade, the Alliance must pass beyond the era of self-help, to an era of self-management. We will applaud and encourage this fundamental change.

We know it will mean a more emphatic, clearer, stronger definition by Latin America of its own purposes and interests in democratic development, and a sharper definition of the course the nations and peoples of Latin America must follow in the effort.

Most of all, it will mean a stronger, more self-confident Latin America with which we shall be cooperating.

And this is well. For our vision of the hemisphere of the future is not of a Latin America dominated by the United States. We seek only an alliance of sovereign nations -- not a collection of client states. Our vision is of a community of nations, fully independent, each with its own identity and dignity, extending to all its people the promises and possibilities of life in the Twentieth Century.

We know that this new era of self-management will require further modification of the machinery of the Alliance -- in the direction of greater multilateral decision-making.

But this does not mean a reduction in the level of external assistance. Those of us who have championed the Alliance know that neither the U.S. -- nor the international institutions -- have ever contributed aid on the scale originally envisaged under the Alliance for Progress.

The need for external capital -- and the capacity to use it well -- vastly exceeds the present scale. We should renew our commitment to the Alliance by being prepared in the decade ahead to increase our financial contribution as the capacity to use it develops.

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On the immediate agenda, we in this country must reverse the dangerous action by the House of Representatives in cutting the Alliance for Progress funds in the AID authorization bill. The full amount requested is a bare minimum. Anything less would represent a retreat from our commitments.

The great challenge before the world today -- rich nations and poor alike -- lies in the fact that most people still live in poverty...are not part of modern society...do not participate in the political process which determines their destinies...and they demand a full share of opportunity -- now.

Latin America is the testing ground where we shall discover whether this generation can come to grips with the crisis of world poverty and underdevelopment. We will discover in Latin America whether poverty and chaos and violence can be forestalled through political, economic and social development within a democratic framework.

If any area offers hope for success in this endeavor, it is Latin America. For Latin America is already the most developed and the richest of the developing regions of the world.

The nations of the Western Hemisphere, working closely together, have a chance to engineer the next great breakthrough of freedom, social justice and opportunity, in this very hemisphere.

If free men can accomplish this in our lifetime, it will give encouragement and support to the cause of peace and democracy throughout the world.

It is only then that the nations of our hemisphere will realize the desire of Bolivar to see the Americas fashioned into the greatest region of the world -- greatest "not so much by virtue of her wealth, as by her freedom and her glory."

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Whata Program

Dan T. Moore
Director-General
International Platform Association

Pass Review before Shew

Admission to all events
by BADGE ONLY!

Dr. Sevilla Sacasa

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

SIXTY-SIXTH CONVENTION

The Ambassador of Venezuela "Perfect Diplomat"
100 neutral-

INTERNATIONAL

PLATFORM ASSOCIATION

Sheraton Park Hotel

JULY 22 - 26, 1968

Washington, D.C.

(Vote for Pres. of Venezuela)

MONDAY, July 22, 1968

PRE-CONVENTION SESSION

- 9:00- 5:00 P.M. REGISTRATION *Cotillion Foyer*
- 12:15- 4:15 P.M. F.B.I. TOURS — Jane Archer, Chairman
(Buses will load in front of hotel)
- 3:30 FILM SHOWING *Cotillion*
"THE AGENTS OF DRUG ABUSE"
- 4:30 Second showing of film
Produced by Mr. Phillip Keeney
of Penelope Films, Inc. San Francisco, Calif.
- 7:00 I.P.A. HONOR SOCIETY *Metropolitan Club*
"65 Club" Dinner
- 9:30 EARLY BIRD PARTY — Ray Geiger, Chairman *Cotillion*

TUESDAY, July 23, 1968

- 8:00-10:30 A.M. TALENT WORKSHOPS — *Cotillion*
O. G. Fitzgerald, Chairman
(See separate workshop program)
- 9:00- 5:00 P.M. REGISTRATION *Cotillion Foyer*
- 11:00-12:30 P.M. MAYORS' PANEL "Is The Big City Dying?" *Sheraton Hall*
Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio
Mayor Kevin White of Boston, Mass.
Mayor Walter Washington of Washington, D.C.
Mayor Joseph L. Alioto of San Francisco, Calif.
Moderator: Mr. John W. Gardner
(Former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare)
(Radio and T.V. Coverage)
- 12:30- 2:30 P.M. 66th ANNUAL LUNCHEON *Park Ballroom*
Chairman and Master of Ceremonies
Carleton Rogers, President
National Lecture Bureau
Singer: Miss Adele Ross
Invocation: Dr. Edward G. Latch
Roving accordionist during lunch — Donald Hulme

