

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

CATHEDRAL CLUB

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

JANUARY 27, 1966

IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE WITH YOU FOR YOUR 66TH ANNUAL DINNER AND TO JOIN WITH YOU IN HONORING MY GOOD FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE -- AND A DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVANT -- CONGRESSMAN HUGH L. CAREY.

AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, CONGRESSMAN CAREY WAS A MAJOR ARCHITECT AND ONE OF THE FLOOR MANAGERS OF THE HISTORIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

I REPEAT, MR. CONGRESSMAN, WHAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON WROTE TO YOU ON PASSAGE OF THAT BILL:

"YOU DESERVE THE GRATITUDE OF ALL AMERICANS FOR YOUR GREAT COMMITMENT TO EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY."

HUGH CAREY HAS BEEN A TIRELESS AND EFFECTIVE ADVOCATE OF LEGISLATION ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED AMERICANS, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE DEAF. HE DRAFTED THE BILL, SIGNED INTO LAW LAST YEAR, ESTABLISHING THE WORLD'S FIRST TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

AND HUGH CAREY WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH SPONSORED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965, ANOTHER CAUSE CLOSE TO MY HEART.

THIS EVENING I WISH TO THANK HUGH CAREY, ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE CONGRESS, FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AND TO HIS COUNTRY.

YOUR CLUB HAS BEEN HOLDING THESE DINNERS SINCE THIS CENTURY BEGAN. IN NOT ONE OF THESE 66 YEARS HAS THE WORLD BEEN WHOLLY AT PEACE.

YET, DURING THESE YEARS OF TURMOIL AND OFTEN OF GREAT VIO-

(MORE....)

LENCE, THE WORLD HAS MOVED FORWARD -- AND NOT ONLY IN THE OBVIOUS TERMS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

IF WE DOUBT THIS, LET US LOOK FOR A MOMENT AT THE WORLD AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY.

THERE ARE THOSE WHO LOOK ON THOSE YEARS WITH NOSTALGIA. BUT LET US REMEMBER THIS: THE WORLD OF THOSE YEARS WAS ONE IN WHICH THE RICH AND POWERFUL WERE INCREDIBLY ARROGANT IN THEIR DISDAIN AND DISREGARD FOR THE POOR AND WEAK.

IT WAS A WORLD IN WHICH A FEW PEOPLE, IN A FEW EUROPEAN CAPITALS, HELD THE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF NON-WHITE PEOPLE IN AFRICA AND ASIA.

EVEN HERE IN THE UNITED STATES THERE WERE INJUSTICES AND PREJUDICES WE DO NOT LIKE TO REMEMBER NOW. BUT IF YOU HAD THE WRONG LAST NAME. . . OR SKIN COLOR . . . OR OCCUPATION. . . OR IF YOU LIVED IN THE WRONG PLACE, THINGS WERE NOT SO PLEASANT.

MAN HAS WROUGHT SOME TERRIBLE THINGS SINCE THEN, BUT IT IS -- DESPITE THESE THINGS -- A BETTER WORLD.

YET IT IS ALSO A MORE DANGEROUS WORLD.

MOST OF MANKIND STILL LIVES IN HUNGER AND POVERTY. AND, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, MAN HOLDS IN HIS HANDS THE POWER TO FINALLY DESTROY HIMSELF.

A FEW WEEKS AGO, I MADE A SAD JOURNEY TO PAY OUR NATION'S LAST RESPECTS TO A REVERED WORLD LEADER, PRIME MINISTER SHASTRI OF INDIA. IT TOOK ME ONLY A FEW HOURS TO FLY FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW DELHI.

WE CAN MEASURE IN HOURS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE TEEMING ASIAN SUB-CONTINENT. BUT WE CANNOT BEGIN TO MEASURE THE DISTANCE THAT SEPARATES US FROM THAT PART OF THE WORLD IN TERMS OF HUMAN NEED.

YET FOR INDIA'S MILLIONS, AS FOR COUNTLESS OTHERS IN EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE, THERE IS A GROWING REALIZATION THAT POVERTY

(MORE....)

IS NOT INEVITABLE -- THAT ENDLESS SUFFERING IS NOT WRITTEN IN THE STARS.

AS THE PRESIDENT HAS PUT IT SO WELL: THE WALL BETWEEN THE RICH NATIONS AND THE POOR IS MADE OF GLASS, AND THE DIFFERENCE IS PLAIN TO SEE.

IF WE IGNORE THIS CRUEL DISPARITY, WE IN THE RICH NATIONS MAY ONE DAY FIND OURSELVES INHABITANTS OF A WALLED CITY -- WITH THE REST OF MANKIND STRUGGLING TO BREAK DOWN THAT WALL.

WE ARE TRUELY ONE HUMAN FAMILY, WHOSE OBLIGATION, IN THE WORDS OF POPE PAUL, IS "TO CREATE A WORLD THAT IS MORE HUMANE BY PROMOTING THE COMMON GOOD FOR ALL."

