

Philadelphia, Pa.  
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ALLIED JEWISH APPEAL-ISRAEL EMERGENCY FUND

The warm adage that he doesn't need an introduction applies here. Our Mr. Vice President has listed these, but our segment is in his commitment of our needs. Ladies and Gentlemen, one of the best human beings on this earth, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, former Vice-President of the United States.

I do want to thank our good Herman Gitlow for not letting food stand in the way of a good introduction. Truly Herman it's a special delight to be presented by you to this audience of very dear and good friends, men and women that have been so kind to me, so very good to their country and so very generous with our entire worldwide and particularly our American community. And I want to first take a moment to pay my respects to Rabbi Weiss for his invocation asking us to join in it because I do believe that in those moments of our participation and meditation we maybe get a greater message than we get out of any other party of the evening. And I'm surely pleased to see that this table is graced by a lovely lady, Mrs. Feinstein, and I know there are other fine ladies here with us tonight. I've looked over this rich program and see that your former past General Chairman, Morris Kravitz is very active with us and that's always good, Dalk Feith and many others here. If I started going out over this room, even starting at this center table, three down here and a few others we wouldn't get much further than just saying "Hello" to old friends, but I did come here tonight,

both as a friend and as a fellow concerned citizen to talk to you about our common cause. This is an evening that your own banner characterizes most properly. If there ever was a time give now. I can tell you dear friends that giving at the right time is the difference between victory and defeat. And I want to say a lot of you gave to me all the time and I'm not unmindful of it for which I'm very grateful. I've talked to so many meetings like this over the period of years that it's very difficult for me to say anything that you haven't heard from my lips and surely very difficult to say anything that you have not already heard from somebody else, but each occasion is just a little different and each occasion like this is another time for rededication and each time there is another goal to be fulfilled. I've heard tonight already, for example; we have to do as well as before, we have to do better, we have a greater goal. Of course, we have, that's what this country's all about. You can't go around settling for last year's record because last year's record is already out of date. We have to look ahead. I've heard many people at meetings like that, that speak of tremendous outpouring of resources of commitment of emotion in that crucial period of the six day war of 1967. And I remember I was there in Washington when many of you came to Washington to meet with us. And I went back to my home city of Minneapolis where we had one of the greatest outpourings of resources of funds and financial help for

Israel that we've ever known in that community, but I'll let you in on it that I've been back every year ever since and I've been so to Minneapolis and St. Paul and thought that target of 1967 was just openers fellas, we've been doing better eversince. In fact, the last time I was there I got so concerned and so wrapped up in my speech that I pledged myself. The truth of it is I have to tell you a little story. I have a young man that works with me, Mr. Norman Sherman, and we were over to St. Paul, Minnesota for our Federation Appeal, and I was speaking there, Mrs. Humphrey was along with me and I really got warmed up that night, that's amongst my home town folks, you know, and we sort of kind of let loose even a little more than you do on occasions like this and after I got all raring to go the chairman got up and said, "Oh I think that was a great speech". He says, I see Mr. Humphrey's Assistant down here, he said the way to really set the tote of this meeting is to see whether or not Mr. Humphrey touched his heart and pocket-book. Well, this poor fellow, underpaid, looked up, you know, at me, what am I supposed to do and I said come on Norman, you know you're overpaid. And he looked back at me and he said well, I'll give whatever the boss gives. I said start counting and he got a little wreckless and I haven't had him on the payroll since. But in truth we've had some wonderful meetings like that. The other evening I was over at Joel Numerals home in Minneapolis, we had a group of our

very top givers, we had another group of many palatines that were down in Florida basking in the sunshine down there. If you know the temperature we've been having in Minnesota, you know why they went to Florida. But we organize it by telephonic communication and we had a little competition going on to see whether or not those in the bright sunlight of Florida, from Minnesota, were willing to do as much as those of us who were up there with the Eskimos at about 20 below zero. We had the greatest night of giving that the State of Minnesota ever knew and I come here for that purpose tonight. I'm not going to come here to give you the latest philosophical disortation, I'm a Professor, but I left my books back at college. I come here to do something else tonight and I'm not going to try to go into all the intricacies and the delicacies of American form policy. I'm going to talk to you about some fundamentals and I'm going to talk about our stake in it. Now I'm talking to people that are as fine a group of citizens as this country has, your City of Philadelphia has a historical importance second of no other city in the world. And the people of the Jewish community in this city have been generous to a fault for this great city of Philadelphia, for this Commonwealth of this country. And I want every man and woman in this audience to know that we do tonight is not only to help the State of Israel but to help this country. To help this country even make up it's mind, to help this

