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Excerpts of Remarks by

SENATOR HUBERT H. HIMPHOTOR Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Boston, Mass. Sunday, March 18, 1962 Manthaley (fastof the Dynamiters Joyofor Courses)

Kinnedy Pex hit my like W. V. Privary Joe Curnand - Kennedy, O'Donnell, O'Brien, Donahu, & Me Jure By Burtonium By Tuesday! Dellass, Suredish Ballals, USmith mader Squelling Lover Bruscoe in Boston al-Tal am all lines your lange

Excerpts of Remarks by SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

Boston, Mass. Sunday, March 18, 1962

I am proud to be your speaker tonight but I'm not quite sure why you invited me.

My name isn't O'Humphrey. It's just Humphrey.

The middle initial of my name -- "H" -doesn't stand for Halloran, or Houlihan, or
even Harrigan. It's just Horatio.

And I can't even claim any Irish descent from my dear mother's side. She was born in Norway.

You Irishmen should know, however, that you probably have a bit of Norwegian blood in your veins. Don't forget the

thousand tears at the Vikings a land Juland.

I do want to tell you that I am surrounded by Irish names in my office in Washington.

My secretary -- one of the few people around with a strong enough temper to keep me on schedule -- is named Pat. My legislative assistant is a Flynn.

One of my other assistants -- he has
an English, Scottish and Welsh background --

Out

told me the other day how he happened to become an adopted son of the Irish and St. Patrick.

He married a good, Irish-American girl named Pat King, and they took a honeymoon trip to that foggy little island (I won't mention its name) just east of the Emerald Isle.

They traveled from London to Edinburg

to Cardiff to Liverpool. The bride -
being a good bride -- kept quiet. She

even agreed to buy the tickets and make other

arrangements for a boat trip from Liverpool

to Southhampton.

My assistant didn't have a very good sense of direction. He spent half a day after the boat docked praising the friendliness, the intelligence and the other admirable qualities of what he thought were the English people of Southhampton.

At that point, his quiet, Irish

American bride named Pat revealed that
they were not in Southhampton, England -but in Cork, Ireland.

His face turned red, but he has worn green every March 17 since then.

He and I and millions of others of

many nationalities today consider ourselves friendly sons of St. Patrick

And many of us who hear the pleas of some people for a man on horseback of the

19th century variety to save America answer

Hartigan

that what we need are more men like the

fifth century St. Patrick.

We need generous men of quiet courage like him to help us win the battle against the paganism of today --communism.

We need more men like him who are humble, who love the oppressed and the enslaved and would champion their human rights and welfare.

We need more men like him who are tolerant, who place real meaning in the Christian words of charity and brotherhood, who would bring light -- instead of heat -to some of our dark corners, as did St. Patrick for Ireland. Lour nation and world need a continuing reminder of the noble example of St. Patrick. That is one reason I welcome each year a Day to celebrate St. Patrick. There is another -- less profound --

reason I welcome St. Patrick's Day each
year: I like the color green. I like the
sudden explosion of green everywhere -- in

women's hats and men's ties and store windows and office desks.

I might add that this year I ordered

new, green carpets for my Washington

office -- not just to keep my constituent

visitors from slipping on the floor but to

Continuing Just

add some good luck to my work in Congress.

I think my choice of color was

appropriate. If any color symbolizes the Spuritard personality of President Kennedy, the character of his Administration and the mood of Washington today, that color is Just green.

It is a color which means youth. It

means growth and development. It means

vitality. It means a new new person, a fushness.

But most of all, green means "go"

That is what President Kennedy says to

the Nation today. He says we can not stop.

He says we must go ahead -- and move

forward -- if we are to sustain and increase

our national strength and reach victory in

Constitution

We note the and the members of the Administration

We note the say "go" to an effective program of the library

Out library

Common the medical and hospital care for the elderly

Common the under the Social Security System.

China USSR

OTHER "Go" TYPES OF PROGRAMS)

Frisia

China

the struggle against totalitarianism.

My ancestors---the Norwegians as Vikings---were not the only men who opened new lands and new worlds.

The Irish helped to open, settle and develop a vast continent much in the news today---South America. And, more important, they helped to light the spark of freedom and liberty throughout Latin America.

This calls to mind that in the generation when independence was battled for, on both continents of America, a fascinating character full of Aragon and Tarragon came to the United States as an exile after the uprising in Ireland in 1798. His name was John Devereux.

While on a sea trip to the Caribbean, he met the leader of the movement for independence in Venezuela. Our John Deverced and Simon Bolivar, took to each other like a torch to the dry prairie. They agreed on a tremendous venture which gave the Irish an infillential part in the Latin American Revolution.

When Devereux found out that the British government had refused the needed help, he was doubtly delighted with the challenge. Private sources would supply the trained men and materials needed and the largest contingent would be Irish volunteers. He was delighted with the challenge. Suddenly,

John would supply ten thousand Irishmen for a great army of liberation, in exchange for a Commission as General of Division and Commander of the Irish Legion, with, of course, a little fee to be credited for each recruit he made.

With flair and enthusians, Devereux set forth for Dublin to recruit his freedom fighters. The glorious words of the handsome ohn in resplendent uniform, got around and the response was electric. His pure blanney fired the imaginations of men and women alike, and before long he had recruiting centers going full blast in London and Liverpool.

He was swamped with applicants for service in the Army of Venezuela.

he had an answer for the severe problem of anemployment and deep recession which developed in the five years following the battle of Waterloo, throughout Europe.

Best of all he offered a new world to rescue, by reaquest, of its patriots, from the oppression of a royalist

mother country.

The combination was utterly irresistible and made to order for Devereux Calents. Ten regiments sailed from Dublin in new uniforms headed for Venexuela and the realization of bright prospects of a great new world ahead for an commerce and the good life again for them also, not to mention independence for the South Americans.