I THINK WE AMERICANS CAN BE PROUD OF OUR RECORD. WE HAVE RESPONDED TO THE WORLD'S NEEDS WITH THE MARSHALL PLAN, WITH POINT FOUR . . . WITH FOOD FOR PEACE . . . THE PEACE CORPS . . . THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. WE HAVE RESPONDED WITH FOREIGN AID AND WITH MILITARY ASSISTANCE, WHERE NECESSARY. WE HAVE MADE INITIATIVES TOWARD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THAT HAVE CHANGED THE COURSE OF PREVIOUS HISTORY: INITIATIVES LEADING TO CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS . . . THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND . . . THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

WE HAVE LED WHEN INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP WAS MOST NEEDED. AND WE SHALL CONTINUE TO LEAD.

ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO IN HIS STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, PRESIDENT JOHNSON PROPOSED NEW AND IMAGINATIVE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES IN HEALTH, IN AGRICULTURE, AND IN EDUCATION.

AND, MAY I ADD, OUR EFFORTS ARE NOT ALONE IN THE WORLD.

IN 1963, FOR THE FIRST TIME, AMERICAN BILATERAL AID WAS LESS THAN HALF THE TOTAL WESTERN AID TO THE DEVELOPING NATIONS.

FOR MANY CENTURIES, NATIONS HAVE BANDED TOGETHER IN MILITARY ALLIANCES. ONLY IN THIS CENTURY, AND INCREASINGLY IN RECENT YEARS, HAVE THEY LEARNED TO BAND TOGETHER IN ASSOCIATIONS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THEIR COMMON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

(MORE....)

THE HORIZONS ARE UNLIMITED. INDEED, THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION -- WHICH I WAS PRIVILEGED TO CHAIR TWO MONTHS AGO -- BROUGHT FORTH ENOUGH NEW IDEAS TO KEEP THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD CONSTRUCTIVELY BUSY FOR THE REST OF THIS CENTURY.

BUT ALL OF THIS AND, INDEED, THE WHOLE FUTURE OF MANKIND -- IF IT IS TO HAVE A FUTURE -- DEPENDS UPON THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

WE HAVE NOT SOUGHT THE RESPONSIBILITY WE BEAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE -- THAT RESPONSIBILITY HAS SOUGHT US. FOR OURS IS THE ONLY FREE NATION POWERFUL ENOUGH TO FULFIL IT.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CENTURY, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN UNTHINKABLE THAT THE LIGHTS WOULD BE BURNING IN WASHINGTON FAR INTO THE NIGHT BECAUSE OF A CONFLICT IN A SMALL AND REMOTE COUNTRY IN ASIA.

THE LIGHTS ARE BURNING TONIGHT. BUT SO IS THE TORCH OF FREEDOM.

WE ARE NOT GOING TO REPEAT THE MISTAKE OF NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, WHO DISMISSED AGGRESSION AGAINST A SMALL NATION AS "A QUARREL IN A FARAWAY COUNTRY BETWEEN PEOPLE OF WHOM WE KNOW NOTHING." ALL OF US KNOW THE DISASTERS THAT RESULTED FROM THAT TRAGIC ERROR.

I BELIEVE THAT PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED, IN VIETNAM AND ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD.

I BELIEVE THAT ALL NATIONS CAN COME TO REALIZE THAT IT IS BETTER TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES BY NEGOTIATION THAN BY FORCE.

BUT PEACE CANNOT BE MADE SECURE BY PLACATING AGGRESSORS OR FAILING TO LIVE UP TO OUR COMMITMENTS.

WE SHALL MEET AGGRESSION. WE SHALL KEEP OUR COMMITMENTS.

POPE PAUL SPOKE FOR ALL HUMANITY WHEN HE ADDRESSED THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SAID:

(MORE....)

"WAR NEVER AGAIN . . . IF YOU WISH TO BE BROTHERS, LET THE WEAPONS FALL FROM YOUR HANDS."

LET US THEN, AS AMERICANS, DEVOTE OURSELVES TO THIS: THE CREATION OF A WORLD ENVIRONMENT WHERE, IN TIME, MEN MAY LEARN TO PUT ASIDE THEIR QUARRELS AS IRRELEVANT OBSTACLES TO GREAT AND OVERRIDING GOALS OF ALL MANKIND -- A BETTER LIFE, A FULLER HUMAN DIGNITY, AND ABOVE ALL PEACE.

YES, LET US JOIN OTHERS WHO ARE WILLING IN:

-- MAKING SURE THAT EVERY CHILD EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD IS SUFFICIENTLY WELL-NOURISHED TO ATTAIN FULL STATURE IN BODY, MIND, AND SPIRIT;

-- MAKING EDUCATION SO WIDELY AVAILABLE THAT EVERY HUMAN BEING HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO REALIZE HIS FULL POTENTIALITIES;

-- MAKING THE UN DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AS EFFECTIVE IN FACT AS IT IS ELOQUENT IN WORDS;

-- MAKING THE ATOM THE SERVANT RATHER THAN THE MASTER OF MANKIND;

-- MAKING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NOT MONOPOLIES OF NATION STATES, BUT RATHER TOOLS FOR IMPROVING THE STATE OF MAN;

-- MAKING PEACE NOT ONLY IN OUR TIME, BUT FOR ALL TIME.