country take care of it's interests, vital interests, more vital, far more vital than Southeast Asia. Vital interests in the Middle East, a part of the world, may I say, to which the Soviet Union, not the Soviet Union but Russia, you know many people would say well the Communists are intested in that part of the world. Listen, I teach a little history and I tell my students don't tell me about the last fifty years, nations have had long term ambitions and nations regardless of their recent political complexion tend to live out their history and for better than four hundred years the Russians under the Tzars or under the Commissars have sought to move into the Mediterranean, into North Africa and to the Middle East. And within the last decade they had made it and they moved into the Mediterranean with powerful military forces and they have moved into the Middle East into the land areas with vast amounts of military equipment. They have client states, they have poured in armament and technicians and if we stand idly by and do nothing about it we will wake up one day to find out that that crucial part of the world which is the under belly of our NATO Alliance, which is the firm foundation of American Policy in Europe, has been erroded away and we've let it happen simply because we thought we had to have what some people call an even hand in it, whatever that means in this crucial situation an even handed policy. Now I know those phrases sound very attractive, even handed, but there is such a thing, my fellow Americans, as a vital interest and I happen to think there are some vital interests involved here. Now, first of all, it's been said from this platform that

there is some problem around college campus' and I want to say to Mr. Cohen that I know it. I've opened an International Symposium at the University of Minnesota and at McAllister College where I teach just two weeks ago tonight and after that Symposium was opened in the question period, not questions about the            which I used to get, not questions about the Soviet Union but questions about Israel and hard questions and tough questions with a line of propaganda that has permeated the collegian community in many areas of this nation. And I took the liberty to write to some of my friends that are interested in this part of the world and I said I think we've got a job to do on these campus'. I think we have a job to do in the non-Jewish community in America and I stood out there before cameras tonight and before the press to talk about American policy and American relationships in the Middle East, not as a Jew, even though I may say I've attended more B'Nai Brit Meetings than some of you fellows have. Not as a special partisan as such but one as for better than twenty-five years long before I started to attend meetings like this been deeply concerned about this area of the world. We have a special interest in Israel, we have a special interest in the Middle East, let's clear the decks right away. We're not anti-anybody, we're not anti-Arab, we're not anti-North Africa, Middle East, but we are, however, concerned about peace and stability and we are concerned about independence and development, we are concerned about security and those are real legit-



imate concerns. When Israel came into its own once again, it's Renaissance, it's rebirth, and by the way that's important to emphasize. You know people say, well somebody just took the land, that's not true, this was in a sense a rebirth of a nation, of an ancient people and nobody should know it better than you and the first nation state, the first headed state, the first nation to recognize the Sovereign Independence of Israel in it's moment of need and crisis was the United States of America under the Presidency of Harry S. Truman. We were the first and I think we did it because we have not only a humanitarian interest, but also a vital interest and as it has been said from this platform tonight the extermination of hundreds of thousands, yeah millions of people surely places a special obligation upon freedom loving people the world over for the people of Jewish Faith to have some place, people of other areas of the world, in Eastern Europe from what we used to call and I hope is no longer the Iron Curtain, from people in North Africa and other places where little or no freedom was ever known, it is important that there be a home land, that there be a Saint Haven for people who desire to live in dignity and in self-respect. Well, all during the years Israel has been fighting for it's life. I go to many meetings and they may say, Gee, will it never be over? I don't think you should ever expect that it'll be easy. The first thing I want to say to you about this is let it never, let the word never go from this place that we will tire or to put it another way, let the word go from this place to friend or foe as John Kennedy

