

000171  
President  
Belunde  
(Professor)

Both of us  
back to  
academia  
involuntarily!

O. Meredith Wilson  
Larry Wien  
Dr. K. Hulland

REMARKS

Sen Fulbright

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OK Conference

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 19, 1969

50th anniversary

✓ most concent-  
③ my typical  
③ Back  
to the  
campus!

I've had a chance to leaf through your hectic but

impressive schedule for this three day Conference on  
International Education.

{ Larry  
Wien  
back!

I regret not having taken advantage of your workshop  
session on "Political Leadership." But you are really  
offering the course just a few months late ... about four,  
to be exact.

At any rate, in my new capacity as private citizen,  
I am happy to be with you -- and especially at this part of  
your Conference program.

Larry Wien  
Debt Retirement - If you're looking for a  
receipt - DNE

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There is always a feeling of joy to participate in an event which allows us to honor those who have ~~so~~ *done so* greatly honored the cause to which we are all dedicated:

*much to* strengthening ~~the~~ international understanding through support of international education. !

By honoring the five winners of the 1969 Institute of International Education - Reader's Digest Foundation Distinguished Service Awards, we are ~~indeed~~ affirming once again our belief that every step that creates international friendships and mutual respect is one more step towards an eventually peaceful world.

It is vital that we take advantage -- ~~as you have~~ ~~always tried to do~~ -- of every opportunity for increasing cultural and educational communication among people and nations.

*Communications Gap*  
*together. "Cultural Race between Education & Catastrophe."*

ask those here!

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↳ The world of international politics is ~~indisputably~~  
a complex one. But how much easier it would be to  
negotiate across a conference table (or around a table --  
as the case may be) if the participants share a common  
educational experience and a mutual respect for each  
other's capabilities.

↳ This is not just the idea of sharing the 'old  
school tie' loyalty -- although this may be relevant  
in particular circumstances.

↳ It is more the opportunity to come to appreciate the  
strengths, as well as the weaknesses, of cultures other  
than one's own.

↳ To illustrate, let me quote a line or two from a book  
that came out about a year ago written by a young man -- an  
American who studied at Moscow State University for one year

under the auspices of the Institute of International Education as a Fulbright scholar! He writes:

"Young Russians are fascinated by the theory attacked in the Soviet press, that all industrial societies have common problems of modernization, technology and management, the solutions to which have little to do with ideology. They even have the impression that Russians and Americans resemble each other, that we are both informal, outgoing, generous, and broadly good-humored. They believe that we are big enough to be capable of great good if we cooperate ... or unimaginable harm if we clash."

< In a world fraught with international tension, we should be encouraged to learn that educational exchanges

East West -

000175

Bridges to Comm. China

Educ. Exchanges with China

do help bridge the chasm created by differing political  
ideologies. <sup>no-</sup> Not total solutions, by any means, but very  
significant trends if they can be sustained over a period  
of time.

When these young people do become the leaders  
of nations -- or perhaps become involved in international  
organizations -- how much more sensitive are they likely  
to be to the pulse ... the mind ... <sup>and</sup> ~~but~~ especially to the  
heart of that other country?


I suppose one never really knows. But I believe  
one thing to be true: distrust and hate find it hard to survive  
in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect.

~~And that is what you achieve -- more often than not --~~

~~in the many programs carried forward by the Institute.~~

Latin America -

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It is difficult to measure, for example, the overall effect at the United Nations of the ninety individuals now in the Secretariat -- foreign nationals -- who are part of the vast alumni roster of people who have studied in the United States under IIE's auspices. 

△ We surely know that today's student in many overseas nations will quickly assume significant responsibilities in his or her native land. △ Just a cursory glance at the population figures tells why this is so.

△ In my trip to Africa last year I discovered that forty-five percent of the population is under fourteen years of age. △ I also found a number of developing nations where the governing reins are held by older men -- and where a new generation of national leaders will necessarily come to power in a very short time.

So important for Internat. Educ. exchange - not only Foreign Students there but U.S. Students there.

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Will this new leadership in the developing nations share our fundamental commitment to democratic government ... with all that implies about freedom of expression, the legitimacy of opposition, and the rights and limitations of majority rule?