IT IS TO THESE CAUSES THAT OUR AMERICAN POWER MUST AND WILL BE DEVOTED.

IT IS TO THESE CAUSES THAT WE MUST RALLY ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD -- DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING, STRONG AND WEAK ALIKE -- IN A SPIRIT OF BOTH SELF-HELP AND MUTUAL BENEFIT.

HERE IS THE LONG-TERM SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR GREAT WEALTH, OUR GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS, OUR GREAT SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AND -- YES -- OUR GREAT SOCIAL INVENTIONS WHICH HAVE CREATED A NATION DEVOTED TO THE OPPORTUNITY AND WELFARE OF ALL CITIZENS WHILE RETAINING A FREE ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

THESE INCOMPARABLE MATERIAL AND POLITICAL ASSETS -- ALONG WITH OUR DEEP SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL TRADITION -- REPRESENT OUR TRUE POWER, OUR ULTIMATE ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE WORLD IN THE
(MORE....)

DIRECTION OF PEACE AND ORDER AND TOLERANCE AND PROSPERITY.

WHEN NATIONS UNDERTAKE COOPERATIVE ACTION ON THE BASIS OF FAIRLY SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY, THE VERY WEIGHT OF OUR ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES REQUIRE US TO ACCEPT A POSITION OF LEADERSHIP.

LET THERE BE NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. OUR CAPACITY TO HELP BUILD A COOPERATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, BASED ON COMMON INTEREST, IS UNEQUALED -- AND WE SHALL USE THAT CAPACITY.

IF WE DO NOT LEAD, WHO WILL?

I THINK WE KNOW THE ANSWER.

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REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

CATHEDRAL CLUB

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

JANUARY 27, 1966

It is a pleasure to be with you for your 66th annual dinner and to join with you in honoring my good friend and colleague -- and a distinguished public servant -- Congressman Hugh L. Carey. (X)

66th
Dinner

~~As most of you know, Congressman Carey was a major architect and one of the floor managers of the historic Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.~~ when we aided children!

I repeat, Mr. Congressman, what President Johnson wrote to you on passage of that bill.

"You deserve the gratitude of all Americans for your great commitment to equal educational opportunity."

yes, Hugh Carey has been a tireless and effective advocate ^{*of Kennedy - the silent - the young - and*} of legislation on behalf of handicapped Americans, and especially of the deaf. He drafted the bill, signed into law last year, establishing the world's first Technical Institute for the Deaf.

*Operation
Head Start!*

And Hugh Carey was an active member of the Special Subcommittee which sponsored the National Council on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, another cause close to my heart. *W. Woodruff*

This evening I wish to thank Hugh Carey, on behalf of the President and of his colleagues in the Congress, for his dedicated service to his constituents and to his country.

*"Hugo" Carey son
Brooklyn
Norway Independence Day
May 17th*

Lets take a look at our world!

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↳ Your club has been holding these dinners since this century began. In not one of these 66 years has the world been wholly at peace.

↳ Yet, during these years of turmoil and often of great violence, the world has moved forward -- and not only in the obvious terms of scientific and technological progress. ~~forward~~.

↳ If we doubt this, let us look for a moment at the world at the turn of the century.

↳ There are those who look on those years with nostalgia. But let us remember this: The world of ~~those~~ those years was one in which the rich and powerful were incredibly arrogant in their disdain and disregard for the poor and weak.

*the period of
Colonialism, Imperialism, - and at
home the specter of unbridled
war*

↳ It was a world in which a few people, in a few European capitals, held the power of life and death over hundreds of millions of non-white people in Africa and Asia.

↳ Even here in the United States there were injustices and prejudices we do not like to remember now. But if you had the wrong last name. . . or skin color . . . or occupation . . . or if you lived in the wrong place, things were not so pleasant.

↳ Man has wrought some terrible things since then, but it is -- despite these things -- a better world.

↳ Yet it is also a more dangerous world.

Most of mankind still lives in hunger and poverty. And, for the first time in history, man holds in his hands the power to finally destroy himself.

↳ A few weeks ago, I made a sad journey to pay our nation's last respects to a revered world leader, Prime Minister Shastri of India. It took me only a few hours to fly from Washington to New Delhi.

↳ We can measure in hours the distance between the United States and the teeming Asian sub-continent. But we cannot begin to measure the distance that separates us from that part of the world in terms of human need.

↳ Yet for India's millions, as for countless others in every part of the globe, there is a growing realization that poverty is not inevitable -- that endless suffering is not written in the stars.

↳ As the President has put it so well: The wall between the rich nations and the poor is made of glass, and the difference is plain to see.