would have put it that we will help those who seek to and them that help themselves in the name of liberty and of freedom, what the people of Israel need to know is from the city of Philadelphia and from the city of New York, not only when a leader, a chief of a state of a foreign country comes here, but everyday they need to know that you will not tire, that you will not give up that you will persevere. I think we need to take our chapter from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. when he kept saying to his people we shall overcome and he preached that doctrine to them until people that were beaten down stood up like                      and giants they are and were and let the world know they would stand in dignity and respect and they would not be beaten down. Now ladies and gentlemen, Israel stands alone tonight as she never has before in all of her history. She stands alone with a powerful nation off to the north and to the east pouring in hundreds of billions of dollars worth of arms, in fact, you and I don't even know how many go in, all we know that it's a fantastic amount, the most modern sophisticated arms that a modern industrialized nation can produce. She stands surrounded by people who said they are going to destroy her. Oh I know somebody says oh you don't have to believe that, that's just propaganda, they don't really mean that, well now isn't that just Jim Dandy to hear that. Israel has been told time after time by some of our own good friendly Americans that after all don't worry about what Mr. Nasser says that's just talk



and fine talk, they had to fight 1947 and 1948, they had to do it all over again in the 1950's, they had to do it all over again in the 1960's, three times they had been told they would be driven into the sea, three times they've been told they would be exterminated and now on the fourth time we have people that say oh well they don't really mean that. After all the Israelis are just trying to excite us, just trying to get us worried about their condition. Well, my friends after you've had it happen to you two or three times you begin to believe it. We have people today that are very critical because Israel seems to strike back, in fact many times people have said well it seems to me that the Israelis are getting just a little too trigger happy. You've heard this. I want to tell you what we hear in the community, in a general American community and I say to them, listen there is an elected government in Israel, the election took place last November and despite gorilla warfare and despite commando raids, despite international tension, a free election took place, that's the only country in the Middle East a free election has taken place and there's an elected government, elected city officials, elected people in their parliament, elected Prime Minister and their people are set upon, their villages are destroyed and burned, their planes are attacked and they are trying to be the concept of doctrine of fear and intimidation is being used upon them and are you going to ask that government that has guaranteed to its people at least to the best of their ability at least pledged to its people

security and protection, to stand by and just take it, my friends and fellow Americans, if this were happening on our borders to the south and to the north, if this were going on everyday we would do something about it and in fact what even little violence, and we have not so little, but even in our own communities today, terrifies many of us, ask for stronger measures of protection. I ask the American community to put themselves in the position of less than three million Jews in Israel surrounded by a hundred million people who are no longer unorganized, no longer eliquate but who are today in a very real sense being trained, being equipped to the most modern weapons and everyday being told in by a combination of powers that their days are numbered, that they're going to be destroyed. Now what is Israel asking of this? Israel, is and we got to again get our facts straight, Israel is not asking to keep the occupied territories, she's never asked for that. Israel does not say, look we're just going to keep them and we wont negotiate. Israel is asking what any self-respecting people and nation would ask for, what we've asked for, what we've insisted upon all of our lives, the right to sit down with an adversary and come to a peace, the right to sit around a table or across a table and to lay the particular problems on that table and to seek the good officers of whomever is willing to offer good offices and to try to negotiate a pease settlement. I think, my fellow Americans, that the word must go out at every meeting that we do not gather to promote a war, we gather to promote peace.

We gather here not to take a life but to save lives. The Allied Jewish Appeal in this city is designed to help the people at home and abroad, to ease the burdens of their lives, to help the sick and the poor, to train and to educate, and the emergency appeal and the emergency fund for Israel is not there to buy one gun, not one plane, but merely to buy a chance for the people of Israel to go to school, to feed their hungry, to help their sick, to build some homes, to train some poorly trained people, to open some lands to do something about life. And I submit to you that the record of the use of the resources is second to none. I served in this Government of yours and mine for twenty years and ladies and gentlemen, I think I know a little bit about foreign aid, about capital assistance, about the generosity of the American people as a people and as a government. There isn't one country on the face of this globe that can exceed the quality of performance in the use of capital and personnel for the purposes of development more than the state of Israel. Israel is at the top of the list. That's a factual statement put with some emotion, but it's a statement of both knowledge and commitment because I know of what I speak and your government today does not extend gifts or even very many loans to this state of Israel. I've served on this government a long time, ladies and gentlemen, and I say for some peculiar reason over these twenty some years that I've been in this government, everytime the case of Israel has come to a crisis point, for some reason or other we've had to rely upon Presidential Decision.

