

I am going to talk to you a little bit about why I believe you ought to make the right decision as to who ought to be the nominee of this party. Now, some of you have different points of view. We believe in freedom of discussion, freedom of debate, freedom of dissent, and after we believe in all that I want you to believe in Hubert Humphrey as well. And I'm going to speak very directly to you.

The first thing I want to tell you is that I need you. And I'm proud to say so and I say it with both humility and with pride. I need your help. In fact there is no man in public life that can fulfill any of the great responsibilities of public service without the help of others.

During my years in public life I've enjoyed the very closest of relationships with Michigan Democrats and with the Democratic leadership in this state. I was in this state when you were building your party. Just exactly as some of your people were in my state of Minnesota when we were building our party. The Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota and the Democratic Party of Michigan grew up as twins. We came to life at the same time. We came into our adulthood, our maturity at the same time. We came into political leadership at the same time. We've represented the same things in the councils of government throughout our years of public service and public leadership.

When you needed my help, I was here -- in the dark days, in the difficult days. And I didn't come here for purposes of self-ambition. I came here to help. I was not running for national office. I was attempting to help a political leadership and young political leaders and older ones to rebuild a political party. to put true liberalism into that party, to help elect people, to help elect them from the time that my old friend George Edwards ran for mayor of Detroit up until the time that Governor Williams and others ran for Governor in this state and for the United States Senate. I was there. We fought many battles together. We lost a few. We've won more. But what we did we did because we thought it was good for our country. We thought it was good for the American people.

I do not come to you stating that I am a candidate of perfection. I come to you to say to you that I am one who has worked in the vineyards of liberal democracy for a quarter of a century, has learned the difference between promise and performance, has learned the difference between just putting out political rhetoric and delivering the political goods. And we have delivered.

I'm not asking that you tear up the Michigan Democratic Party in a bruising fight between supporters of myself and of other candidates. I have yet to make an adverse comment about my Democratic colleagues who seek this nomination. I repeat to you what I've said to other audiences. I will not tear somebody else down in order to build myself up. I happen to believe that the main contest and the main opponent is not in the Democratic Party. I believe that the main contest is going to be with the Republican nominee in the fall and that is what we've got to wait for. And I do not intend to go around tearing at the living political hide of my fellow Democrats, only to open wounds for a Republican nominee to exploit and infect in the following months.

And may I say with equal candor, I don't intend to tear down my Party or the program of this Party.

I think that what this Party has done in this last quarter of a century or longer -- under Franklin Roosevelt, under Harry S. Truman, under the leadership of Adlai Stevenson, under the Presidency of John Kennedy, and under the Presidency of Lyndon Johnson -- is good for America and good for the world. So I want us to conduct ourselves in a way that will develop what we have done, that will advertise what we have accomplished, and then will point to the future -- because this Party is the Party of the future.

Everything that we have done is but a start toward what we know to be broader objectives. Every program that we've advocated is but a beginning for the programs that we know must be broadened. John Kennedy said "Let us begin," Lyndon Johnson said "Let us continue," and Huber Humphrey says "Let us move forward on that record." And I do not believe that I need to besmirch that record, I do not believe that I need to tear at the very heart of that record in order to make my pronouncements and my program look better. Not on your life.

I want to quote to you from a great American whose son is on this platform. Adlai Stevenson III has honored me by his support, and few honors could mean more to me. Adlai Stevenson said "Patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the steady dedication of a lifetime."

I know that my dear friend Adlai would permit me to plagiarize just a bit. Let me put it this way: Liberalism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the steady dedication of a lifetime. That's my kind of liberalism.

This nation or anything else that's good has not been built in a hurry but by the -- sometimes unknowing, often times unnoticed -- hard work of thousands and thousands of plain people who have given a great deal. Much of what has been done in this country that's important has never appeared in the headlines because it has been the work of many, just like the building of these great political parties that we have in our respective states.

But let me cite my credentials for liberalism, for a liberalism which is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the steady dedication of a lifetime.

Let's start with my political career in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The first fair employment practices ordinance in the United States with enforcement power, the first -- that's where we started. When others didn't dare in the year 1946, the Humphrey administration in Minneapolis dared to have a human relations commission. Dared to fight bigotry and intolerance. Dared to have a fair employment practices commission. Dared, if you please, to put that commission to work. That's the beginning. And how long has my liberalism stood the test? From 1946 to 1948, to every year in my career in the United States Senate, to the management of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to help for the passage of the Civil Rights Act that guaranteed votes in 1965. And on the Open Housing Act of 1968 the Vice President was there to help.

