

TRANSCRIPT - ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

JANUARY 8, 1966 - POLISH MILLENIUM - BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Judge Jasen and Judge Kuszynski, Bishop McNulty, Bishop Brzana and the other Bishops that have been mentioned here this evening and so well and so well introduced with such dignity and acclaim, your excellencies the Reverend clergy, the Reverend Mothers and Sisters, Mayor Sedita and Mayor Orzech and our good congressmen that are with us this evening, that faithful servant of the people of this area, Congressman Dulski, and that faithful servant of the people of this area, Congressman McCarthy, many distinguished guests and my fellow Americans.

I wonder if you know how Muriel Humphrey and Hubert Humphrey feel tonight. We have just had the most delightful time ever since we arrived here in Buffalo, New York. It's just been a gay and happy and exciting and vigorous I might add too, day for us. They tell me that you were having weather at least according to the Mayor, Mayor Sedita was telling me you had weather here that was about 60 degrees temperature for at least a half a dozen days or more, and he said we will do anything here in this community Mr. Vice President, to make a person feel at home. Knowing that I come from Minnesota where the temperatures for today were in the sub zero, this good Mayor and all of these distinguished members of the clergy and the Excellencies the Bishops and the auxiliary Bishops and the Sisters just prayed for snow and they got it. Now that these prayers are being answered so well I have a couple of other suggestions that I'm going to pass along tonight. That we have thoroughly enjoyed the privilege of being with you. Many of you we have talked to personally, we have been able to extend our hands in fellowship, friendship, to some we haven't,

but believe me if I could reach my hand out across this room right now and Muriel, Mrs. Humphrey could join me we would shake hands with each and everyone of you because you have gladdened our hearts. The temperature may be a little cool outside but my goodness what a warm reception, we have enjoyed it so much. When Bishop Brzana said that you shouldn't sing "Sto Lat" you know its because it had already been pre-empted by our good friend Congressman Dulski. He asked you to sing another good Polish song and I asked my friend here just what did that mean and I asked my friend here, just what did that mean, my Polish is not exactly up to date you see. Two or three words of Norwegian I can say but I'm not sure that this is the right place. But I said what did those words and he said to me that they were meant for you and for Mrs. Humphrey and the words meant how happily flee the moments with you and I want you to know not only have these been happy moments for you and not only have they seemed like just moments but they have been very happy fleeting moments for us. Its a rare privilege to be here. Now you understand why I like to be Vice President. I have to tell you that your good friend, your chairman, Henry Osinski here, came to Washington and he was over in the White House. He didn't come over to see me I want you to know, he was over to the White House, I mean none of this Vice President stuff. He was over to see the President, and he told them over there-he said to the President and the President's Aids-he said I'm not going to leave here, I'll even sleep here until you get me the Vice President of the United States to come to Buffalo; and he didn't have to call twice. I received a call and I came. But I'll tell you if I had known it was going to be so nice I wouldn't even let him come to Washington, that trip

wouldn't have been necessary, I would of come anyhow. So many things I should like to mention this evening to you. When we came in from the airport we found so many young people, yes other people, sisters and other members of the clergy, priests and the Monsignors even and they were waiting for us and I just couldn't help but ask that that car be stopped so I could get out and say hello to as many as possible and what a wonderful reception and how grand it was to see these little signs "Welcome Mr. Vice President" and how grand it is to see this one from Villa Maria right above me here, I think that is where it was made. This one doesn't say welcome Vice President to you but I saw it up there with my own eyes just the way I wanted to, but we have such fun just being neighbors. And then we came to this hotel and as we came through the lobby there was a wonderful choir and I know that Monsignor Adamski must be very very proud of that boys choir from St. Stanislaus Parish. It's a wonderful choir and we listened to it - I asked them to sing another number. How that sister-I don't remember the sister's name now - but how she was able to get those little fellows to behave so well. Mrs. Humphrey how come you weren't able to do that well with ours? They were just marvelous and they would sing so beautifully and I'm sure they are well mannered like that all day long and so there is never anything that gets out of hand. And then tonight the Paderewski Choir and the Eccho Choir under the able direction of Michael Slominski, wasn't that beautiful? Wasn't that music beautiful? Then there was a little orchestra downstairs too when we came in and they played a whole lot better then some I paid to hear. They were just terrific. So we have had quite a day, quite a day and tonight we must return to the Nations Capital and get back

because we have a rather full day tomorrow. You know it was mentioned here that we have a family and we do; a daughter with three grand-daughters, she has three daughters, and a son with one daughter so that gives us that fourth one and we have another younger son that just announced his engagement and he tells us he is going to be married over in St. Mary's Parish over in Waverly, Minnesota. So I can't tell you just exactly how many we are going to have along here as the years go by, but I met somebody along the line tonight that said she had 23 grand - children; she just looked right at me. Well I want you to know that these Humphreys are competitive and it looks like everything is going to be just fine out in our part of the country.