↙ If we ignore this cruel disparity, we in the rich nations may one day find ourselves inhabitants of a walled city ^{and} with the rest of mankind struggling to break down that wall.

↙ We are truly one human family, whose obligation, in the words of Pope Paul, is "to create a world that is more humane by promoting the common good for all."

↙ I think we Americans can be proud of our record. We have responded to the world's needs with the Marshall Plan, with Point Four . . . with Food for Peace . . . the Peace Corps . . . the Alliance for Progress . We have responded with foreign aid and with military assistance, where necessary. ↙ We have made initiatives toward international cooperation that have changed the course of previous history: initiatives leading to creation of the United Nations . . . the International Monetary Fund . . . the Asian Development Bank.

↳ We have led when international leadership was most needed.

↳ And we shall continue to lead.

↳ Only a few days ago in his State of the Union address, President Johnson proposed new and imaginative international initiatives in health, in agriculture, and in education. !

And, may I add, our efforts are not alone in the world.

In 1963, for the first time, American ~~bilateral~~ aid was less than half the total Western aid to the developing nations.

↳ For many centuries, nations have banded together in military alliances. ^{But} Only in this century, and increasingly in recent years, have they learned to band together in associations designed to promote their common economic and social welfare.

The horizons are unlimited. Indeed, the White House Conference on International Cooperation -- which I was privileged to chair two months ago -- brought forth enough new ideas to keep the nations of the world constructively busy for the rest of this century.

↳ But all of this and, indeed, the whole future of mankind -- if it is to have a future -- depends upon the preservation of peace.

↳ We have not sought the responsibility we bear for the preservation of peace -- that responsibility has sought us. For ours is the only free nation powerful enough to fulfil it.

↳ At the beginning of this century, it would have been unthinkable that the lights would be burning in Washington far into the night because of a conflict in a small and remote country in Asia.

∟ The lights are burning tonight. But so is the torch of freedom.

∟ We are not going to repeat the mistake of Neville Chamberlain, who dismissed aggression against a small nation as "a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing." All of us know the disasters that resulted from that tragic error of appeasement.

∟ I believe that peace can be achieved, in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world.

∟ I believe that all nations can come to realize that it is better to settle differences by negotiation than by force.

∟ But peace cannot be made secure by placating aggressors or failing to live up to our commitments.

We shall meet aggression. We shall keep our commitments. *and we do it for peace -*

Pope Paul spoke for all humanity when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly and said:

"War never again . . . if you wish to be brothers, let the weapons fall from your hands."

Let us then, as Americans, devote ourselves to ~~this.~~ The creation of a world environment where, in time, men may learn to put aside their quarrels as irrelevant obstacles to great and overriding goals of all mankind -- a better life, a fuller human dignity, and above all peace.

Lead the way and
Yes, let us ~~join others who are willing in:~~

in Making sure that every child everywhere in the world is sufficiently well-nourished to attain full stature in body, mind, and spirit;

And, < It is to these causes that we must rally all the
nations of the world -- developed and developing, strong
and weak alike -- in a spirit of both self-help and mutual
benefit.

< Here is the long-term significance of our great wealth,
our great industrial and agricultural systems, our great
scientific community and -- yes -- our great social
inventions which have created a nation devoted to the
opportunity and welfare of all citizens while retaining a
free economic system. |

These incomparable material and political assets --
along with our deep spiritual and cultural tradition --
represent our true power, our ultimate ability to influence
the world in the direction of peace and order and tolerance
and prosperity.

When nations undertake cooperative action on the basis of fairly sharing the responsibility, the very weight of our economic, financial and technical resources require us to accept a position of leadership.

Let there be no doubt about it. Our capacity to help build a cooperative and progressive international community, based on common interest, is unequalled -- and we shall use that capacity.

If we do not lead, who will?

I think we know the answer.

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SIXTY - SIXTH
ANNUAL
DINNER
OF
THE

CATHEDRAL CLUB OF BROOKLYN

HOTEL ST. GEORGE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES - - GUEST SPEAKER

HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY:
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Thank you very much, our distinguished Dinner Chairman, John Breslin; and Your Excellency, Bishop McEntegart, distinguished spiritual leader and great scholar, and a true inspiration to everyone of us, not only here tonight, but for many nights yet to come; your honored guest, Hugh Carey; and your Cathedral Club President, who has been giving me all the inside of the politics of this local organization, Howard "Bud" Fenn, who told me how to get elected, and I want to say I like his system. He says the first thing you do is become Vice President. I am going to stay close to this man, not only that, having spoken of the Home Finance Corporation which means small loans, I need him more than he knows.

I do want to take just a brief moment to pay my respect to the very, very distinguished members of Congress and I do not say this in mere politeness, but in great sincerity. They are here with us this evening, and their very presence, their very names indeed, indicate how much the ecumenical spirit has overtaken all of us, but we are very privileged tonight to have Congressmen that have truly worked for the good of our people and of this nation, and without trying to place any particular emphasis or weight on each and every one, just let me recite once again - they came with me tonight on the plane because they wanted

to come here to be with Hugh, and to honor their colleague.