Every year, all along the way when the issue of one man, one vote was before the United States Senate, the Vice President of the United States was there. He not only was there, he spoke on television and radio and he said I support one man, one vote because it seems necessary to realize the full meaning of democracy.

Let's look at the field of education. The very first bill in the Senate of the United States to become public law with my name attached to is back in 1950 was for aid to school construction. The first vote I ever cast in the United States Senate was for Federal aid to education. For sixteen years in the Senate and for almost four years in the Vice Presidency I waged a constant battle to provide greater funds and resources for the educational needs of our people.

I stand here as author of the first federal aid to education act. I stand here as the co-author of the National Defense Education Act. I stand here as the co-author of the National Science Foundation Act. I stand here as the co-author of our Vocational Education Act.

There has been no outburst of emotional frenzy. There has been the hard, day-to-day work, the consistency of a lifetime of dedication to what every Democrat and every liberal and every progressive ought to be for.

Let's take a look at the field of health. I took all of the darts and all of the arrows and all of the blows because I stood up for a program of medicare, a program of health and hospital care under terms of social security

for our senior citizens. I introduced the medicare bill in the United States on the seventeenth day of May, 1949 and I was there for its passage. I went to Independence, Missouri with President Lyndon Johnson to see that bill signed in the presence of Harry S. Truman, the man who also put his political life and political prestige behind it.

We are no sunshine patriots. We've been there when the going was tough.

And let the record be equally clear. We do not think that what we designed is perfect. We look for the day when you not only provide hospital, medical care and nursing home care for our senior citizens, but the kind of preventive health care and medical care for our children that this nation justly deserves. And we'll get this done if we work together.

And then I hear people talking about unemployment and jobs. While others have been talking about it, we've been doing it. Even this week, attending to my responsibilities as your Vice President, I was meeting with labor leaders, with business leaders, with mayors and with others across this country to see to it that hard-core unemployed get jobs, get training, get a chance -- to see to it that 200,000 young people in America get a meaningful job, get training, and get their chance in life. Not talk, but performance -- that's what we're giving you.

When others ran away from it, I introduced a job corps bill. I introduced the first youth opportunity act, and saw it become law. I saw that the poverty program which was sponsored by this administration became the law of the land. And before that, I consulted and worked with its authors.

I submit this is a lifetime of dedication and service.

In urban affairs as mayor of the fifteenth largest city in this nation, I learned the hard way about urban problems. And as Vice President of these United States I have served as liaison with every mayor in America. I have had more meetings with municipal officials, been to more cities, talked with more of the people who have to come to grips with these problems than all of the other candidates on both tickets put together.

So I come to you with a record of performance over some twenty years in public life, a record of a lifetime of dedication and of fulfillment of service in the cause of liberalism.

But we're not content. I know that this nation of ours and this world of ours is in change. It always is thus. And I know that what has begun must be expanded. I know that much of what we've done has been an experiment. And I know now that these experiments must be applied on a wider basis. I know, for example, that Project Headstart must be not only an experiment but

must become the general practice throughout the land for our little children. But when you hear phrases and words like these -- Project Upward Bound, Vista, Teachers Corps, Job Corps, Headstart, Work Study, Model Cities, Rent Supplements, just to mention a few -- these are not phrases that are identified with yesterdays. They spell out the program of tomorrow. These are the things that we've worked to make a reality in this country.

And now finally, let me conclude on what I know is closest to the heart of all of us, the ever-lasting, the constant persevering search for what should be mankind's noblest objective -- peace, peace at home, peace abroad, a more perfect union here at home and a more perfect world that surrounds us. Trying to create the conditions which are conducive to a just and an enduring peace -- this is a great challenge. And this purpose too has been the steady dedication of a lifetime.

I have pursued this goal as a delegate to the United Nations, as one of the original sponsors of the nuclear test ban treaty, as one who stood along side Adlai Stevenson in 1956 throughout this country, advocating from every public platform that we pursue relentlessly, some way, some how, measures to slow down the nuclear arms race. This has been my work, not alone, but I've been in the midst of it. And I was there when others shunned that duty. I was there when others turned their back. I was there when others hushed their tongue. I was there when others ran away from it.

And success did not come cheaply or quickly. But it came. And I was one of those who went to Moscow in 1963 as a representative of this government to sign the nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. I was there, too, on the day of achievement as well as the day of birth.