We had a presentation this evening of a very very unique and artistic and beautiful piece of art, and this art piece and it is more than a painting because it is also work of hand and mind and soul and spirit. This painting and this piece of art which is here with us is by a artist that was introduced and I didn't see him but if he is here and since many of us were looking for him, if he is here I would hope that he wouldn't mind standing; if he is not why we still salute him. I believe his name is Walter Glowacki, unless I am mistaken, from Toronto, Canada. Is Walter Glowacki here? Well may I just say that he is a refugee artist. Isn't it lucky, sometimes I used to be so angry when I would see what other countries would do to people, but then I think we almost owe them a debt of gratitude; because people were persecuted, they were never given a chance. We held open the gates at least a little bit in America so that these people could come in. This is why America is in a real sense what it is.

We held open our gates and opened our minds and opened our hearts and look what we received. We received the scientists of the world, we received the musicians of the world, we received artists of the world and we have received great minds and great intellects all over the world simply because there were those in other parts of the world that could not stand to have free men, people who loved freedom in their country at least at work; and some people were able to escape - a refugee here or there-and what a blessing. I'm going to talk a little bit about that tonight because most of us here are first second or third generation Americans. Mrs. Humphrey and I were in the state department about a month ago and we met some original Americans where they were the Apaches from out in New Mexico, but the rest of us you know just sort of made it on a slow boat and we ought never to forget, we ought never to forget; so to this artist I want to express our thanks and of course to the committee and to all of you; this will be, -I don't know if I'm going to let Mom take it home or not. I think we will put it up in the office for a while because I do have a mighty beautiful art collection in my office. Bishop McNulty maybe you would be interested in knowing that His Holiness Pope Paul Vith presented Mrs. Humphrey and myself with a beautiful painting with the Vatican Seal the Papal Seal upon it. We have that in the office, in the Vice President's office. Now there is only one other like it, not quite like it. Now don't you tell the President I said this-not quite as good as mine. Its in the White House, other than that why thereare no others like it. Well I'm so very pleased to be here and to have this chance to talk to you. I'm going to talk a little history to you tonight. I'm sort of a refugee from the

classroom anyway. I once was a teacher. Henry when you were reading that biography I think people were wondering just what I was, but I was Mayor of the great city about the size of Buffalo. I was Professor of Political Science and I was Senator and now I have the great privilege and honor of being your Vice President. But most importantly of all I guess I was just a young man happy to live in America and grateful forever for the privilege of citizenship in this country and I think as we celebrate the Millennium here of the Christian Millennium of the Polish People we might very well just reflect for a few moments on how fortunate we are; of course, we know it, but like most good things that you have in such abundance you seldom realize until they are beginning to slip away from you how lucky you are. Its sort of like youth; when you have it you don't appreciate it, and when its gone by you can't get it back. So I would suggest that each day be lived in the fullness of the day and that each hour and each day of our citizenship be lived in the fullness of the joy of this citizenship. Tonight we are celebrating this thousand year of Christianity coming to Poland and yet we have in our midst tonight people of religio faith of centuries, centuries even before this Millennium, and we have indeed tonight the Ecumenical Council right here in our midst; and as the Bishop said, His Excellency, Bishop McNulty, it was just a couple of years ago that we were in Chicago together and I'll never forget that evening. It was a wonderful occasion and there isn't anyone more spirited than Cardinal Cushing is, His Eminence Cardinal Cushing - he is really something and we were mixing a little political medicine just on the side I might add, and we did put together that Ecumenical ticket, but I want you to

know it was Cushing and Humphrey not Humphrey and Cushing. So tonight I join with each and everyone of you in this celebration and that's what it is, a happy joyous celebration of the Christian Millennium of the Polish people that began last summer and it will come to a fitting climax here in our country with the visit of Cardinal Wyszynski this coming October. We're going to wait for that day for this climax of the church and what a reception he will receive. He will receive one that will resound around the world. Wasn't that a great reception, wasn't that a marvelous day this last fall when His Holiness Pope Paul VIth came to New York City. Wasn't that an amazing day? I was saying here just this evening to His Excellency, Bishop McNulty that I had the privilege of speaking at the Alfred E. Smith dinner and His Eminence Cardinal Spellman is the sponsor as you know of that dinner and he asked me to come. He is a very good friend of Mrs. Humphrey, and he gets along alright with me too, and showing the charity of the man. We were having quite a time at that dinner and the Minnesota Twins had just been through the world series and I was still wearing an arm band, *and I was* in mourning pointing out what a change had taken place; I mentioned how my daddy campaigned for Al Smith and that wasn't the most popular thing that took place in South Dakota in those days. I mentioned that the Washington Senators had gone out and lost every ball game in Washington and went on out to Minneapolis and they became the American league champions ; and how the Brooklyn Dodgers decided to move and they changed and had gone out to Los Angeles, and then I said, just to top it off, just think of the changes taken place in America in less then forty years - His Holiness Pope Paul came to America and just to show