Welcome I.P.A. Members — Director General Dan T. Moore
 Presentation of I.P.A. Program Chairman of the Year Award
 JOY BOYS: Ed Walker and Willard Scott
 Stars of NBC Radio

DEBATE between top broadcaster of Mutual Broadcasting
 System, Mr. Fulton Lewis III
 and

Mr. Clark Mollenoff, head of Washington office
 of Look Magazine.

(Radio Coverage)

2:30- 4:30 PREVIEWS OF NEW PLATFORM TALENT *Cotillion*
 Opening of Previews — Dan T. Moore
 introduces Mrs. Eileen Hall, Chairman

4:30 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING *Sheraton Hall*

7:15 (Preludes by Mrs. Rosa Lobe, I.P.A. Music Director)

7:30 OPENING SESSION *Sheraton Hall*

Invocation: Rev. William Fortner

8:00 Entertainment: Thomas L. Thomas
 "Voice of Firestone"

8:30 Address: Presidential Candidate
~~SENATOR EUGENE McCARTHY~~
 (Tentative)

After evening program RENDEZVOUS — (Our I.P.A. Nite Club) *Cotillion*
 Miss Paula Bishop, Chairman
 Tonight the program is dedicated to past and
 present presidents and governors.
 Featuring: Miss Ethel Burge, Lecturer and
 couture specialist
 "Your Fashion Horoscope"

Authors' Autograph Tables —
 Miss Lou Lu Tour, Chairman

WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1968

8:00-10:30 A.M. TALENT WORKSHOPS — *Cotillion*
 O. G. Fitzgerald, Chairman
 (See separate workshop program)

9:00- 2:00 P.M. REGISTRATION *Cotillion Foyer*

9:30 ART SHOW OPENS *Continental Room*

9:45 (Preludes by Mrs. Rosa Lobe, I.P.A. Music Director)

10:00-12:00 Noon LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS' *Sheraton Hall*
 DEBATE

"Can We Unite the Americas?"

H.E. Enrique Tejera-Paris — Venezuelan Ambassador

H.E. Julio Sanjines-Goytia, Bolivian Ambassador

Hon. Sol Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the
 Organization of American States

Hon. Covey T. Oliver, Ass't. Secretary of State

1:00- 2:00 ART ROUND TABLE *Continental Room*
 Prof. Emil Weddige, Chairman
 William McVey/Maria de Noronha
 Valdi Maris/Frank Bunts

Sen. McCarthy

2:00- 3:00 ED COLE HIGH DIVING TROUPE in *Poolside*
 "AQUA SPECTACULAR" (Standing room only)

3:15- 3:35 DR. CLEO DAWSON — Renowned *Park Ballroom*
 Psychologist

3:40- 4:10 MISS LORNA DALLAS — Singer-Actress

4:15- 4:35 DAVE McELVEY — Naturalist

4:40- 5:10 COMMANDER JACK LONG — Space Talk on
 Apollo Missile

5:30 TALK ON LITHOGRAPHY — PROF. EMIL WEDDIGE
Continental Room

5:30 NEW BOARD OF GOVERNORS' MEETING IN
 DAN T. MOORE'S SUITE

7:15 (Preludes by Mrs. Rosa Lobe, I.P.A. Music Director)

7:30 66TH ANNUAL BANQUET *Sheraton Hall*

ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN HONOR OF
 SIMON BOLIVAR DAY

I.P.A. GUESTS — LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS

Drew Pearson, Master of Ceremonies

I.P.A. AWARDS — Presented by
 Director General Dan T. Moore

ADDRESS: Presidential Candidate
 HON. VICE-PRESIDENT
 HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

ENTERTAINMENT: Donald Hulme,
 World Renowned Accordionist

After evening program RENDEZVOUS — (Our I.P.A. Nite Club) *Cotillion*
 Miss Paula Bishop, Chairman
 Featuring: Loreen Lee — Organist