Not only the nuclear test ban treaty but food for peace and the Peace Corps were items of imagination and creativity. And when I hear people say today, I wonder if the Vice President, this fellow Hubert Humphrey, has the creativeness, the innovative character to be able to give some leadership to this nation, I have but one credential to offer you: The record of performance.

I'm proud of these building blocks of peace, because peace does not come for the wishing of it, peace does not come merely out of oratory or out of pledges or promises, or placards or marches. Peace comes by the painful, slow, steady, sacrificial process of building a better world, of fighting the fight against want and deprivation. As the beloved Pope John said to us, where there is constant want there is no peace. And as his successor Pope Paul said to us, development is the new name for peace. So we build carefully, we

build sacrificially, we build steadily, sometimes we even build slowly this great cathedral, this great structure of what we call the hope of peace in our lifetime and maybe beyond our lifetime.

John Kennedy said "the search for peace is a lonely struggle," and how right he was. He also said that peace and freedom do not come cheap and he said furthermore, that we are destined, most of us, through the rest of our lives, to live in a period of peril, of danger and of change. And I think those words of truth uttered some seven years ago by a fallen President are still the fact of our time. Peace, too, requires a lifetime of dedication, a lifetime of dedication to disarmament -- and you are looking at the man that is the author of the disarmament agency of this government, against all odds -- lifetime of dedication to using our great resources to fight against poverty, not only at home, but abroad. Food for peace, education for peace, the Peace Corps, the nuclear test ban treaty, the disarmament agency, the arms control bill, and now the non-proliferation treaty on nuclear weapons that lies before the United Nations, the treaty to ban weapons in outer space, the treaty to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons in Central and Latin America -- these were Humphrey initiatives, and I am proud of every last one of them.

Those are my credentials, except one other thing. If you help me get this nomination, I'll see to it that we win this election because we can beat these Republicans.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1968

Suggestions for the Detroit Brunch remarks to the delegates
from Congressman Jim O'Hara:

~~I should say to the brunch delegates.~~

I need you. I need your help. I have enjoyed the closest relations with the Michigan Democrats and the Democratic leadership.

When you have needed my help, I have tried to give it. I have done it because I thought it was for the good of our country and for the good of our party. We fought many battles together, and now I need your help.

If you believe that the interests of our party and our nation would best be served by my nomination, I hope that you will act upon that conviction.

I am not asking that you tear up the Michigan Democratic Party in a bruising fight as between supporters of myself and the other candidates. But I am asking that when you consider who shall represent you at the national Convention that you select people who have given faithful and loyal service to the party and those who have earned the opportunity and the responsibility that will be theirs as delegates. I ask you to elect as delegates persons who share your sympathy with my candidacy.

✓ Senator PHILLIP A. HART

Dingell

Jim Hare
O'Hara
Bill Ford

Chas Dugg
Lemon
Redzi

Chr Judy Lewis

Liberation

"~~Patriotism~~ is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the steady dedication of a lifetime."

educ- Aid

Health - medicine

Youth-Jobs
Joucou ->

- Urban Affairs -
- CIVIL RIGHTS -
- Peace - Traction

Senator
Coleman Young -
Holmes

Horace Sheffield

Tom Turner
(V.P. UAW-Mich)

REMARKS OF
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

As Given

at

*Michigan State Democratic
Convention*

Cobo Hall

Detroit, Michigan

Saturday, June 1, 1968

HON. JAMES M. HARE: Good Friends, Friends of Hubert Humphrey, we are delighted to have a guest in our midst that adds great honor to the Democratic Party. I want you to know that I have known this man since 1940. I have worked with this man in the American Federation of Teachers as early as 1941. He has been a liberal of the first order, as long as I can remember. He is no man who has come lately into the liberal movement, and he is a leader of the liberal movement, and I want to say to you that we want to hear his message here today and we want to recognize him and to welcome him here, and for him to look about and see the people who are here to meet him, and to say to all of America, Detroit and Michigan welcomes the Vice President of the United States, Hubert Humphrey.

(Enthusiastic applause.)

VICE PRES. HUMPHREY: My Friends, Jim Hare,-- and my Friends who are standing in the front row, will you get down so the folks behind you will have their wishes fulfilled?

Senator Hart, our good friend Phil Hart, who honors us by his presence, serves this nation with great distinction.

