

From the Office of  
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January 29, 1958

"America's foreign policy needs the inspiration of the 'works of peace'--not merely the words of peace," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared this afternoon in New York.

"The works of peace are the very heart and core of our tradition and philosophy, Senator Humphrey told the Hadassah Mid-Winter Conference. "Health care for the sick, food for the hungry, jobs for the unemployed, homes and shelter for the needy, opportunity for youth-- these are the concrete works of peace we must execute and help toward fulfillment in the have-not nations of the world. This great promise of the good life, with liberty and the pursuit of happiness is one we can fulfill, and we should move ahead vigorously to do it."

"We have an opportunity to face up to the basic challenge of the coming years--to do what comes naturally for us Americans, to recover generosity, humanitarianism, and compassion that in the past won for us the world's admiration and respect, and even turned our enemies into friends."

"Let us be the people of peace, the people of progress, and the people of performance," Senator Humphrey urged.

"The State of Israel and the work of Hadassah together represent what can be done in constructive international action. Positive humanity-oriented endeavor ought to constitute a far larger element that it does in our day-to-day foreign policy," the Senator continued.

"Israel and Hadassah are living embodiments of a simple truth: that a vigorous, peaceful, happy, productive world will arise from abundant health and hope. It can never flourish surrounded by malnutrition, poverty, and despair. No amount of missiles or moralizing will create peace as long as the bodies and minds of men are sick."

In discussing the topic, "The World Situation as it relates to Israel," the Senator listed three basic challenges which he said were confronting American policy today.

"The first challenge, the immediate one, is to recover from our delays and mismanagement in the field of military rocketry and missiles. There is no doubt that Congress will respond with increased appropriations for these programs, probably more than the President has asked."

"The second challenge is to provide the basic defense in depth which these defense programs need with a new and lively rediscovery of the importance of education, trained minds, basic research, not only in the sciences but in the humanities too. There are signs that people are belatedly awakening to the full dimensions of this challenge, too."

"The third challenge is the major one for the long haul. At the moment we have only a sobering and disturbing awareness that

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our current struggle to regain military parity ultimately will lead nowhere but to increased world problems. We are only vaguely aware that the long-term challenge lies in the competition for men's minds, hearts, and enthusiasms."

"It is a political challenge to evoke a new appreciation of the worth and value of democratic institutions as the last best hope of earth. It is a social challenge to cut out the cant of inequality, to uproot the ugly weeds of racism, to quit acting as though we still have doubts that each man is his brother's keeper. It is an economic challenge--to harness the energies of people in a cooperative effort to create healthy and productive societies, giving and utilizing economic aid, technical assistance, our stores of food and fiber.

"It is also, of course, a cultural challenge--to take up the gauntlet which Khrushchev, among others, has thrown down to us in such fields as people-to-people exchange. Surely the Soviet-American agreement announced this week is a milestone calling for a five-fold increase in exchanges in the fields of radio and TV programs, motion pictures, artists, technicians, athletes, journalists, professors, advanced students, and tourists."

"Some of us have been urging these steps for months. If anything, we can afford to be even more dramatic in this field. The President is quoted as having said that it would be a wonderful thing to bring a lost of Russian students to this country and to let them stay full year even if the Soviet Union admitted no American students. I agree."

"I would go further. I would like to see us encourage anyone--and particularly those from behind the Iron Curtain--to come to the United States on a visitor's visa for a certain limited period of time. By a single stroke of this nature, we could restore much of our damaged image abroad. By the same token, I think we should encourage American tourists to go behind the Iron Curtain, encourage them to do so as part of official policy."

We have an opportunity to face up to the basic challenge of the years that lie ahead--to do what comes naturally for us Americans, to be the generous, humanitarian and compassionate people that have endeared us in the past to our friends, and even turned our enemies into friends. Let us be the people of peace--the people of progress.

In a genuine sense, America as a whole must do what Hadassah has demonstrated can be done to take the lead and provide the programs for the channeling of constructive energy toward the interests of humanity.

Excerpts from Remarks  
by  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey  
Madison Mid-Winter Conference  
January 29, 1958

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The works of peace are the very heart and core of our tradition and philosophy. Health care for the sick, food for the hungry, jobs for the unemployed, homes and shelter for the needy, opportunity for youth -- these are the concrete works of peace we must execute, and help toward fulfillment in the have-not nations of the world. This great promise of the good life, with liberty and the pursuit of happiness is one we can fulfill, and we should move ahead vigorously to do it.

We have an opportunity to face up to the basic challenge of the coming years -- to do what comes naturally for us Americans, to recover <sup>that</sup> generosity, humanitarianism and compassion that in the past won for us the world's admiration and respect, and even turned our enemies into friends.

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The State of Israel and the work of Hadassah together represent what can be done in constructive international action. Positive humanity-oriented endeavor ought to constitute a far larger element than it does in our day-to-day foreign policy.

Israel and Hadassah are living embodiments of a simple truth: that a vigorous, peaceful, happy, productive world will arise from abundant health and hope. It can never flourish surrounded by malnutrition, poverty and despair. No amount of missiles or moralizing will create peace as long as the bodies and minds of men are sick.

There are three basic challenges which are confronting American policy today:

The first challenge, the immediate one, is to recover from our delays and mismanagement in the field of military rocketry and

missiles. There is no doubt that Congress will respond with increased appropriations for these programs, probably more than the President has asked.

The second challenge is to provide the basic defense in depth which these defense programs need with a new and lively rediscovery of the importance of education, trained minds, basic research, not only in the sciences but in the humanities too. There are signs that people are belatedly awakening to the full dimensions of this challenge, too.

The third challenge is the major one for the long haul. At the moment we have only a sobering and disturbing awareness that our current struggle to regain military parity ultimately will lead nowhere but to increased world problems. We are only vaguely aware that the long-term challenge lies in the competition for men's minds, hearts, and enthusiasms.

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