10:30-12:00 ARTISTS HIDEAWAY *Continental Room*
 Coffee, Sanka, Snax, and art conversation for
 artists and their friends

Authors' Autograph Tables —
 Miss Lou Lu Tour, Chairman

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 O. G. Fitzgerald, Chairman
 (See separate workshop program)

9:00- 2:00 REGISTRATION *Cotillion Foyer*

10:00-12:00 PANEL DISCUSSION "What is the State of Europe Today"
 H.E. Karel Duda, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia
 H.E. Corneliu Bogdan, Ambassador of Rumania
 H.E. Bogdan Crnobrnja, Ambassador of Yugoslavia

2:00- 2:20 Paula Bishop, White House Authority on *Sheraton Hall*
 "Presidents' Wives"

2:25- 2:45 Louis Bohmrich, former Foreign Service Service Officer
 "Turbulent Middle East"

- 3:30- 6:00 **PREVIEWS OF NEW TALENT** *Cotillion*
 Eileen Hall, Chairman
- 7:30- 8:00 **WORLD FAMOUS UNITED STATES** *Sheraton Hall*
 ARMY CHORUS
 Director — Capt. Allen Crowell
 (29 men in uniform)
- 8:30 **ADDRESS: U.S. Presidential Candidate**
 HON. NELSON D. ROCKEFELLER
 Governor of New York
- After evening **RENDEZVOUS — (Our I.P.A. Nite Club)** *Cotillion*
 program Miss Paula Bishop, Chairman
 Featuring — DOCS OF DIXIELAND
 DICK BLAKE
- 10:30-12:00 **ARTISTS' HIDEAWAY** *Continental Room*
 Coffee, Sanka, Snax, and art conversation
 for artists and their friends

Authors' Autograph Tables —
 Miss Lou Lu Tour, Chairman

FRIDAY, July 26, 1968

- 9:00- 9:30 **MEMORIAL SERVICE** *Assembly Room*
 Dr. Leona Will Caldwell
- 10:00-11:30 **PANEL DISCUSSION "CRIME IN** *Sheraton Hall*
 THE STREETS"
 Congressman James Scheuer of New York
 Mr. Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of International
 Association of Chiefs of Police
 Dr. Alfred Blumstein — Institute for Defense Analysis
 MODERATOR: Mr. Clarence Dill
 (Former Senator from Washington)
- 10:00-12:00 **SPECIAL PREVIEW PRESENTATION** *Cotillion*
 Eileen Hall, Chairman
- 11:30 **ART LECTURE ON MATERIALS** *Continental Room*
 OF SCULPTURE
 Presented by William McVey
- 2:00- 4:30 **PREVIEW FOR TALENT** *Cotillion*
 Eileen Hall, Chairman
- 4:35- 5:00 **Jane Archer, Actress — Lecturer** *Sheraton Hall*
 "FLIGHT TO FREEDOM"
- 5:00- 5:30 **PROF. WON-KYUNG CHO, Exotic Korean Dances**
- 6:30 **BUSES WILL BEGIN TAKING PEOPLE DOWN TO**
 BOAT CRUISE
- 7:30-11:30 **MOONLIGHT POTOMAC CRUISE** *Wilson Lines*
 Pier 4, Maine Avenue & N Street, S.W.
 Present ticket for Buffet Supper
 Entertainment: — Dancing to the tunes of
 Hill Herwood's Orchestra
 Donald Hulme — Accordionist

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And this is well. For our vision of the hemisphere of the future is not of a Latin America dominated by the United States. We seek ~~only~~ an alliance of sovereign nations -- not a collection of client states. Our vision is of a community of nations, fully independent, each with its own identity and dignity, extending to all its people the promises and possibilities of life in the Twentieth Century.