I am sure that many Congressmen are here. I

know that my friend Jim O'Hair is here, and Bill Ford, Charlie Diggs, Lucien Nedzi and John Dingell, and I hope that Martha is here, but possibly there are others; if I have missed any, I ask their forgiveness. And Sandy Levin, members of the State Committee, and members of the Humphrey Committee, I want to pay special tribute to you courageous souls.

I have a report to make to you. Some people have asked me how the politics is coming; I say fairly well. Yesterday I went into Bethesda Naval Hospital to see how I was coming, and the reports say very well. I can tell you now that it is a whole lot more pleasant to campaign than it is to get a physical examination. It takes a brave and healthy man to be able to come through one of those physicals, and then come to Michigan and speak to good people who have politics in their very bones and marrow, to a point where you have to really live it up in order to get a vote.

(Applause)

This morning I am going to talk to you about why I believe that you want to make the right decision in this state as to who ought to be the nominee of this Party. Now, if some of you have different points of view, and we believe in freedom of discussion, freedom of debate, freedom

of dissent,- after we all believe in that, I want you to believe in Hubert Humphrey as well.

(Applause)

I am going to speak very briefly to you. The first thing I want to tell you is, I need you and I am proud to say so, and I say it with both humility and pride, I need your help. In fact, there is no man in public life that can fulfill any of the great responsibilities of public service without the help of others.

During my years in public life I have enjoyed the closest of relationships with Michigan Democrats and with the Democratic leadership in this state.

I was in this state when you were building your party, just exactly as some of your people were in my state of Minnesota when we were building our party.

The Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota and the Democratic Party of Michigan grew up as twins. We came to life the same time. We came into our adulthood and maturity at the same time. We came into political leadership at the same time. We have represented the same things in the councils of government throughout our years of public service and public leadership.

When you needed my help here I was here, in the dark days and in the difficult days.

(Applause)

And I did not come here for purposes of self ambition; I came here to help. I was not running for national office. I was attempting to help a political leadership and young political leaders and the older ones to rebuild a political party, and to put liberalism into that party, to help elect liberals. Just about that time, my friends, George Edwards ran for mayor of Detroit - Governor Williams and others ran for the office of governor in this state, and for the United States Senate.

(Applause)

We fought many battles together; we lost a few; we won more; but what we did, we did because we thought it was good for our country, we thought it was good for the American people.

Now, I do believe that the time comes when we have to take another look and to see what would be good for our country from here on out.

I do not come to you stating that I am a candidate of perfection. I come to you to say to you that I am one who has worked in the vineyards of liberal democracy

for a quarter of a century.

(Applause)

One who has learned the difference between promise and performance, has learned the difference between just putting out political rhetoric and delivering the political goods, and we have delivered.

I am not asking that you tear up the Michigan Democratic Party in a bruising fight as between supporters of myself and other candidates. I have yet to make an adverse comment about my other Democratic colleagues who seek this nomination.

I repeat to you what I have said to other audiences, I will not tear somebody else down in order to build myself up.

(Applause)

I happen to believe that the main contest and the main opponent is not in the Democratic Party, I believe that the main contest is going to be with the Republican nominee this fall, and that is what we have to wait for.

(Applause)

And I do not intend to go around tearing at the living political hides of my fellow Democrats, to scar and bruise them, only to open up those wounds for a Republican

nominee to exploit.

(Applause)

And may I say with equal candor, I do not intend to tear down my Party and I do not intend to tear down the program of this Party. I think what this Party has done in this last quarter of a century or longer, I think what this Party has done under Franklin Roosevelt, under Harry S. Truman, under the leadership of Adlai Stevenson, under the presidency of John Kennedy and under the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, I think what it has done is good for America and good for all of the people.

(Applause)

So I want us to conduct ourselves in a way that we will develop what we have done, that we will proclaim what we have accomplished, and then we will point to the future, because this Party is the party of the future.

Everything that we have done is but a start for what we know to be broader objectives. Every program that we have advocated is but a beginning for the programs that we know must be broadened.

John Kennedy said, "Let us begin." Lyndon Johnson said, "Let us continue." And Hubert Humphrey says,

"Let us move forward on that record."

(Applause)

I do not believe that I need to besmirch that record. I do not believe that I need to tear at the very heart of that record in order to make my pronouncements and my program look better,- not on your life,- I do not think that I have to run down my family in order to make me look better. I do not believe I have to run down the work of my father in order to make me look better, and I do not think I have to run down the work of Lyndon Johnson in order to make me look better.