Now let me explain what I mean. When Harry Truman was President of the United States, people in the Foreign Service did not recommend to Harry Truman that he stand up for the independence and the recognition of the Sovereignty of the state of Israel, to the contrary, thank God he knew how to make up his mind and he made up his mind despite some of the advice. Dwight Eisenhower was faced with exactly the same thing and he had to overrule some advisers. John Kennedy was faced with exactly the same thing, I was there, he had to overrule some of his advisors and I was there in what we call the Situation Room of a National Security Council, morning and night during the month of May and early June, 1967, with President Lyndon Johnson, and I was there on that night when President called us early in the morning and said that he needed an emergency meeting and we came to the Situation Room after 3:00 AM in the morning and he read to us the message that had come from the Soviet Union, this was in June, 1967, and I want you just for a moment just sense the gravity of this situation and the drama. Less than ten men, I think there were about eight of us sitting around the table in a very secure and very private room which is know as the Situation Room, the Crisis Room in this government, with the President, the Commander in Chief, with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Secretary of Defense, with the Secretary of State, with the Vice-President of the United States, with the Director of the Central Intelligence Operation and with the Assistant Secretary for the Middle East and that's who was

there, and the message read in substance a demand from the Soviet Union that we order the Israelis at once to cease fire or that they would take whatever steps were necessary including military operations, that's our serious moment. We have what we call a "Hot Line" between our countries, after the Cuban Missile Crisis, so that there is no breakdown in communications. Our fleet, the Six Fleet of the Mediterranean at the outbreak of the six day war had been near the area of the Israeli coast near Haifa, in that area, and it had been ordered so that no one could accuse of involvement. It had been ordered to proceed back towards its bases and back towards the center of the Mediterranean directed toward the bases in Spain. When this message came to President Johnson he read it to all of us, we discussed it and he quietly said to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, he said, "Turn the Fleet Around". He didn't send back any dictatorialic, rhetorical message, just simply let people who understand power and use it also understand that we understood what they were saying and they ought to understand what we were saying and the American Fleet was stopped, turned about face and proceeded back to the very waters from whence it departed which was a clear message that we were not about to be told what to do. Risky, the search for peace is never easy, we have to take as many or more risks for peace as you do in any conflict, and the President of the United States once again made a fundamental decision. I only tell you these things because we're here tonight not just to raise money even though

I want to tell you something if you didn't come here for that purpose, I ought to have left awhile ago. We came here tonight for another purpose and that is to restate so to speak and to reformatify American Policy and American Commitment. We make policy, we the people, I was asked in reference to President Pompidou's visit whether or not this was going to be injurious to American-French relations. I said, No, I said we're not anti-French, we're not anti-Pompidou, we are merely protesting a policy of a government and I hope and pray that our officials in the quietness of the serene surroundings of State Department and White House and wherever else it may have been, that those officials made it very clear that we think that the sale of one hundred supersonic modern jets to Libya does not add to peace and security in the Middle East is not in our interest. No reason that we shouldn't say that, other people have been perfectly willing to give us advice about our policy. I was in France in 1967, I happened to be very fond of the French. I consider this one of the great historical alliances, but even amongst friends as we surely know, in recent years we've had our disagreements, but as your Vice-President representing your country not representing Huber and Muriel Humphrey, but as your Vice-President I was in Paris in 1967 and I had demonstrators far beyond any that was known here protesting our policy in Southeast Asia, they're right I didn't particularly enjoy it, but I didn't expect to enjoy everything when I became Vice-President of the United States. When you're a Public Official, you're a Public Official. It is imperative that your voices be heard, it is imperative that