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*Development new
name for peace.*

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Vice President's Speech
International Platform Association
July 24, 1968

(Introduction by Venezuelan Ambassador)

Mr. Vice President, Excellencies, Distinguished
Members of the International Platform Association, Friends:

I have been called, as Mr. Pearson was kind enough to
next
explain, to introduce the/speaker - the most important of our
guests - because of the sole reason that I am at the same
time a fellow countryman of Boliva and a member of the Association.
I thank all of you for this privilege. And, also, for the
possibility of celebrating here in this friendly atmosphere
the birthday of our greatest countryman, the man of Caracas,
the liberator, Simone Bolivar. As it was put so eloquently
dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Boliva was not only by necessity
a great General, but also by vocation a great philosopher, a
great constitutionalist and a great politician. For instance,
he could foresee what was going to happen to the Americas and
he wrote to an English gentleman in 1815, "Let us make it so
love
that ~~to~~ with its universal tie we unite the souls of the hemis-
phere of Columbus and so that hate, vengeance and war will be
evicted from our bosoms permitting then to be employed only
on the frontiers and against those only whom they may be justly
used against the tyrants. Boliva\was not only one of the first

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romantics in the world, but he could also be quite realistic in terms of politics. Some years after that during the war - the independence war that cost my country one-third of its population - he wrote to a predecessor of mine here in Washington, Mr. Pero _____, "Be persuaded, now _____ peace more than war. How right he was in foreseeing the tremendous problems in demobilizing an army that at the end of the war was comprised of all men older than fifteen. How he could foresee the difficult problems for a country who has just so many officers, so many soldiers to peace. He worked hard on the Constitution of Venezuela and my country and the countries he liberated so well represented here at this table has proof that his hopes could be fulfilled. Not only that, but our Constitution now in Venezuela is even more liberal than the one he wrote -- every Venezuelan over 18 votes in what are among the most honest and well thought of elections in the world every 5 years. He was not only concerned with political matters, and if I may tell you a story now that we are in such an intimate group. Although Boliva was a widower since the age of 19, the nevertheless lost his interest in women. And it said that after a battle, the greatest fashion in Boliva was to dance this new intimate dance called the Waltz. And it is also said that he

was dancing with a beautiful young girl, and suddenly he told her, "My dear Senorita, whatever favor you are ready to bestow on me, let us do it now because I am leaving at dawn."

Venezuela still works its international policy and general strategy along the same lines that were traced by Boliva and his predecessors in the Congress of 1810. And in such a way, we have proved to be a very pacific country, we have been in only one international war, the Boliva Defense. We have never participated again in an international war. We spend much more on education, in parks and other social projects, than in the military. We only spend 8% of our fiscal national budget in the military establishment and we have no plans to increase it. More than that, Mr. Vice President, and Ladies and Gentlemen, my country has proved to be an example in the fair play of international relations by accepting small pieces of lands from its neighbors and giving very large pieces of land, thus respecting the principles of international law and judicial decisions in such a way that to Colombia and Brazil we gave in two international decisions a territory that amounts to one-fifth of Venezuela, a territory that is still about the size of France.

It is a marvelous coincidence that I have been able to

assist in this meeting when three extraordinary men - all three candidates to the Presidency of this great Republic are being presented. I have the ^{immense} ~~xxx~~fortune of knowing the three of them for a long time. I have been a personal friend and am proud of it for a few years of each one of them.

The fact that they are so well known relieves me of the need of explaining how interested each of them is in international politics; how universal their minds are, and particularly, how well they know the Latin American problems and also the friendship of Latin America. And, today, I am particularly fortunate to present one of them, Vice President Humphrey.

I am not going to refer to any of the very good speeches and the deep thoughts of the Vice President. They are well known to all of you but I can tell you that I witness with a few other Venezuelans the Vice President in his visits to Venezuela. I saw him with ~~an~~ intimate knowledge of our problems with statesmen, economists and bankers. And I also saw him playing baseball in the slums of Caracas. He oftended despaired of the Secret Service. He got lost several times. One of them in a sail boat for a few hours. And after a dinner, a young Venezuelan woman, very intelligent and interested in politics, told me, "My goodness, how I would like to be able to vote for this man for President," and I said, "In the United States?", and she said, "No, right here."

The interest in Latin America that the government of which the Vice President is part is of such nature that it makes me look like a conservative and that will be the first and the last time in my life. But I am sure that if this that has been developed since President Roosevelt up to now with the United States and Latin America continues, then the words of our National Anthem that were sung before Boliva ever became important (it's the oldest National Anthem in this continent) but also some words of Boliva will forever be true. And it is of a tribute to the man I have the honor to be witness for that I end with a phrase of Boliva given to the troops of General _____ right before a battle: "Soldiers, for us the country needs America."

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States:

Thank you very much. Thank you.