Congressman Manny Cellar; my good friend here who is sort of my social chairman here tonight, Congressman Gene Keough; Congressman Abe Multer; the man who holds the entire Department of State at the ends of his hands in fear and trepidation and respect, John Rooney; and Leonard Farbstein, is Leonard here with us tonight; Congressman Bill Ryan; and Congressman John Hervey; and Congressman Richard McCarthy; and Congressman Otis Wright; Congressman Jim Scheuer; Congressman Bert Mackenzie; and I am going to let you into a secret, Congresswoman Edna Kelly will not forgive Hugh Carey for not letting her come to this stag party here tonight.

We did have a Congressman from the Bronx, but they don't let those fellows into their Brooklyn meeting too often. Congressman Gilbert was here, I hope he is still here.

Your Excellency, tonight I have a rare privilege in the spirit of love and brotherhood and understanding that has gripped this nation of ours, even fonder than the dreams of his honor, the Mayor of this City of New York, Mayor John Lindsay; and also the warm dreams of a gentleman who joined me on the trip here, but who had another meeting somewhere in town, our good friend Senator Robert Kennedy.

Now, gentlemen, this just shows you how things change when the Vice President of the United States, a well known

Democrat can bring you greetings of the Mayor of this City. It only brings home to you how things are changing.

The Brooklyn Dodgers went to Minnesota, and how! First, they stopped off at Los Angeles. The Washington Senators made a short trip out to Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Brooklyn Dodgers became the Los Angeles Dodgers, the Washington Senators became the Minnesota Twins, and the Pope going to Yankee Stadium.

Great things are happening in our country. I have a little note here that was given to me and I showed it to Bud Fenn. A political writer, one of my good friends, wanted to know where I was. You can't always be sure these days you move around so much. It says, "Mr. Vice President, you are not in New York, you are in Brooklyn." I thought that Abe Stark would like to know I knew where I was and I am just delighted to be in Brooklyn. It is sort of like old home week. I was here not long ago. A little over a year ago I was up here visiting with some of Hugh Carey's kinfolk. I was at the Norway Independence Day meeting.

I think I ought to tell you under those circumstances, I was just about to get up and say something about Congressman Hugh Carey and he grabbed a hold of me and said, 'the name is Hugo' and if you just add a letter or two, you

get 'Hugo Careyson'. I am happy to tell you he was well received because I did indicate then that while 'Hugo' Hugh Carey claims to be of Irish descent, the thing that gave him culture and intelligence was the fact that the Scandinavians occupied Ireland for a few years, of course they did get rid of them, I want you to know that, but we had a delightful time, a wonderful day together.

But in the spirit of good fellowship, the Cathedral Club is a very, very famous institution in this neighborhood, in this great metropolitan area, and I noticed as I was privileged to receive the copy of the Daily News, it doesn't hurt to have people of political interest visit this Club, as a chap by the name of Michael O'Brien, writing the "County Lines" indicated. I want you to know I don't want any personal reference here at all because I am not an ambitious man.

I notice that Michael O'Brien said that in 1954 our late and beloved and great President, John F. Kennedy, spoke here on the occasion when you honored as your honored guest, Judge Ughetta, and in 1960 a very great United States Senator, Majority Leader, and now, President of the United States was here as your guest speaker to honor John Rooney. And I thought you folks thought a lot more of Hugh Carey than to invite me. It is sort of like what Will Rogers once said about Charley Curtis. He was as you may recall,

the Vice President under the administration of Herbert Hoover. He said, "I always knew the Republican Party owed Charley Curtis something, but I didn't think when they nominated him Vice President they gave him such a low vote." So my good friend, Hugh, I trust you will be able to survive this evening

He is truly a remarkable man. But I didn't come here tonight only for the purpose of good fellowship and a memento of levity, which by the way I think we need now and then, we really do. I feel deeply honored to be in the presence of so many of the distinguished leaders of our country, of our state in this area, the great spiritual leader, Bishop McEntegart, but I also want to tell you how much I appreciate the wonderful work that this Congressman is doing.

This evening I wish to say to Hugh Carey on behalf of the President of the United States, and on behalf of his colleagues in the Congress of the United States, that we are proud of him, and we honor Hugh Carey for his dedicated service to his constituents and to his nation. This man is not only a good friend, but he is a worthy and distinguished public servant that merits the confidence and respect of his neighbors and friends and fellow Americans.

Hugh Carey put high priority upon his activities and he is thusly proud of his great work in the field of

education. As a matter of fact, I can tell you, if you do not know it, and I trust you do, that Congressman Carey was one of the major architects of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and he was one of the four managers of that very important piece of legislation. That piece of legislation really got to the roots of the problem in the field of education and also directed the resources toward the proper recipient, namely, the child.