(Applause)

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to quote you from a great American whose son is on this platform, and whose son has honored me by his support, and few honors could mean more to me than the support of Adlai Stevenson III.

(Applause)

Adlai Stevenson said these words, and I will make one change after I have read the original,- "Patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the steady dedication of a lifetime."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I know that my dear

friend Adlai would permit me to plagiarize a bit. Let me plagiarize it this way: "Liberalism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the steady dedication of a lifetime." That is my kind of liberalism.

(Applause)

Might I say that this nation or anything else that is good has not been built in a hurry but by the hard, sometimes unknowing, oftentimes unnoticed, hard work of thousands and thousands of plain people who have given a great deal. Much of what has been done in this country that is important has never appeared in the headlines because it has been the work of many. Just like the building of these great political parties that we have in our respective states,- but let me cite my credentials for what is liberalism.

Liberalism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the steady dedication of a lifetime.

Let me start with my political career in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The first fair employment practices ordinance in the United States, with enforcement powers.

(Applause)

When others did not dare in the year 1946, the

Humphrey administration in Minneapolis, Minnesota dared to have a human relations committee,- dared to fight bigotry and intolerance,- dared to have a fair employment practices commission,- dared, if you please, to put that commission to work. That is the beginning.

(Applause)

And how long has that stood the test, from 1946 to 1948, through every year of my career in the United States Senate, to the management of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to the help and the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the guarantee votes in 1965; and I think that Phil Hart on this platform will testify that even on the open housing act of 1968, the Vice President was there, he was there and helped.

(Applause)

Every year, all along the way, when the matter was before the United States Senate of one-man and one-vote, the Vice President of the United States was there; he not only was there, he spoke on television and radio and he said, "I support it because it seems to be the full meaning of democracy, one-man and one-vote."

(Applause)

Let us take a look at the field of education, the dedication of a lifetime.

The very first bill that has my name attached to it in the Senate of the United States was in 1950, authorizing federal help for the building of elementary and secondary schools. Federal aid to education was the first vote I ever cast in the U. S. Senate. And, my dear friends, for sixteen years in the Senate and for almost four years in the Vice Presidency, I have been in a constant battle to provide greater funds and resources for the educational needs of our people,- a lifetime of education, if you please, to the cause of education.

(Applause)

I stand here as the author of the first federal aid for education. Co-author of the National Defense Act. Co-author of the National Science Foundation Act.

I stand here as the co-author of our vocational education act.

I submit to you that it is nothing, there has been no outburst of emotional frenzy. This has been hard day-to-day work over a lifetime of dedication that every Democrat, every liberal and every progressive ought to be for.

(Applause)

Let us take a look at the field of health. The father of this Congressman, the man who introduced it with Senator Murray, the Murray-Dingell Bill, when he looked for an ally in the Senate, who did he find? He found a man who is talking to you, and I took all of the darts and all of the arrows and all of the blows because I stood up for a program of Medicare, a program of health and hospital care under terms of Social Security for our senior citizens. I introduced the bill in the United States Senate on the 17th day of May, 1949, and I was there for its passage.

(Applause)

And I repeat, I was there for its passage. And I went to Independence, Missouri, with President Lyndon Johnson, to see that bill signed in the presence of Harry S. Truman, the man who also put his political life and political prestige behind it. We are no "sunshine" patriots. We have been there when the going was tough.

(Applause)

And let the record be equally clear, we do not think that what we designed is perfect. We look to the day not only to provide, hospital, medical care, nursing, home care for our senior citizens, but the kind of preventive

health care and medical care for our children that this nation justly deserves, and we will get it done if we work together.

(Applause)

And then I hear people talking about employment and jobs. Ladies and Gentlemen, while others have been talking about it, we have been doing it; and I repeat, we have been doing it even as of this week when I was attending to my responsibilities as your Vice President, I was meeting with the labor leaders, with the business leaders, with the mayors and with others across this country, to see to it that the hard core unemployed did get jobs, did get training, did get a chance, to see to it that the 200,000 young people in America, hard core unemployed, did get a job, did get a meaningful job, did get training, and did get their chance in life, not talk, but performance. That is what we are doing.

(Applause)

When others ran away from it I introduced the Job Corps Bill.

I introduced the first New Opportunity Act and saw it become law; saw that the Poverty Program which was sponsored by this administration became the law of the land,

consulted with its authors.