*Peace  
Long  
Term  
Business* I happen to believe that such a commitment to democracy will, in the long run, contribute to building a more peaceful and just community of nations. And this democratic commitment is more likely to survive if the political leaders of all nations -- *+ Potential Leaders* new and old -- are given the opportunity to learn and to share the life experiences of each other.

My personal involvement in the future of international education was considerably expanded five weeks ago upon my appointment by President Johnson to serve as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

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∠ This Center -- established by the 90th Congress -- will become this Nation's memorial to President Wilson. To operate within the Smithsonian Institution, the Wilson Center will become in time one of America's major centers of intellectual inquiry, an institution of such grand design that, to quote from the proposal of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, "the Twenty-second century will regard it as having influenced the Twenty-first."

∠ The Center will attract scholars from all corners of the earth ... to come to the world's largest democratic nation to pursue intellectual endeavors associated with the career and interests of Woodrow Wilson. ∠ These will include, in particular, the peaceful settlement of international disputes and international law and organization.

The concerns and objectives that will motivate the Woodrow Wilson Center are similar to those which have sustained the International Institute of Education for half a century. I am confident that the Institute and the Center will be working closely and harmoniously together in the coming years.

Yes, if students studying abroad -- and pianists playing abroad -- and painters painting abroad -- and scientists doing research abroad -- can help fashion a world where reason and negotiation replace hatred and violence -- then we must work together -- individuals, foundations, corporations, government -- to support and encourage programs of international education.

The U.S. government has a special responsibility in this regard -- a point which I frequently made before January 20th. Substantial appropriations under the International

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Education Act of 1966 are long overdue ... and I devoutly hope that the 91st Congress will act to provide the urgently needed funds.

To the Institute of International Education on its fiftieth birthday -- and to my good friend Ken Holland -- go congratulations for your remarkable accomplishments of the past ... accomplishments which every day bring us closer to a more peaceful and sane world.

As to the future -- John F. Kennedy summed it up in his historic commencement address at American University in 1963:

"If we cannot end our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity." ~~For,~~

~~in the final analysis, our most basic common link~~

*This will be a world of diversity - Let's learn to live with it!*

January 31, 1969

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
Room 6202  
Federal Office Building #7  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Hubert:

We are delighted that you will be the principal speaker at the IIE/Reader's Digest Awards Dinner, to be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 19. The dinner is part of our Sixth Conference on International Education, the first event in our 50th Anniversary year. As discussed with your Assistant, Mr. Gartner, you are cordially invited to a small reception in my suite at 6:15 p.m.; dinner will commence promptly at 7:15 p.m.

At this dinner, the IIE/Reader's Digest Foundation Distinguished Service Awards will be announced. Awards will be presented in the following categories in recognition of important contributions to educational and cultural exchange: (1) a private organization with a national or international program; (2) a college or university; (3) a local community; (4) an individual; (5) a business corporation. With the exception of the business corporation, each of the awardees will receive \$1,000.

Mr. O. Meredith Wilson, Director, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and Chairman of IIE's Board of Trustees will act as chairman of the dinner; Mr. Laurence E. Wien, Vice Chairman of IIE's Board of Trustees will be the presiding officer at the dinner.

January 31, 1969

After brief remarks from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wien, Mr. Wien will call upon you to address the guests for approximately twenty minutes. After your talk, Mr. Wilson will present the IIE/Reader's Digest Foundation Distinguished Service Award to an educational institution and Mr. Wien will make the presentation of awards to an individual, a corporation, a community and a private organization. Until the night of the dinner, the names of the winners are not released.

One of our most talented IIE former exchangees, pianist Garrick Ohlsson, winner of first prize at the Busoni International Competition in Italy, will entertain with musical selections. It is hoped that the dinner will be over at 9:30 p.m. promptly.

We are honored to have you as our guest speaker at our Opening Dinner and are very appreciative of your fitting it into your busy schedule. We sincerely hope that Mrs. Humphrey can join us at the Opening Dinner also.

I look forward to seeing you in February.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Holland

DRAFT SPEECH FOR HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

SIXTH CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 19, 1969  
8:30 PM

February 11, 1969

Note: Mr. Humphrey will be introduced by Lawrence A. Wien, Vice Chairman of the IIE Board, who is presiding officer of the dinner. O. Meredith Wilson is chairman of the dinner.

Greetings, acknowledging Mr. Wien, Mr. Wilson, dais guests, winners of the Institute of International Education-Reader's Digest Foundation Distinguished Service Awards, and approximately 1,000 people in the audience (representing educational institutions, government agencies, business and industry, and private organizations).