We could argue about some of the lesser things but where help in education had been broken on the rocks of the issue of church and state, finally we had a President and members of the Congress who understood that the resources of this nation should be dedicated toward the enhancement of the children of America, and today, the American educational structure in public, private and parochial schools is all the better, all the stronger and more importantly, the young people of America will be all the better trained, all the more intelligent, all the healthier and all the better citizens because Congressmen, yes, every Congressmen on this dais, every one of them had the courage to stand up and be counted and were there fighting for you and your family and for America, and I salute them tonight. The gentleman, whom you selected as your honored guest, and justly and rightly so, if he never does anything else in all of his public career, has a living memorial to his public service.

President Johnson put it succinctly when he signed the bill, he also signed a little copy of that message on education to Congressman Hugh Carey, and here is what he said, "You deserve the gratitude of all Americans for your great commitment to equal educational opportunity."

Congressman Carey in education and what else - in aid to the handicapped, to the needy, to the poor, helping along with his colleagues that are here at this table tonight and in this great banquet hall, helping to get started the programs that aid our needy and particularly, a program like project 'Headstart' directed towards the little ones and as we have been told in Scripture, "A child shall lead them," and a little child is helping to lead America in a better understanding of the problems of our nation. Little children in school, in project 'Headstart' lead America back to the community and back to the family life, to find out what is wrong in this country when there are a fifth of our fellow Americans ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad and denied equal opportunity. America will never weaken itself, my fellow Americans, nor will it ever drive itself into insolvency by investing in human beings, because the greatest asset this nation has or any other nation, is its people, and we are investing in people today.

And many, many people today are not participating in a very real sense in the life of this nation who can be

made to be participants and I wish to say to you as your Vice President, as one who only two nights ago sat with the top security officials of this government I can tell you that we need every American we have in this land operating to the best of his capacity. We need every boy and girl trained to the best of that mind can absorb training. We need every man and woman as healthy as the Good Lord can give us health. We need everybody.

The purpose that this nation maintains today, it is required that everyone be performing at the best level that we can possibly achieve, and this is why whatever may be your viewpoint about some things that we seek to do and try to do, remember this, that what we are seeking above all in public life and private life today in America is to **enrich** this nation by building and helping to build the **strength** of our people, the spiritual strength, the moral strength, the physical strength, the intellectual strength, the functional strength of our people because America needs everybody, everybody without regard to race, color or creed, national origin, how you spell your last name, or where you come from. Anybody who lives in this land, we need them at their best.

I want you to bear with me just a little while tonight. Take a look at this troubled world of ours. You have been holding these dinners as I have been informed

for sixty-six years and in not one of those sixty-six years has the world been wholly at peace. Peace is such an elusive - such an elusive dream. We pray for it, we work for it, we hope for it, yet it seems to always be just a little bit away from our grasp. Yet during these years of turmoil, the sixty-six years of the history of this club, the world has often been torn by violence, but nevertheless, the world has moved forward. I have dreams in my mind and it is of a better world, not one that moves backward but one that is moving forward and I do not speak only in terms of scientific and technological progress which has been fantastic. If we doubt this, take a look for a moment at the world at the turn of the century. Go back to the year 1900. There are those who look on those years with a certain nostalgia, they like to think of the good old days. I don't know how good your old days were but mine weren't so hot. These are the best days I have ever known and I like them.

But, more significantly, you can't do anything about them. They are gone. So Let's remember then the world in those years, those good old days, it was one in which the rich and the powerful were incredibly arrogant in their disdain and disregard for the poor and needy. It was a world in which a few people, and particularly in European capitals, held the power of life and death over hundreds of millions, yes, almost billions of non-white people in Africa and Asia, and even

here in our blessed United States at the turn of the century there were injustices and prejudices, you know, bigotry, intolerance that we do not like now to remember. We have known if you had the wrong last name or in some community if you were not a member of the right church or if you had the wrong skin color or occupation or if you lived in the wrong place, things weren't so pleasant.

Man has wrought some terrible things since then but it is despite all of this, a better world, and it is a more dangerous world too, and a world that is in such fantastic change, it is almost impossible to keep up with it. Most of mankind still lives in hunger and poverty. Many live much better than before, but most of mankind, two thirds of God's children live in poverty and ignorance and sickness and illiteracy and in hunger, and for the first time in the history of civilization, man holds in his power what can destroy all of this creation and make no mistake about it. It is possible to destroy everything that has been created on this earth.

A few weeks ago I made a very sad journey, in fact it was only a few days ago, to pay our nation's respects to a revered leader of a large country, a world leader, Prime Minister Shastri of India. I will never forget it, I will never forget the teeming multitude. I will never forget what I saw. It took me only a few hours to fly from

Washington, D. C. to New Delhi, fourteen thousand miles. I left at 12:30 at night and with the change of time, we were there at 6 A. M. the next morning. If we were to measure in hours the distance between the United States and the sub-continent of Asia, but you cannot begin to measure, you cannot even begin to fathom, much less measure the distance that separates us from that part of the world in terms of human need. It is an entirely different world as strange as the moon. We are always wondering what we are going to find when we get to the moon, but let me tell you I don't know what we are going to find there even though I am the Chairman of the Space Council. I keep hearing what it is going to be like. I even have a couple of folks I wouldn't mind suggesting they board that flight, not present, but this I do know, strange as the moon may be, there are stranger places right here on earth in terms of our own understanding in this area, where suffering and poverty are endless.