you how those Yankees always get everything he held Mass in Yankee Stadium. The things are changing and they are changing for the better too, don't you think they are not, and we see it many many days as we travel about our country. Well this is in a very real sense a double anniversary, its just not a Mil^lenium for the Christian Faith in Poland, but it also commemorates the emergence of Poland as a nation and the acceptance of Christianity, and its important to the Polish people, over thirty million in Poland and better than twelve, between twelve and thirteen million people outside of Poland. But it is also an important event for the whole world at least to the whole fræ world - western world, for it marks a thousand years of Polish identification with that western world. Identification with Independence and with freedom.

When Duke Mieszko, the first historical ruler of Poland as was explained here this evening by Bishop Brzana, when he was baptized in the year 966 he accepted for his people not only the Roman Catholic Faith, but he accepted the whole of the traditions and all of the values of western civilization. Think of the gift that was given to the people. And then this Mil^lenium is an important occasion not just for Poles or for members of the Catholic Faith, but its important for our Americans everywhere. Our ties with Poland and the Polish people are broad and deep and there enduring. Let me just tell you a little bit of some of these ties. Sometimes they may have escaped your notice, there is one that is very visible, but not very widely known and that illustration between the ties between our people is to be found in the nations capital. If you visit and I am sure many of you have that beautiful Jefferson Memorial in the tidal basin area

of Washington. You will notice that the statue portrays Jefferson wearing a long fur collar coat. You go over and take a look at it. He is not just in his regular suit. He has that big fur collar coat on. Now where do you think he got that? That coat which was the favorite coat of Thomas Jefferson was given to him by his good friend of the Revolutionary War days - Thaddeus Kosciuszko. That's pretty good pronunciation don't you think? I could hear Mrs. Humphrey holding her breathe just wondering if I'm going to make that. But Thaddeus Kosciuszko gave Jefferson that coat as a personal gift and I think we remember him well as a valiant fighter for freedom here in America and in his own country. General Kosciuszko received from our government as you may recall and if you don't recall it then you get your lesson in history tonight. He received from our government, from a government that was ever grateful to him a large grant of land in recognition of his services in our war of independence and when he returned to his native land he left a testament with his old friend Thomas Jefferson which I now quote: "He said I do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the hold thereof on purchasing Negroes and giving them liberty in my name. In giving them an education in trade or otherwise and having them instructed in their new conditions in the duties of morality which will make them good neighbors, husbands and wives and in their duties as citizens teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and their country and*whatsoever may make themhappy and *in

useful." There is a passage from the testament and the will of that great man. So long before the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, a Polish patriot who fought for freedom here and in his own land, a friend of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, established a fund from the property that was given to him by this Republic to provide for freedom, freedom for people who lived in this land and yet who were slaves in those days. There is so much history there and yet so much of the contemporary. We talk about civil rights as if it were new. Let me say that this great Polish patriot Kosciuszko new about civil rights and not only talked about it, he did something about it. He put it on the line as we say. He offered it to people. Like his fellow countrymen Casimir Pulaski who gave his life in the cause of American Independence, Kosciuszko not only cherished freedom for himself but he sought to give it to others as well. I would like to tell you a little story that happened just two years ago when I was majority whip of the Senate. Somebody came to me and said what about these statues of the Polish patriots in the Capitol of the United States, where are they? And I said what statues? We have the Hall of Fame and we have the names of great patriots of our land and many busts and statues are all around the Capitol, and I was told well it's the statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and of Pulaski, and I said I'll look and find them. Well I found them and they were tucked away hidden around some corner and they hadn't been scrubbed up for a long time, they gathered some dust, and I want to tell you

tonight-this is the first time I ever mentioned it. I had them put down in the east front entrance right as you come in the front door, one on one side and one on the other and they are looking just bright and alive. My good friend Ed. Muski, the Senator from Maine said to me now how many Polish votes do you have in Minnesota to do a thing like that, and I said Ed I'm going to cut you in and I'm going to tell them it was your idea. Though the same spirit of seeking freedom for others is the spirit that has been ingrained into this country and into the people of this land and it continues to inspire eleven million, I believe that's about the number, eleven million Poles or people of Polish decent here in America. Now these people along with others have played their full part in every aspect of our national life in the hardest kind of work, in the mills, in the factories, in the shops to the highest levels of intellectual professional and cultural and political achievements. I think the story of the Polish immigrant is the true story of what we mean by America - opportunity, where you get right down and fight for it and work for it and sacrifice for it and when you get it you know what you have.