My friend, Drew Pearson, Dr. Moore, and your president-elect, Dr. Seaboard, all of this distinguished array of diplomatic talent, my beloved friend, Dr. _____, my friend, the Ambassador from Venezuela, that has so diplomatically presented me. Oh-h, what a diplomat! I was waiting for an endorsement. He said it

just right. Everybody has to make their own interpretation, and I have made mine. I say to you, Mr. Ambassador, that if things don't work out right here, I hope that young lady from Venezuela is still there. I may come down and apply for the job.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is an evening to pay tribute to the memory of the great works and life of one of the great patriots of this hemisphere, Simon Bolivar. This is his birthday. But I hope you won't mind if I make it just a little more intimate and contemporary, because this is also the birthday of _____ Pearson, the wife of Drew Pearson. _____, I salute you. Now, as an American diplomat, I shall make no particular endorsement to the two birthdays, except to say that I think _____ is very pretty, and I never met Simon Bolivar. I also want to observe that I am a little chagrined at not being here to find out some of the facts of political life. I understand that with Dr. Seaborg's election as the president of the International Platform Association that he said to this audience that he could give me some tips on successful campaigning. Dr. Seaborg, I trust that President Johnson has not applied to you too strictly the ban of neutrality in this effort. I should like to see you very promptly after this evening's performance. I do know that I have some protection on this platform that is

not neutral - who is not neutral - Mr. Democrat himself, Mr. James Farley, and I'm mighty happy he is here to help me out. I was speaking to Drew Pearson when he came to the door to welcome me, and I said, "Drew, what a program you have here." I had been looking over the official program of the '66 Convention and see that anyone who aspires to anything or hopes to be anything or ever thought he was anything has been or is on this program or will be. I guess what we really mean in Washington is, in to pass ~~and~~ review for Drew. Well, I have passed in review for him so many times that I hesitate to try it again, because I am afraid he is what we say in education, a tough grader.

Tonight, I want to do two things in my presentation to you. First, I want to talk to you about why I aspire to this, the highest office of this land. And then, I should like to take just a few moments to speak in general terms about the Alliance For Progress that means so much to our hemispheric relations. My friends here of the Diplomatic Corps know that I have been deeply involved in the promotion of this Alliance in its support here in the Congress of the United States as a Senator and as a spokesman in the Executive Branch. And then, if you would like it, since I am here and you are there, I think we ought to have a question and answer period. And you can ask

any question you would like. It's dangerous. I know that I am talking to professionals. I often ask myself if these speeches and trips are really necessary, but I'm here. I am going to go ahead and talk to you tonight, not lecture to you, not orate at you, but visit with you.

I was asked sometime ago by a columnist why I aspired to the Presidency. And I said in a letter to him that I do so for the very same reason that I entered public service over 20 years ago, namely, to help carry forward, as I see it, America's struggle, its continuing struggle against the ancient enemies of mankind. Those enemies are well known throughout the world -- tyranny, prejudice, poverty, ignorance, disease, hunger, and the greatest tyranny of them all, war. Now what really compels most men to seek high office, contrary to the popular prejudice, is not status. The pressures and pains of the authority of power once you get it and many costly personal sacrifices which come with public position, I think are sufficient to override any satisfaction that may derive from temporary fame. The real ultimate satisfaction in public life is the knowledge that because of your service, Democracy's cause is advanced, that life is made more meaningful. I remind this audience that this Republic came into being with the word life being at the very forefront of our Declaration of Independence.

Those inalienable rights, God-given natural rights of life, and of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all of which add up to life which is meaningful and enriched, not just survival. Any man that seeks to be President of this Republic must keep in mind that this is the real purpose of this land. That purpose is the enrichment of the human spirit and the human mind and protection of human life. Now, today, I believe that America faces the challenges that are, indeed, unprecedented. The challenge first of extending the opportunities of this society to every citizen in an environment where the rights of all are preserved and doing it in a world community where peaceful change, and I underscore peaceful change, prevails over force and violence. No society has ever been able to extend full and equal opportunity in its meaning and in its application to every citizen. This is the ultimate test of what we call Democracy. Now, what higher calling could you imagine than to help America meet this challenge. As I said to a group yesterday, I believe that every man that becomes President is a better man for it. He has to be. No mortal is really capable of this office. And he must reach deep into his soul and his being to try to rise up to the challenges that he faces. He must grow in geometrical proportion almost ^{over} ~~xxxx~~night. To do less