I submit this is a lifetime dedication service.

And in urban affairs,- as mayor of the 15th largest city of this nation, I learned the hard way about urban problems; and as Vice President of these United States, I have served as the liaison with every mayor in America. I have had more meetings with municipal officials, been to more cities, talked with more of the people who have to come to grips with these problems, than any and all of the other candidates put together on both tickets.

(Applause)

And I might add, that is not Pablum, that is vitamins.

(Laughter)

I come to you not only with rhetoric that equals my opponents, but I come to you with performance, with a record of performance of some twenty years in public life that indicates to you that the cause of liberalism has been a lifetime of dedication and a fulfillment of service and a fulfillment --

(Applause)

But we are not content. I know that this nation of ours and this world of ours is in change. It is always thus, and I know what has been begun must be expanded.

I know that much of what we have done has been an experiment and I know now that these experiments must be applied on a wider basis. I know, for example, Project Headstart must become not only an experiment but it must become the general practice throughout our land for our little children.

I know that many of the things that we have done have been trials, they have been experiments in limited areas, but, my Fellow Democrats and Fellow Americans, we have not ignored the times that have changed.

When you learn phrases and words like these, project upward-bound, Vista, teachers corps, job corps, Headstart, work study,- just to mention a few,- model cities, rent supplement,- these are not phrases that are identified with the yesterdays, they spell out the program of tomorrow, and these are the things that we have worked on to make a reality in this country.

(Applause)

Now, finally, let me conclude on what I know

is closest to the hearts of all of us,- peace at home and peace abroad, a more perfect union here at home and a more perfect world that surrounds us,- trying to create the conditions which are conducive to a just and enduring peace,- and I repeat, trying to produce the conditions that are conducive to a just and an enduring peace. This, too, has been the steady dedication of a lifetime as a delegate to the United Nations, as one of the original sponsors of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and as one who stood alongside of Adlai Stevenson in 1956 throughout the country advocating from every public platform that we pursue relentlessly somehow, somehow, to slow down the nuclear arms race. This has been my work, not alone, but I have been in the midst of it, and I was there when others shunned that duty. I was there when others turned their back. I was there when others hushed their tongue. I was there when others ran away from it, but I was there.

(Applause)

And success did not come cheaply or quickly, but it came, and I was one of those that went to Moscow in 1963 as a representative of this government to sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union. I was there

on the day of achievement as well as the day of birth, Ladies and Gentlemen, not only the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, but Food for Peace, the Peace Corps,- these were items of imagination and creativity.

And when I hear people say today, I wonder if the Vice President, I wonder if this fellow Hubert Humphrey has the creativeness, the innovative character to be able to give some leadership to this nation,- I have only one credential to offer you, the record of performance, not - -

(Applause)

And I am proud of these building blocks of peace, because peace does not come forth wishing of it, peace does not come merely out of oratory or out of pledges or promises or placards or marches,- peace comes by the painful, slow, steady sacrificial process of building a better world, of fighting against want and deprivation.

As the beloved Pope John said to us, "Where there is constant want there is no peace." And as his successor, Pope Paul, said to us, "Development is the new name for peace."

So we build carefully, we build sacrificially, we build steadily,- sometimes we even build slowly, this great cathedral, this great structure, what we call the hope

of peace in our lifetime and maybe beyond our lifetime.

John Kennedy said, "The search for peace is a lonely struggle." And how right he was! He also said, that "Peace and freedom do not come cheap." And he said, furthermore, that we are destined, most of us, through the rest of our lives, to live in a period of peril, of danger and of change. And I think those words uttered some seven years ago by a fallen President are still the fact of our time.

It requires a lifetime of dedication, a lifetime of dedication for disarmament,- and you are looking at the man that is the author of the Disarmament Agency of this government.

(Applause)

A lifetime of dedication of using our great resources to fight this struggle against poverty, not only at home but abroad.

Food for Peace,- education for peace,- the Peace Corps, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Disarmament Agency, the Arms Control Bill, and now the Nonproliferation Treaty on nuclear weapons that lies with the United Nations, the treaty against outer missiles, the treaty governing the stationing of nuclear weapons in Central and Latin

Americas,- these were Humphrey initiatives, and I am proud of every last one of them.

(Applause)

Those are my credentials, Ladies and Gentlemen, except one other thing,- if you help me get this nomination I will see to it that we win this election because we can beat these Republicans.

(Applause)



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