I've had a chance to leaf through your hectic but impressive schedule for this 3-day Conference on International Education -- and I can't help but feel I should have taken advantage of your workshop session on "Political Leadership." But then again, perhaps you're offering the course just a few months late -- for some of us, that is!!

At any rate, I am happy to be with you -- and at this part of your Conference program especially

There is always a great feeling of joy to be able to participate in an event which allows us to pay tribute to those who have so greatly honored the cause to which we are all dedicated: strengthening international understanding through support of international education. By honoring the five winners of the 1969 Institute of International Education-Reader's Digest Foundation Distinguished Service Awards, we are indeed affirming once again our belief that every step that creates international friendships and mutual respect is one more step towards an eventually peaceful world.

That's why I feel it's so important that we take advantage -- as you here have tried to do -- of every opportunity for increasing cultural and educational contacts among people and nations. The world of international politics is indisputedly a complex one. But how much easier it would be to negotiate across a conference table (or around a table -- as the case may be) if any of the participants shared a common educational experience and a mutual respect for each other's capabilities.

There's much more to this than simply the idea of sharing the "old school tie" loyalty -- although that certainly shouldn't be underestimated. But, also,

what comes out of the exposure to different cultures is an appreciation of the strengths as well as the weaknesses of that culture.

To illustrate this, I'd just like to quote a line or two from a book that came out about a year ago that was written by a young man, an American who studied at Moscow State University for one year under the auspices of the Institute of International Education as a Fulbright scholar (note: from VIEW FROM LENIN HILLS, by William Taubman, Coward-McCann, 1967)

"Young Russians want to learn from the West, particularly the United States," he writes. "The pother about their interest in jazz, jeans and chewing gum has obscured the more significant fact that serious students want most the lessons of technology and industry that can help improve the fabric of Soviet life..."

"They are fascinated by the theory, attacked in the Soviet press, that all industrial societies have common problems of modernization, technology and management, the solutions to which have little to do with ideology. They even have the impressions that Russians and Americans resemble each other, that we are both informal, outgoing, generous, and broadly good-humored... They believe that we are big enough to be capable of great good if we cooperate or unimaginable harm if we clash..."

What an encouraging observation! And how much safer for a world fraught with international tensions to know that educational exchanges do create an "esprit" among young people, even of people with vastly different ideologies!

For when these young people do become the leaders of nations -- or perhaps become involved in international organizations -- how much more responsive will they be to the pulse -- and the mind -- and especially the heart of that other country.

How much? How much? An interesting question -- because it really is difficult to arrive at tangible measurement of the concrete and practical results of international educational exchanges.

John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, chaired a U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, which published a report entitled A BEACON OF HOPE in April of 1963. The report states:

"Testimony is overwhelming from all sources that the program as a whole is effective. The Commission was frankly surprised, though gratified, at the wealth, variety and convincing character of the evidence...."

"The evidence is also conclusive that the program has proved itself an essential and valuable part of America's total international effort. The basic concept of the program, its potential in accomplishing a wide variety of essential and desirable ends, were overwhelmingly endorsed."

It is difficult to measure, for example, the overall effect at the United Nations now of the

ninety individuals in the Secretariat -- foreign nationals -- who are part of the vast alumni roster of people who have studied in the United States under IIE's auspices.

Or how to measure tangible results from the IIE exchange students who now play such important roles in their nations' diplomatic affairs.

Do we have any guarantee that the many Japanese ambassadors who studied in the United States -- and who are now stationed all over the world -- have a special feeling of kindness toward the United States? No -- we don't have a guarantee. But I'm willing to chance a bet that those who have studied and lived and worked among Americans have a certain feeling of warmth that, of course, permits a critical eye when necessary -- but also allows a great deal of compassion.

And, after all, compassion -- understanding -- intellectual appreciation -- friendship -- acquiring of skills -- cooperative efforts to tackle problems which beset all of mankind: These are the things which reduce international tensions and lead to international peace. So, we reach the conclusion that

in the long run, any money spent for the work of international educational exchange is a highly justifiable expenditure in terms of our national defense.