These are the people who have lived and worked for our country and in time of war they have fought and died for it just exactly as they are doing tonight in far away places. Now there was a time happily of long now passed when that noble concept of the welcoming hand and the open door of the United States and the United States as a melting pot of nations was perversely misinterpreted to mean the elimination of all distinctive national characteristics.

Some of you may have forgotten, the younger group has I'm sure, that there was a time in this country about 40 years ago, maybe a little more, about 45 years ago, when there were patriots that said, they said they were patriots, said were just going to eliminate all these national separate diverse cultural traditions and were going to have everybody be just American with nothing else, and they decided to amend laws. This was a time when too many people spoke with scorn and even suspicion as so called hyphenated Americans. Fortunately we have long outlived that and we have learned for example that Irish Americans and Italian Americans and Polish Americans and Scandinavian Americans-I had to get that in, are not less than Americans but are Americans plus, plus with a rich heritage of their former national cultures and traditions. How wonderful it was to see today these young people with the native costume of Poland, these sweet little girls, these fine little young men that came and they had their little piece memorized, you know, when they made a presentation. There they were dressed in the costume of old Poland, different sections of the land. Does this detract from America? Does this make anyone less an American? I think the answer is quite obvious. It makes America beautiful. That's what we are singing about - America the Beautiful and one is no less a patriot because he remembers his forebearers. Not a bit.

It was a great day last fall when President Johnson signed the Immigration Act of 1965. You recall he signed that Act at the foot of the statue of Liberty and that was the right place. Thus writing what he forth rightly had termed a ~~cruel~~ and an enduring law.

Do you remember the words of the President on that occasion? I was right there with him and some of you were there. Here is what he said -"our beautiful America was built by a nation of strangers; the land flourishes, our land flourishes because it was fed from so many sources". Never were truer words spoken. How wonderful it is to know these many ethnic cultural groups in America that enrich the whole fabric of our society, that make America a mosaic, a beauty and a strength. So we're proud of our respective heritages. You of yours and I'm proud of mine.

I think if King Casimir, I did a little research to get ready for you tonight you know, and I spoke about this king some years past because he was quite a remarkable king. King Casimir the second who founded the University of Krakow and if my memory in history is right I believe it was in the year 1364, and of the many hundreds of learned men, mathematicians, and physicists and astronomers and physicians and historians and philosophers who that University trained and gave to a European culture. You can think tonight with me of Poland's Golden Age of intellectual and cultural achievement in the 18th century. No nation has given more in one century to the intellectual and cultural development of civilization as Poland did. And you can think of the splendid flowering of the Polish spirit in the latter half of the 18th century, that was the century that gave us the great patriots, that helped us win our war of independence. These were centuries of greatness, tragically the past two centuries had witnessed unparalleled disasters. For Poland is a nation state. Time after time treaties would carve up Poland, the partition of

Poland - it became a practice amongst the monarchs of Europe for a time, and throughout all of these disasters the spirit of the Polish people has remained unbowed and unbroken, united by their language and by their faith they have defied every effort to divide them or to destroy them. In fact I suppose it was out of the pain and the suffering that went* through these centuries *on that new strength came to those that survived, and even during these hard years for the Polish people they continued to produce in rich abundance, poets, novelists, dramatists, painters and above all the masters of that universal language that unites all of mankind. Music - I think of Frederick Chopin whose brilliance as a composer continues to astonish and delight us to this very moment. I think of the supremely gifted performers and more recent times, of Paderewski, of Arthur Rubenstein and Wanda Landowska and conductor Arthur Rasinski. These are just a few. Can't you remember some of you when Paderewski came to America? Thrilled American audiences even at the late age of the 70's and 80's, what an amazing performance; and do you remember this just five years ago when President Kennedy had something to say about all that I have said . Listen to these words , I speak his words now ; "We must strive",he said,"to restore the traditional identification with Poland and eastern Europe which Poland and eastern Europe had had with the European community instead of the Soviet Empire, that Poland back through the centuries has belonged to the European tradition of freedom and national independence. It has been part of the European culture of European economy and European history and even the Soviet Union cannot re-write that history, I repeat never will it."