is to fail in his responsibility. No President, however, acting alone is sufficient to this undertaking. But if he maintains his faith in the confidence and commitments of his fellow citizens and if he is able to maintain their support, he can make a difference. He can add something to the fulfillment of the promise of this land. He can multiply, for example, the strength of the people by speaking openly, truthfully and forcefully of their needs and aspirations. I happen to believe that a President must be the educator of the land. He must be the advocate. He must dare. He must not only seek consensus; he must reach high purpose and high ideals and be willing to enunciate them. He can identify new sources of talent; devise new ways of implementing national goals through private as well as public instrumentality. He can gather the resources, public and private, needed for the job. And let it be perfectly clear tonight, there isn't a single task facing this nation from the effort to clean out our streams, to doing away with the pollution in the air, to mass transportation, that can be done by either private industry alone or government alone. It is going to take all of us in a great partnership to get the job done. Now, if occasionally, the President must exercise the painful prerogative of pointing this Nation down a hard road,

he can also have the satisfaction of giving voice to the best of our heritage and to our deepest hopes for all mankind. I have asked myself, "What would I do to undertake a total commitment," and I put it this way, I would undertake a total commitment to work toward these urgent goals. First and foremost: to seek swift, honorable, and, hopefully, lasting peace in Southeast Asia and to learn lessons from this painful, costly struggle. Lessons that we must learn. To reassess our priorities as we must in different days we live, in a different period, to reassess those priorities on the basis of a very realistic definition of what is in our national interest and what is not. We need to take inventory and recognize that we cannot do everything and recognize that we cannot do everything, that we are not the world's policeman or guardian. We are a partner in a common enterprise of development, hopefully, of peaceful progress. Another urgent task to help build a world setting ~~exxy~~ in which conflicts and tensions can be resolved through the rule of law, Mr. Ambassador, without bloodshed and to continue mankind's withdrawal from the brink of nuclear destruction. I think one of the great landmarks in the works of peace was the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty which was signed only recently. But it is only one of many. As I have said from many a platform, the work of peace is not of the instant moment, like the building

of a mighty cathedral, sometimes it is the work of generations. But each generation has its obligation and cannot shirk it to add to that structure of peaceful construction.

Another urgent task is to help achieve a new reconciliation between and among the races by striking down the remaining barriers of discrimination, inequality and denial of opportunity. This must be high on the agenda of this Nation, Ladies and Gentlemen. High, very high. To help create a climate by the works of social justice of remedying the inequities and inequalities, of law observance, and more effective machinery needed for law enforcement which will let our citizens live and work in security. There is no social progress in mass violence. This is a Nation dedicated to construction and life, not destruction and death.

And to help end poverty and squalor in both rural and urban America. The richest Nation on the face of the earth looks very hypocritical and ugly when squalor, filth and ugliness characterize all too many areas of our land. And to assist other nations in conquering similar scourges in their midst. And I would put, too, high on this Agenda to strengthen this new spirit of voluntarism and localism already at work in America in order to achieve more effective meaningful solutions by the people where the problems are or human needs can be identified

and where they can be met. The slums of America cannot be rebuilt by people outside the slums alone. They must be rebuilt and made living areas, wholesome neighborhoods by the people who live in the areas, who want to live there and ~~want~~ work there.

And the, indeed, to enfranchise, to further involve the young, tap their idealism which is so sorely needed in this world of opportunism and pragmatism and to involve them in constructive endeavors of the commonwealth. To combine ^{ing} a continued economic growth with increasing economic opportunity. To improve educational quality and equality throughout the land.

Now, those are broad range goals. I know it. But unless you reach to the stars, you will always be in the slums. We need to reach high. The goals cannot be reached in a year, I know it. But they are goals of hope and of promise. They can't be reached by a single Congress or possibly a single administration. Their accomplishment will require imaginative approaches involving all levels of government, new forms of management, new systems of getting the job done, just as modern industry today has to use new management systems. It will require the cooperation of countless groups and individuals, and in some areas such as reconciliation of the races, the hour