you speak to your government and thank goodness that you had, thank goodness you've gone to the Congress and the Congress is important, thank goodness you have gone to Washington in an emergency meeting, some of you and have met with the leaders of Government and have heard from the prominent officials of Government. Thank goodness that the President of the United States listens to you. I want him to listen to you, I don't happen to think there ought to be partisanship in matters like this. I think we've got to rise above whether we're a Republican or a Democrat. I think it is important for the Government of the United States to let the entire world know that we are interested in the preservation of and the security of a free nation state that seeks to do harm to no one and seeks only the right to live, the state of Israel. Well, now you've all heard me too much, there isn't much more I need to say to you, I think we should judge nations as we now reevaluate our policy and by the way we are doing that as a nation. We're beginning to look over all our commitments around the world, and we should. We're beginning to ask what is our role in the world, and we should. We've gone through a terribly difficult period, we've taken on tremendous burdens as a people and now we must take a selective look at what we ought to do. My friends I have three criteria, above all others that to me define the friends that we ought to give that extra helping hand or show our respect for and show our willingness to give consul advice and support. The first criteria is, does

this nation have the will for National Independence? Does it feel a sense of nationhood? Does it have a great sense of pride, fierce pride in the fact that it's Sovereign existence that important just as it is for an individual? Secondly, does this state this nation, is it willing to sacrifice for development, not merely it's military, no much more importantly it's economic and social development? Is this country one and is its government one that is interested in people, does it talk and does it work for the general welfare? Is it willing to extend a great deal of assistance in the development of its resources, human and physical? Does it care for children, does it believe in **education**, does it care for the sick, does it open its doors as **well** as its heart, that's what I call a National Development and the third thing is will it lay down its life for its survival, will it fight for its security if set upon? Now my friends this is the way this country got started. We said that there were certain natural rights and amongst these were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We had in the beginning of our republic and I hope to pray it will be always a fierce and passionate commitment to our independence. There was once said that every American was proud just to be an American, not necessarily to be rich or prosperous, but just to be a citizen of this country and I wish to God it was true of every person in America today and I hope it is. Secondly, we were proud of the fact that we were able to conquer a whole frontier, open the west, go into the deserts, build cities, till the soil, put up

schools, take care of human resources, national development and thirdly in the very beginning of this Republic and ever since we said we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to this country for what it stands for. Well now there are people in Israel today, from age 18 on up and older, younger than that, as children to the oldest citizen in the community that pledges his life, his fortune and his sacred honor. People put out in the fields having to carry guns to defend themselves, people in the cities and the villages hard at work still building even though they're under constant seige. Imagine the turmoil, imagine the great tension that they have to live under and what do they need to hear from us is that three credentials of national independence, national development and national security within a frame work of international responsibility and international cooperation that these three credentials mean enough to America so that America shows that she cares and that she cares and cares deeply, that's the message that has to go from Philadelphia, this cradle of American Liberty, this great city of constitution, this great city of the Continental Congress, this great first American City, the word needs to go from this city as no other place that where freedom lives we live also. Where freedom is under attack, we're under attack also, that where men seek to live a life of dignity and self-respect they are our brothers and our men and our sisters, they are a part of our family and that's what I want us to show here tonight. I want you to give as you've

never given before, Oh how it's needed! It was said that when Goldmyer was here traveling across this country, carrying with her her entourage of her cabinet and her foreign service that they were traveling on an Allet Jet from New York to Los Angeles and one of these young foreign officers of Israel was looking out of one of the windows over this vast land of ours, it was a beautiful day and then he was looking down over this vast landscape over the hills and the prairies, over the Great Lakes and then over the mountains and over the Rockies and coming down on the slopes to the Pacific and as he was looking out and as he was looking at this vast land, he said What Power! What a Majestic Country! Imagine what two hundred million Jews could do with this place? Well, dear friends, listen, imagine what it means to the two and a half million Jews in Israel to know what two hundred million people in the United States or at least the majority of those two hundred million care about what two and a half million people are trying to do with an area of the world that in times gone by offered little hope to anybody. I want this meeting to be a message of Hope. I want it to radiate from Philadelphia so that wherever, or whether it goes to Paris or Cairo or Jerusalem that there will be one message that we care, we will not retreat, we will overcome, we are steadfast, that no matter how long it takes or how much it requires that this great American community that has given of itself time after time for the freedom of other people, that privately now and individually, without having to give one life, one American soldier, nobody's asked for that, without having to send one

single company or patrol of American Troops that we're prepared to offer to the people of Israel at least the helping hand of our resources because they know how to use it, they will use it and it will be used for just one purpose, their right to live as we want to live, their right to be free as we want to be free, their right for peace as we want peace and their right to help build a better world, so let's get on with the job, Thank You.



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