In 1961 Mrs. Humphrey and I were privileged to visit Poland and while we came and found a regime that did not believe in our values we found the people that did, and I can say that I never found greater friendship for any American than you find in the villages and the cities and the hamlets and the farms of Poland. Yes my fellow Americans no one is going to re-write their history. Your President, President Johnson and this administration are going to help the Polish people live their history. It was for this reason, it was for this very reason that the President sent my good friend, -he had only one limitation, he was from Wisconsin instead of Minnesota, -my good friend John Gronowski, former Postmaster General to Poland as our United States Ambassador and his lovely Mary, that beautiful girl with him. He sent John Gronowski back to the birth place of his parents and if any proof were ever needed of the warm and deep affection of the Polish people for America and Americans, the uproarious, the jubilant reception that the people gave to Ambassador Gronowski should surely provide the final exclamation point because it was unbelievable that an Ambassador* received by thousands of people in joy. It just doesn't happen to Ambassadors, my friends but it happened to this one. So we are busy, we are busy building bridges to the Polish people and we are busy trying to re-open the traditional communication with these people in trade and with ideas with the west and I repeat to you we must continue to build those bridges. Keep in mind not a government but the people because the people endure - God so willed it. Governments come and go, but the people go on forever and our job and our task as freedom loving

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people here in America is to keep those ties, those bonds of friendship and understanding with the people because the people will prevail ultimately in that country and elsewhere. And we are continuing to strengthen those economic and cultural ties, we are selling American products to Poland today and Polish products in America, that we are selling American farm products for Polish currency which is not useable here in America, but we use it there in Poland to build projects of friendship between our peoples. Doctors from Poland are here in America in our great hospitals and universities and Americans are there in exchange. Yes in a real sense we are above the politics of it and working with the people. Only last month, for example, Congressman Clem Zablocki of Milwaukee, Wisconsin headed an American delegation to the dedication of a three hundred bed children's hospital and research center in Krakow for whose construction through the efforts of the Congressman and I might add myself the United States Government has provided more than 10 million dollars. Let me tell you why. When the Soviets occupied Poland, Stalin built a statue to himself, and I remember hearing about it after the war. I was a new Senator and some people of Polish American leaders came to me as one of the Senators, and we talked about what might be done to maintain a tie with the people and to show the difference between a free society of compassion and love and justice and a totalitarian society. And there was that statue, I believe it was made out of metal, anyway it was not anything but gruesome, and we decided we would build a hospital and we would put it

at one of the great university centers, and we would put it where there could be doctors and technicians and nurses and the hospital would be built for children everywhere, every child. And isn't it wonderful that the gift of the American people that is a visible tangible gift today in Poland, is a hospital for the sick and for the children, for the little ones of Poland. Now these* we have done but there is so much more to do and we must not stop. We must never ever give the Polish people any reason to believe that we have forsaken them. The bridges that we built to Poland can be of great value for world peace and that is the crowning glory of mankind, Peace. It's in Warsaw that we have maintained for example a continuing dialogue even with the representatives of Communist China, and by speaking frankly to the Chinese Communist of over three hundred conversations, about our interests and objectives and about our power, We have had I think somewhat of a significant moderating and restraining influence upon Peking, and very recently our good Ambassador, the former governor of this state and a great American, a truly great diplomat, Ambassador Harriman, visited Poland for an important discussions with Polish leaders as a significant part of President Johnson's all out effort to get the struggle in Viet Nam off the battle field and around the conference table. I pay tribute to that man for what he is doing, and I also want to pay tribute now to a bold and generous initiative taken in November by the Polish Catholic Church at the historic Vatican Council which Bishop McNulty has mentioned here tonight. The Council meeting in Rome, the Polish primates headed by Cardinal Wyszynski himself, addressed a

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letter to the German Bishops inviting them to join in the spirit of reconciliation between the two countries in the Ecclesiastical celebrations of this Polish Millennium. I commend that eminent church man Cardinal Wyszynski, I commend his letter of invitation to the thoughtful attention of Americans. It is a noble dignified and eloquent document worthy of the best traditions of the Polish people in the Polish Catholic Church. The Polish Bishops in that document wrote candidly and gravely about the tragic chapters and the relations between Poland and Germany, notably the Nazi occupation, but they also record the happier and the more talked over relations of earlier centuries. They speak of the great national Saint of Poland, Saint Jadwiga, and I think you remember now what these Bishops said and what Cardinal Wyszynski said, I repeat it to you "No one in Poland repulsed her with being of German origin. On the contrary with the exception of a few nationalistic fanatics she is generally considered to be the best expression of the Christian bridge building between Poland and Germany. It is just a fact that the best bridges between nations are built by holy people, by people who have a pure mind and pure hands." This is why my dear friends that the initiatives that the Holy Father is now taking in the cause of peace, may we hope prayerfully, bear fruit.