is tragically late. You see, I want to be President because I believe that America's greatest victories for human freedom and justice is yet to be won and they can be won, and that I can contribute to their winning. Since announcing my candidacy, I have tried to speak out on what I believe^{are}/some of the basic matters facing this country. I've spoken, for lack of a better name, of a Marshall Plan, a massive reconstruction and rehabilitation program for our cities, where most of our people live and more will live. A new educational policy for America -- children from the age of four up to higher education and advance learning. A revised draft law that has some principle of equity in it and a program of national service for our young people. My concept of the open Presidency -- a Presidency that reaches out to the people and the people to it. A series of foreign policy initiatives and a number of specific programs to attack poverty and hunger in our own midst. So, if my friends from Latin America will permit me for just a few more minutes, let me just state my view on where we are and where we may be going in one other area

friendships are vital. We are brothers and sisters of this hemisphere. We belong to each other. We are a family of nations as well as a family of people. This was so well recognized by the late President Kennedy who eight years ago called for a new concept of relations -- a new alliance, as he put it, for progress among the American nations, reversing policies of a decade. Here is what he proposed. And the words speak for themselves and tell what is our mission and our policy. An Alliance of nations with a common interest in freedom and economic advance in the great common effort to develop the resources of the entire hemisphere. Strengthen the forces of democracy and widen the vocation and education opportunities of every person in the Americas. A realistic program, Ladies and Gentlemen, and one that we have been working at these past eight years. And the nations of this hemisphere have been deeply involved in making this Alliance a living fact. And much has been done to achieve economic growth and income, to expand production, to improve housing, to modernize the countryside, to build roads and factories, and power plants and to enlarge the scope of life and opportunity for the peoples of Latin America. Much has been achieved, but as much as has been achieved, so much more needs to be done. And we better better recognize that the Alliance is coming into a new era.

With every improvement, there is rising expectations. When the poor see hope, they become restless, and restlessness is not a sign of decay, but of life. It is not a sign of despair but of hope. And when I see a nation such as ours in ferment ^{and} in the restlessness of our people, I do not say that it means that it is in the dying stages of its life, but it is in the living stages of its being. It's beginning to understand what can be done. This relationship of ours of men demonstrated here in the persons/on this dais require new priorities, new emphasis and new departures. I am going to issue a paper not long from now on the whole subject of our relationships with our neighbors in this hemisphere. Because it needs thought in depth. Tonight, I make but a few ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ^{passing} -- just ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ^{passing} -- comments upon it. In the next decade, this Alliance must pass beyond what we call the era of self-help to an era of self-management where it takes charge, so to speak. We know it will mean a more emphatic, clearer, stronger definition by Latin American nations of their own purposes and emphasis in democratic development -- and a sharper definition of the course that the ^{nations and the} peoples of Latin America must follow. Most of all, it will mean ^a stronger, more self confident Latin America, with which we shall be cooperating. And I want my fellow citizens of the United States to understand that as that self confidence ^{of} Latin America comes into being, it will ~~be~~

Latin America of greater pride, greater independence, a greater force in its voice, in its diplomacy, in its actions. And I think all of this is well. Our vision of this hemisphere is not a Latin America dominated by the United States. We seek a Alliance of free, sovereign nations, not a collection of client states. And our vision is a community of nations, fully independent, each with its own identity and dignity. Each with its own purpose extending to all of its peoples the promises and possibilities of life in the Twentieth Century. We know that this new era of self management will require further modification of the machinery of the Alliance. In a direction of greater multi-lateral decision making. Less of our dominance. More of the sharing of decision making as well as the responsibilities. But this does not mean a reduction in the level of external capital assistance. Those of us who have championed the Alliance know that/ neither the United States nor the international institutions have ever contributed aid on the scale originally planned under the terms of the Alliance for Progress. The need for external capital and the capacity to use it well vastly exceeds the present scale. And, therefore, we should renew our commitment to the Alliance by being prepared in the decade ahead to increase our financial contributions as the capacity to use it develops. Now, on the immediate agenda

to be right down to earth and practical and you're here in Washington, we in this country must reverse the dangerous action taken recently by the House of Representatives in cutting the Alliance for Progress funds in the Aid Authorization Bill. It wasn't enough in the first place and to reduce it, cripples many a vital program. The full amount requested was a fair minimum. Anything less would represent a tragic retreat from our commitments and a tragic blow to the hopes of millions. I remind you that there are some lessons we ought to learn. You will have no peace in a land of frustration and poverty. How often it is that we spend billions late in war and weapons when we could have spent so much less early in progress and development. So, the great challenge at home and abroad today is this: that rich nations, and poor alike, lies in the fact that most people still live in poverty abroad are not part of a modern society, do not participate in the political processes that determine their destinies, and they demand a full share of opportunity now. People here at home are demanding that and people abroad are likewise demanding. America is the testing ground for we shall discover whether this generation can come to grips with the crisis of world poverty and underdevelopment. If we can't do it in this hemisphere, then the hope of mankind for any better life is short and indeed fatal.