Although General Devereux himself never fought a single engagement as the Commander of the ill-fated Irish Legion, he was always a distinct adornment to Bolivar's general staff. He now lies enshrined in the National Pantheon in Caracas (angella

I refer you to the memoirs of General Daniel F.

O'Leary for some of the most fantastic pages of military campaigns, from which only the toughest and luckiest survived, and by which the royalists were chased from the countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

The rank and file of the Irish Legion came to grief in the the experienced enduring harships much greater than even the older soldiers had encountered on the battlefields of Europe. It was at alL times a race against illness and death for Bolivar's armies with hone of the necessities, and under merciless conditions of climate and terrain over thousands of miles of territory. However, the officers of the Irish Legion remained to become the staff of command, and chief of instruction of natives in European discipline and tactics. They were guided by the superb and unquenchable spirit of Bolivar who refused to be discouraged and kept planning, struggling, marching, winning victories until the whole of the five countries were made independent. His memory is held in greatest reverence in contact the land of his THEIR) therdescendents, which exercise wax they want and the same are honored in society as the Sons and Daughters of the Spanish Revolution. Among whom you will find: the

There was another wate of immigration from Ireland especially to Argentina and Chile, especializment favile starting with the Irish Missionaries of the 16th century and the military of the 17th century in the service of the Spanish government. KING O FATAL TO FREEKENDS arrest group of settlers came from the West of Ireland after the great potato famine of 1846 and settled on the land to which bhey brought their skill as shephards much The Argentine pampas seemd very like Ireland and their farms gradually spread across the country. Spanish is the only language spoken by most of the farm workers of Irish descent today. The fame of Argentine bred horses is also due to Irish talent. woment be met ned that Argentina owes its Navy to Admiral William Brown from West Ireland, who allied himeself with San Martin ANOTHER LIBERATOR OF SOUTH AMERICA. the liberator of that grea. In Peru, Manuel Gallagher was Minister of Foreign

Affairs, Minister of Justice and Labor, and delegate to early UN conferences.

The outstanding Irishman in Chile was Ambrose O'Higgins

from County Meath who became a Brigadier General in the Spanish

army around 1776 and later viceroy of Peru.

His son Bernardo took the opposite view on politics, and worked for independence and is known as the liberator of Chile.

The elder O'Higgins through statemanship and humanity

played an important part in the assimilation of the native

population into South American culture. He was the first

Irish soldier to become a noble and viceroy. He died in

1801 when desire for freedom started in the Northern provinces

of the continent.

Daniel O'Connell, wrote to Bolivar asking him to accept the services of his son, Capt. Morgan O'Connell, who had joined who retired with laurels were the Irish Legion. Others on Bolivar's personal staff were Generals O'Leary and O'Connor and Drs. Foley and Moore.

As permanent officers of the army, or veterans on pension, or private citizens in business or government, they settled down married and raised their families. With their enterprise and knowhow they helped to build the new nations.

It is pleasing to know that members

St. Patrick's Day are celebrating this weekend all over South America.

Then there was John T. O'Brien of Cork who fought under San Martin in the Andes and lived to join the diplomatic service of Paraguay.

Also, Lt. Col Charles Murphy from County Meath was governor of Paraguay in 1776.

LO'Hara in Montevideo, O'Reilly in Bolivia, Menchin Minister of War and Marine in Caracas Veryenla

The best knowns of the foreign officers who remained after the legionaries had completed service were General Daniel F. O'Leary and Gerneral Francis Burdett O'Connor both of Cork. They were staff officers and published memoirs describing their experiences. The writingsof O'Leary particlarly form the basis of authentic biographies of Bolivar. He cannot became envoy to U.S. in 1830 and has a distinguished line of descendents in South America. His son is Simon Bolivar O'Leary. O'Connor's works were the translated by his grandson Francisco O'Connor D'Arlach.

General O'Leary's grandson is Dr. Julio Portocarrero O'Leary
His own family comprised give sons and four daughters. His
daughter Carolina was highly honored by the Columbian at
her death at 80 some year ago. So great was their gratitude
to her father, that they decreed the pomp of a military
funeral for her and the onor of burial in the Cathedral.

Because Bolivar had great confidence in him, O'Leary influenceed policies and decisions of the leaders.

He was promoted to higher rank and entrusted with important duties, In 1823, for example, he sent him on a mission to Chile to obtain troops and money for the Peruvian Campaign, and in 1833 he was chief envoy from Columbia to

Even today the United Nations relies on the Irish legion to assist its efforts for peace and progress. The recent vote of the Irish people to abolish the IRA and its consequent voluntary disbandment, are most constructive

tributes to St. Patrick, and veritable milestones of

the U.S.

international amity.

We know that in the days when military means were the

Mr Boland U. Tr Prisite O' Brienes only means of settling disputes among nations--we found the Irish were there.

Now that peace is an adventure calling for brave volumeers and good will and imagination in abundance, we can still be assured the Irish will be there.

Just stop to think and you will that had your grandparents' plans zigged instead of zagged, they would have landed in Buenos Aires or Venezuela instead of New York or Wasselbuilly.

New York or You would not be speaking Spanish months.

English and studying English as a foreign language, You would BE

welco Mive and, we have progress, and, we have progress, and the Alliance for Progress,

the man handiwork of another distinguished Irishman

by the name of Kennedy and the Rond dream of both

North and South Americans. I feel sure you would what to

give your cousins that lift along the road of the good life

which started with the help of the Irish legion in the last

century.

So, brush up on your Spanish, and was you may

quote Humphrey ==

"Let's be off to South America with the Irish--in the morning!"

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