I don't claim any special sanctity for the United States, but I do say that the bridges that we have sought to build with the Polish people are built with pure friendship and respect, and with no motive but the motive of free men reaching out to those in whom the free spirit burns and lives. So I join you in wishing the Polish people in their own home land and throughout the world a second Christian Millennium worthy of the first and a happier and more fortunate one, and I hope that Poland can live in a world where people will be free to live as they see fit. I wonder if you realize my fellow Americans just what is the purpose of your government in international affairs. To conquer - no, to gain dominion - no, to seek to impose our will - no, to exploit other people - no, indeed our efforts abroad have cost us sons and daughters and billions, and we haven't gained one inch of ground nor have we sought to rule a single nation. We have given 175,000 casualties since World War II, since World War II, and even tonight more. What we seek is for people to have a choice, to make something out of their lives, to live in freedom, to live to be free as they see fit. I want you to understand this because this is what we are trying to do in a far away place called Viet Nam. That's what it is all about. We watch it roll, the tide of Communism roll over many people. I hoped we learned our lesson, and we don't intend to have it roll over any more, not a one. So when people start to get complicated with you about what is our purpose just think profoundly and yet simply because really the answer is quite simple even though the problem is quite complex. We seek to impose no burden or will on anyone. We seek to destroy

no one. We seek however to help people build a nation and build a life that they can live of their own, and we do this because we know that to do anything else but this is to write chapters of our own destruction. Freedom is not free and it never has been and it never will be. What we have has been built by sacrifice and it has been built by if I may say by idealism backed by conviction. I know many people are disturbed as I am about the world in which we live, but I say to you in all candor our purpose is but one - peace. Peace on earth and good will towards men, but peace doesn't come by just hoping it will come and it doesn't come just because somebody said its a good idea; it comes out of sacrifice and pain, it comes out of patience and perseverance, it comes out of investment and courage and sometimes it even comes as you fight for it and die for it. Tonight as I listened to this choir I thought it was such a fitting climax; even though it was like an invocation it was also a benediction. The choir sang to us "This Is My Country To Have and To Hold" and it is a great country and to have it, you have to love it, and that means to hold it. I think the best way to think about your country is not as New York or not as Minnesota or not as north or south, or not as Catholic, Protestant or Jew, or not as Polish or Norwegian or whatever it may be, but to think of our country and to think of our people in terms of citizens of the United States of America, citizen of this world. Citizens strengthened by our religion, citizen enriched by our heritage, citizen strengthened by our cultural background, but to think of it as your children do in their schools, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all; that is America.



January 7, 1965

Memo to the Vice President

From BarB

Vince Gaughan has revised the list of people who will come to your room to escort you down to the dinner around 7 pm.
Instead of the people listed on the schedule, the escort group will be as follows:

Judge Matthew Jasen
Walter Lohr
Mr. Osinski
Cong. Dulski
Mayor Thaddeus Orzech of Lackawanna, New York
Andrew Cioleck (pronounced cho-eck)

✓ Mr Henry Olineke
✓ Judge Jasen
✓ Judge Kusymake
✓ Bishop McNulty
✓ Bishop Brzana
✓ your fullness
✓ Rev clergy
✓ Rev Mother + Sisters
✓ Mayor Sedita
✓ Mayor Orbeck
✓ Cong Dulski
✓ Cong McCarthy
Distinguished guests
fellow citizens

"How Happy for the
moments with you"
Bishop Brzana

Buffalo, N.Y. Jan 8, 1966
② } Boychoir from
} St. Stan-is-laf.
} mgr. A-Dam-ski

~~Echo choir~~
✓ Padrefski choir
} Michal Slominski
} Duetts

② Artist - Refugee artists
"Our lady of
Ches-ta Ho va"
~~Walter G. Lovat ski~~

③ Bob Kennedy

④ Great Evening
Hospitality of
Grand Children

Buffalo, N.Y. Jan. 8, 1966

① Boy's choir from
St. Stanislas -
Mgr. A. Demski

② Artist - Refuge Artist
throats
Walter -
Klō Vat-ski

③ our lady
Bishop Bryana ④

⑤ Paderfiski: choir

much fun
Such warm hospitality
on Buffalo

- ✓ Mr Osinski
- ✓ Judge Jasen -
- ✓ Bishop McNulty
- ✓ four Excellencies
- ✓ Rev clergy
- ✓ Distinguished
- ✓ ^{mother} Sisters
- ✓ Rev Sisters
- ✓ Mayor Seditz
- ✓ Cong Dulski
- ✓ Cong Mc Carthy
- ⑥ Judge Kuszynek X

Boop Choir
St. Stanislaw

Congressman DeLoach
Congressman Mc Carthy
(max)

Mayor Sedota
Judge Josen

Mrs. Adamowski Church

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

ADAMSKI
Mr. Oshinsky

POLISH MILLENIUM

Artist - Walter
GLO-VAT-SKI

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

JANUARY 8, 1966

Bishop Bryson
Bishop S. Pape
Rabbi Goldberg

Our lady of
Ches-ta Ho va
Ches-ta Ho va

Mayor
Orzech

I am proud and happy to join in this celebration
of the Christian Millenium of the Polish People, which
began last summer and will come to a climax with the
visit of Cardinal Wyszynski this October.