But for India's millions, there are over four hundred million, no, five hundred million, as for countless others in every part of the globe, there is a growing realization that poverty is not inevitable, that endless suffering is not written in the stars.

All night long I have been introducing people that are active in Catholic Charities. I know of the great work, of many missions, what a wonderful thing it is. We have these

missions and there in them this spirit of benevolence and charity. Sometime I would like to come back and help with the program of Catholic Charities. I know what it does. I have seen the work. As our President has put it, the walls between the rich nations and poor are made of glass, and the difference is plain to see, and everybody is looking, but we continue to ignore it. The cruel part is that we in the rich nations may one day find ourselves inhabitants of a walled city surrounded by animosity, bitterness, hatred and I can tell you my fellow Americans, that the poor know how to kill, and the rich have no monopoly on weaponry or any priority on ability to fight, and that great mass of humanity can tear these walls down. We are truly one human family whose obligation in the words of Pope Paul is, and I quote, the Holy Father's words, "to create a world that is more humane by its upholding the common good for all." I am sure that many of the laymen in this audience, and I know every clergy have read the great encyclical "Pacem in Terris" and the lessons that are there from the beloved late Pope John, who seemed to have insight into the needs of humanity, who was truly an apostle of peace. He has reminded us that this growing disparity between those of us who lived in this blessed land and few other lands, and the great multitude of people in this growing disparity as a constant threat to the peace of our world and it means our lives.

I think we Americans can be rather humbly proud of our record. We have responded in large way to the world need and you know the Marshal Plan, Point Four, The Alliance for Progress, Foreign Aid. We have given and given and given but I want to say this in all candor, I know we have given a great deal but America is richer today for it. You are not worse off, remember that. We are approaching the seven hundred billion dollar gross national product and I know there are financeers and people of learning in this audience, and you and I know in this great land, this great America of ours produced fifty percent of everything produced in the world and we one hundred ninety-five billion Americans consumed one third of everything consumed in the world. The other three billion, two hundred million received the rest. This is part of the agony of our time, and it doesn't mean that we must just give away what we have, that's no remedy, because to share only what we have, would not be enough for anybody. It means that we must help in every way that we know how to help people help themselves to create something for themselves.

And, I am happy to say tonight, and I want my fellow Americans to be justly and humbly proud of it. We have been generous. We have been benevolent. We have taken the lead for international cooperation. I sometimes become a little weary with my fellow Americans who constantly apologize for

what we have done and what we haven't done. I don't think we need to beat our breasts and say we have done everything but we have been as a people and as a nation doing a great deal. We have practiced what we know to be a mandate that we are our brothers keeper and we need to get others to work in that same spirit.

We have led in international leadership when it was required and most needed, and we are going to continue to lead, we are not going to abandon leadership. Only a few days ago, in the State of the Union address, our President proposed a new and imaginative international program in health and agriculture and education. I think what people need above all, is learning. They need skills, they need to have the know-how. It does little good to pour billions into an ignorant population. You need to start by training the mind and then furnish billions and furnish millions, like seed in a fertile field to grow; but to pour in hundreds of millions and billions in the hope that somehow or other it will fertilize the field of human endeavor, I think will show a failure to understand what are the needs and how do we make progress.

But all of our efforts, and our efforts, I want to say we do not stand alone. In 1963 for the first time, other nations in the world made a greater contribution in helping other people than we did. Now I am putting the

other nations all together, but I want to remind you that we did produce fifty percent of everything that was produced.

For many centuries nations have banded together for the purpose of military alliances and for war. It is only in the last decade that nations had banded together for the purpose of helping one another. They banded together to defeat one another; they banded together to defend one another, but never have nations ever pulled together, joined together to pool their resources to see if they couldn't help one another.

We discussed this at a recent conference on international cooperation, and we came up with enough ideas at that White House conference to keep them busy for another twenty years.

If there will be a future dependent on the preservation of peace, and we have not sought, may I say once again, the responsibility that we bear for the preservation of peace. We didn't have any cunning design, something in our history so that we could become the world leader and take on the responsibility of leadership. It came to us, really it came to us out of a great power structure after World War 2 and there it was. There was a choice, would we lead or would the Communists, and remember there is no such thing as a power vacuum in this world. Somebody always walks in and if you drop the mantle of leadership, someone

will put it on his shoulders. And I say to you tonight, as one who has been somewhat of a student of world affairs, that we have a responsibility of leadership. We are the world leader of the free peoples of the world and leadership does not give us any privileges. It calls for sacrifices. Leadership imposes duty and responsibility and burdens and very few luxuries and if you don't want to be a leader you can forfeit, but if you are a leader, expect that you are going to be watched, judged, criticized. Whether it is in politics, or in banking or education or spiritual work, whatever it may be, if you lead somebody is after you but the duty of leadership requires that you have the ability to take it and you are willing to persevere.