We will discover in Latin America whether poverty, chaos and violence can be forestalled to political, economic and social development within a democratic framework. If any area offers hope for success in this endeavor, to see whether we can have peaceful change, a peaceful revolution/ it is Latin America. For Latin America is already the most developed and the richest of the developing regions of this world. If it can't worked there, if our Alliance for Progress turns out to be a failure there, then the possibility of development for developing nations is remote indeed. The nations of this Western Hemisphere, therefore, working closely together have a chance to engineer the next great breakthrough of freedom, social justice and opportunity. And if free men can accomplish this in our lifetime, then the pain and the suffering we have gone through with war and tragedy may well have some purpose and if free men can accomplish in our lifetime a peaceful, democratic revolution of social progress, it will give encouragement and support to the cause of peace and democracy throughout the whole world. Pope Paul VI said, "Development is the new name for peace." I must say in all candor that the talk of peace does not bring it. Peace is hard work, sacrifice, costly, development. And if we want it, we must pay for it. Too often, we pay for what we think will be peace with blood, men, with munitions. I suggest we

start to pay the bill for peace with goods, and with services, and with capital, and with education, and with health, and with social development. That's the real road to peace. And this was the dream of Bolivar. See the Americas, as he put it, fashioned into the greatest region of the world. General, yes, but Statesman more. Dreamer and prophet. And here is what he said, "The greatest region of the world, not so much by virtue of her area and her wealth, as by her freedom and her glory." So, tonight, as we celebrate the birthday of this great Latin American of Spanish surname in birth, let it be clearly understood that what we are really doing is celebrating our common cause. Because if we can't make come true that dream of freedom, that dream of development, that dream of social progress, our way with peaceful endeavor, with the reconciliation with the cooperation of nations; then, Ladies and Gentlemen, mankind has learned little, and all that ^{we} call our wealth, culture, and our power, is only a symbol of our failure. I call upon you to give careful thought to these views -- they are an expression not only of my mind, but of my heart. I believe that we have a tremendous opportunity in this the last third of the Twentieth Century. I believe that we have more to do with than any people ever had before. I believe that our problems are greater than any ever faced before. But our opportunities to solve them are greater.

I am going to call upon the reservoir of goodness and decency,
great the people of
the/knowledge and the great capacity of/this land to rise up
and do great things. As a great preacher once said, "In the
worst of times, we must do the best things." And I think
these are pretty bad times, and we had better do the best of
things.

Thank you very much .

July 24
- Part 2

HHH: I sort of have a love affair with teachers. When I was mayor of my city I use to tell the parents of my city these teachers out here are spending more time with your children than you are. And they are entitled to some decent compensation and they are entitled to good facilities. It doesn't do any good for your children to have a nice home and then send them off to a rag-tag second class school. Let me say that I think you'll never win this war on poverty, never win this struggle on deprivation, until we start to put the best schools, talented teachers, with the most up-to-date facilities in the worst areas. And might I just close off on this education thing by saying to you that there has never been a community that has become insolvent because of its investment in education. The leading five hundred corporations revealed in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal that when they look for a new location to invest their capital to bring a new plant, the first thing they looked at was the quality of education in the area. If you have good schools, well-paid teachers, fine facilities, modern educational facilities and opportunities, you had a good chance of getting a good capital investment from a large corporation or a large business concern. If you had poor schools, you were at the end of the line. And I think that the corporations know a little bit about what they are doing.

How much more of this?

VOICE: We don't want to wear you out.

HHH: Well, I'll take one more and then I'm going home because I have a big day tomorrow.

VOICE: Do you believe that there should be stronger gun control laws?

HHH: Yes.

VOICE: Do you approve of lowering the voting age to 18?

HHH: I surely do and have for 15 years.



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