(1) To be sure, This double anniversary -- commemorating the
emergence of Poland as a nation and its acceptance of
Christianity -- is important to the Polish people, thirty
million in Poland and twelve million more outside.

(2) But it is also an important event for the whole of
the Western world. For it marks a thousand years of
Polish identification with the West -- with freedom.

me-ee-ko

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me-ee-ko

But as Bishop
Bryzmas said,

When Duke Mieszko, the first historical ruler of Poland, was baptized in the year 966, he accepted for his people not only the Roman Catholic faith but the whole of the traditions and values of Western civilization.

and Whenever Poland has been free, it has freely chosen to be part of the European community.

(3) and This millenium is an important occasion for all Americans as well. Our ties with Poland and the Polish people are broad and deep and enduring.

In Capital

There is a visible, but not widely known, illustration of these ties in our nation's capital. If you visit the beautiful Jefferson Memorial, you will notice that his statue portrays him wearing a long fur-collared coat.

KO SHOE SKO

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That coat, a favorite of Thomas Jefferson's, was given him by his good friend Thaddeus Kosciusko, a valiant fighter for freedom here and in his own country.

KO-SHOE-SKO

a little American History

General Kosciusko received from our government a large grant of land in recognition of his services in our War of Independence. When he returned to his native land, he left a testament with Jefferson, from which I quote:

"I . . . do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof on purchasing Negroes and giving them liberty in my name; in giving them an education in trade or otherwise; in having them instructed in their new conditions in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors,

husbands, and wives, in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and their country,

and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful . . .

How was Cuneo Pts an action in + to late 1700's

Like his fellow-countryman Casimir Pulaski, who

gave his life in the cause of American independence,

Ko-sho-sko Kosciusko not only cherished freedom for himself, he

sought to give it to others as well.

And the same spirit continues to ^{inspire} ~~animate~~ the seven

million Americans of Polish descent.

They have played their full part in every aspect of our national life -- from the hardest kind of work in our fields and factories to the highest levels of professional, intellectual, cultural and political achievement.

They have lived and worked for our country, and in time of war they have fought and died for it.

as they do today!

Statue in East Front of Capital!

↳ There was a time -- happily long past now -- when the noble concept of the United States as a melting pot of nations was perversely misinterpreted to mean the ^{elimination} ~~obliteration~~ of all distinctive national characteristics. ↳ This was the time when too many people spoke with scorn and even suspicion of so-called "hyphenated" Americans. - ~~Polish-Americans~~
~~American~~

↳ Fortunately, we have long since outgrown all that. ↳ We have learned that Irish-Americans and Italian-Americans and Polish-Americans are not less than Americans, but Americans plus -- plus the rich heritage of their former national cultures and traditions.

↳ Regrettably, outworn prejudices and bigotries hung on in our immigration laws long after the overwhelming majority of Americans had rejected them.

Americans
Plus!

It was a great day last year when President Johnson signed the Immigration Act of 1965 at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, thus righting what he forthrightly termed a "cruel and enduring wrong."

On that occasion *he said*

the President said

"Our beautiful America was built by a nation of strangers . . . the land flourishes, because it was fed from so many sources."

I myself am proud of my Norwegian heritage. And you are rightly proud of -- and right to commemorate -- your splendid Polish heritage.

I think of ^{KAZIMIER} King Kasimir II, who founded the University of ^{Krakow} Krakow in 1364, and of the many hundreds of learned men -- mathematicians, physicists, astronomers, physicians, historians and philosophers -- whom that university trained and gave to European culture.

Krakow

I think of Poland's 'Golden Age' of intellectual and cultural achievement in the 16th Century, and of the splendid flowering of the Polish spirit in the latter half of the 18th Century.

These centuries were centuries of greatness. !!

Tragically, the past two centuries have witnessed unparalleled disasters for Poland as a nation *state*.

But throughout these disasters, the spirit of the Polish people has remained unbowed and unbroken. United by their language and their faith, they have defied all efforts to divide ~~them~~ or destroy them.

And even during these hard years for the Polish people, they continued to produce, in rich abundance, poets, novelists, dramatists, painters, and above all masters of that universal language, music.

MUSIC

Padre-Ref-SKE

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Sho Pan

I think of Frederic Chopin, whose brilliance as a composer continues to astonish and delight us. I think of the supremely gifted performers in more recent times -- Ignace Paderewski, Artur Rubinstein, and Wanda Landowska, and conductor Artur Rodzinski.