At the beginning of this Session, it would have been unthinkable that the lights would be burning in Washington far into the night because of a conflict in a small and remote country in Asia that most of us had never heard about. Actually ten years ago we wouldn't be able to hardly find it on the map, but the lights are burning tonight and big decisions are being made, but I am also happy to tell you that the torch of freedom is also alive tonight. We are not going to repeat the mistake that Neville Chamberlain made some twenty-seven years ago, who dismissed aggression against a small country with these words, 'a quarrel - a fight in a far-away country between

people of whom we know nothing' and he covered himself with the fact that Hitler's aggression was taking place far away from England. Why be concerned? 'And we hardly know those people,' said Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain was a good man, he was a religious man. He was a decent man but he had that idea. He had not learned that man is not an island unto himself. He had not learned that aggression is dangerous. He had not learned that there is no way you can satisfy the appetite of a dictator. No matter how much he consumes, no matter how much he takes, or eats, he wants more. All of us know about the disaster that resulted from that tragic air of appeasement and when I hear people say why are we concerned about aggression, it is not we Americans that are being hurt, it is a far away place, I want to say to you tonight in terms of time that Viet Nam is as close to America as Central Europe was twenty-five years ago. The speed of transportation and communication brings Viet Nam closer to Brooklyn than Czechoslovakia was in 1938 and 1939, to London.

And aggression is aggression. Violence is violence. Dictators are dictators. Totalitarians are totalitarians. They repudiate God and man and unless we are willing to face up to these facts, then we do not deserve to be called the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Now I happen to believe that peace can be achieved. I believe it can be achieved in Viet Nam and elsewhere in the world but I want to warn you, my dear friends, that peace is like the building of a beautiful cathedral. It is not done in a hurry. The cathedrals you have seen in your own wonderful community are as magnificent as the cathedrals of Europe. These are plans of a master architect and they are the result of the labors of many, and it took literally decades and sometimes centuries to build them, but every single block that was added to that cathedral was a part of a magnificent structure of tranquility and spirituality that the cathedral represents. And the building of peace comes block by block, stone by stone, day by day, year by year and it takes more courage to build the peace than it does even to wield a sword.

I do believe - I am sufficiently optimistic to believe that in time all nations can come to realize it is better to settle differences by reason and negotiation than by force. But peace cannot be made secure, my fellow Americans, by placating aggressors, by failing to live up to our commitments. The greatest protector of the peace today is the strength and the honor and the integrity of the United States of America and our ability to keep our commitments.

So we shall lead against aggression and we shall keep our commitments, not because of any super patriotic genius but because to keep our commitment is the only guarantee of the peace and we do it for peace. We didn't fight World War 2 for conquest. We fought it for the dream of peace. Pope Paul spoke for all humanity when he addressed the United Nations here in New York. If you remember his words, he said, "War never again. If you wish to be brothers let the weapons fall from your hands." This great leader of mankind has pleaded with us to learn to live as brothers and his voice today for the cause of peace is the most powerful voice in the world, without even an army, it is a powerful voice, the voice of morality and justice.

So I ask my fellow Americans to devote ourselves to the creation of the world environment where in time man may learn to put aside their quarrels and other obstacles and as overriding goals of all man, a better life and human dignity, and above all, peace. That's what we are trying to do. We are trying to have some people understand that the price of aggression comes too high and we are trying some way to stop pain and sacrifices and tears, to have it clearly understood in this world that mankind will not be governed by the rules of the jungle; that there must be a rule of law and there must be respect for human dignity and people should have a right to develop their lives and their nations without

the constant threat of aggression and hostility and murder and terrorism.

And I again say to you, let us lead the way fearlessly, courageously, and yet humbly, in making sure that every child in every part of the world is sufficiently well nourished to attain his whole stature in body, mind and spirit. This is an objective, this is a goal. But we need to have goals in making education so widely available to every human being that he has the opportunity to realize his God-given potentiality, making the United Nations declaration of human rights effective, as effective and in fact as it is eloquent in words, making it at once our servant rather than our master, making science and technology not monopolies of nations or states, not something to be worshipped but rather tools for improving the state of man; making the peace not only in our time but for all time, however long it takes, whatever sacrifices it requires because it is to these causes that our American power and our American wealth must and will be devoted.

I was asked just yesterday, and I conclude on this note, by a group of students, to tell them what does America mean to you, Mr. Vice President. And I was almost taken aback because you never really quite think about it that way. You are so accustomed to living in this beautiful country, this wonderful land of ours.

I said that America is both fact and promise, it is both reality and hope. I said one thing that America means to me, it is a new meaning to citizenship. I told them about visiting in foreign countries, meeting dignitaries, cabinet members. I told them about being in the presence of emperors and prime ministers, kings and queens and I said these are all great titles. Empires change. Kings, queens, dukes, presidents, vice presidents, congressmen, senators, governors, they are all great titles but the most wonderful title in the world is just "CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."



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