And do you remember

Five years ago ^{when} President Kennedy declared,

EW We must strive to restore the traditional identification which Poland and Eastern Europe have had with the European community instead of the Soviet empire. For Poland back through the centuries has belonged to the European tradition of freedom and national independence.

Recall our visit to Warsaw!

It has been a part of European culture, of European economy, and European history. And even the Soviet Union cannot rewrite that history. *No-Nonsense!!*

This is the policy of President Johnson and of his Administration.

Gronouski

It was for this reason that he sent my good friend
John Gronouski to Poland as our Ambassador -- back ^{to lovely Mary}
that is, to the birthplace of his parents.

And if any proof were needed of the warm and deep
affection of the Polish people for America -- and Americans --
the reception they gave Ambassador Gronouski surely
provided an exclamation point.

been
We have/ busy building bridges to the Polish people
to re-open their traditional communication in trade,
people, and ideas with the West. *- & we must build!*

We have strengthened the economic and cultural
ties between Poland and the United States.

And we are supporting Poland's application for
membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
at Geneva, the free world's principal forum for trade
negotiations.

↳ We have sold American farm products for Polish currency which, in turn, we have been able to spend on worthwhile projects for the promotion of friendship between our two peoples.

Zablocki ↳ Only last month, for example, Congressman Zablocki headed an American delegation to the dedication of a 300-bed children's hospital and research center in Krakow -- for whose construction, through the efforts of the Congressman and myself, the United States Government had provided more than 10 million dollars. — *Ralando*
Reestall

yet ↳ There is much more to be done. We must never give the Polish people any reason to believe that we have forsaken them.

↳ The bridges we ~~have built~~ ^{built} to Poland can be of great value for world peace as well.

↳ It is in Warsaw that we have maintained a continuing dialogue with Communist China. ↳ By speaking frankly to the Chinese Communists about our interests and objectives, we have had -- I think -- a significant moderating and restraining effect upon Peking.

↳ Very recently my good friend Ambassador Harriman visited Poland for important discussions with Polish ~~leaders~~ leaders as a significant part of President Johnson's all-out effort to get the ~~dispute~~ ^{struggle} in Vietnam off the battlefield and on to the conference table.

~~Joseph Paul VI - Sec.~~

Vishinsky

and I want also to pay tribute to a bold and generous initiative taken in November by the Polish Catholic church.

At the historic Vatican Council in Rome the Polish primate, headed by Cardinal Wyszynski ^{Vishinsky} himself, addressed a letter to the German bishops inviting them to join -- in the spirit of reconciliation between the two nations -- in the ecclesiastical celebrations of the Polish millenium.

I commend Cardinal Wyszynski's ^{Vishinsky's} letter of invitation to the thoughtful attention of all Americans. It is a noble, dignified, and eloquent document worthy of the best traditions of the Polish Catholic Church.

The Polish bishops write candidly and gravely of the tragic chapters in the relations between Poland and Germany -- notably the Nazi occupation -- but they also record the happier and more fruitful relations of earlier centuries.

St. Jad-Veege

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They speak of the great national saint of Poland, ~~Jad-Veege~~ St. Jadwiga, and they say: St. Jad-Veege -

"No one in Poland reproached (her) with being of German origin. On the contrary, with the exception of a few nationalistic fanatics, she is generally considered to be the best expression of Christian bridge-building between Poland and Germany . . . It is just a fact that the best bridges between nations are built by holy people, by people who have a pure mind and pure hands."

I do not claim any special sanctity for the United States, but I do say that the bridges we have sought to build with the Polish people are built with pure friendship and respect, and with no motive but the motive of free men reaching out to those in whom the free spirit burns.

↳ May I conclude by wishing the Polish people, in their own homeland and throughout the world, a second Christian millenium worthy of the first -- and a happier and more fortunate one.

↳ We cannot give to Poland our ~~boundaries made~~ ^{made} ~~outwardly secure~~ ^{security} by great oceans. ↳ The Polish people must continue to live on a great plain, secured by no natural boundaries.

↳ But, in this thermonuclear age, physical boundaries have lost their old meaning.

↳ All of us in the world must look for our real and lasting security to the establishment of a world order of peace and law.

↳ In such a world, which all of us must help to
build, may the Polish people be free to live as they
see fit.

*This is what we seek in
Vietnam & elsewhere*

May they be secure from aggression or external

pressure in a world made safe, not for any single

all-pervading ideology, but for all the rich diversity of

human traditions and aspirations.

"This is my country to
~~own~~ Have and to Hold"

~~Every~~ Citizen

"One Nation, under God
with liberty and justice for all!"

Non Brown



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