For this reason, in particular, I'm concerned again and again about our lack of exchange with some nations -- and I speak especially of our relations with Communist China. A Sinologist at Columbia's East Asian Institute (Donald Klein) wrote an article a while back for the CHINA QUARTERLY (No. 7, July-Sept. 1961) entitled "Peking's Leaders: A Study in Isolation." In the article he points out our extreme ignorance about the "view-of-the-West held in the top ranks of the Chinese leadership" -- and notes in great detail the lack of international experience of members of the ruling Politburo.

"The point is not" he says, "that the Cold War would suddenly end if Mao and his colleagues were given a Cook's tour of the non-Communist world." The real issue, he believes, is the possibility of Chinese miscalculation -- based on ignorance -- of the strength of the West.

And since it is this very miscalculation that can lead so often to misunderstanding and war, I strongly agree with the author that "any trend that lessens the possibility of a (Chinese) foreign

policy based on profound ignorance of the non-Communist world must be welcomed." Therefore, I feel we must attempt to establish relations with China's 700 million people -- and what better way initially and thereafter -- than through educational exchange programs. Mr. Holland, I would be delighted to see you administer such an exchange as soon as conditions permit.

Now for any cynics among us who question the value of educational exchanges, let me assure them that familiarity most definitely does not breed contempt. Our largest educational exchange programs, for instance, are those with Canada and Mexico -- with thousands of students taking advantage of these programs each year. Let no one deny that this has not been a significant factor in our continuing warm relations with these two countries.

If students studying abroad -- and pianists playing abroad -- and painters painting abroad -- and scientists doing research abroad -- can in any measure, contribute to a world in which nations do not require frontiers of armaments -- either literally or figuratively -- then we must work together -- individuals, foundations, corporations, government -- to support and encourage international educational programs.

To the Institute of International Education on its 50th birthday go congratulations for the work of the past and a wish of "Godspeed" for the great challenges that lie ahead and which are being discussed at this Conference.



*Institute of International Education*

WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE

1530 P STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • DUPONT 7-4545

*File*

March 18, 1969

The Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey  
Room 6202, F.O.B. No. 7  
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Humphrey,

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the transcript of the talk which you gave at the IIE Sixth Conference dinner here in Washington on February 19.

I know that I speak for President Kenneth Holland and for all associated with IIE when I tell you how much we enjoyed the speech and appreciated your being with us to begin the celebration of our fiftieth anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

*Gordon Hagberg*  
Gordon P. Hagberg  
Regional Director

Encl: 2

ENGLISH: 6th Conf. on International Education IIE  
Readers Digest Foundation - Hubert Humphrey  
2/19/1969

So much for the fiftieth anniversary ... Our principal Speaker tonight has already been described by his very dear friend, retiring Chairman Wilson, and certainly it is not necessary for me to give you any description of Hubert Humphrey. I will say that three days ago we were sharing a warmer climate in Palm Beach, but we both trekked North to help celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of IIE and IIE was honored really today by electing Hubert Humphrey as a member of its Board of Trustees. And so I take pleasure in turning over the meeting now to one of the truly great Americans who has lived during our lives, a great servant of the American People - Hubert Humphrey! (Applause.)

MR. HUMPHREY: Thank you very much, Larry Wien. It is a fact that we were sharing a very pleasant weekend until it started to rain - a torrential downpour - down at Palm Beach - I'll get to that in a moment ... How very good it is to see my very dear friend, and the former President of the University of Minnesota, and one of the great educators and fine human spirits of our Country - Dr. O. Meredith Wilson. I am just delighted to see you! Sorry to hear that you are retiring. I guess you must have caught it from me. But yours was voluntary!

May I say to this very distinguished and honored Statesman that is with us from Peru, in South America - President <sup>Belandier</sup>~~Elaunde~~ - how happy I am to see him once again. I have seen him in his native Country. I have had the privilege of knowing him and admiring him; and Mr. President - you know both of us are going back to Academia, involuntarily in both instances I might add ... But you honor us tonight by your presence as do other distinguished representatives of foreign lands that are here in this great assemblage tonight. And members

of Congress, and distinguished citizens and friends.

I have to explain to Kenneth Holland why I am in this attire. You know, I had a rather traumatic experience some months ago, and I sort of lost track of my schedule; and I sort of lost interest in it for a while, as a matter of fact ... And I had made a commitment that I would attend a concert this evening, a symphony concert when the great Maestro - Arturo Rubenstein was to be our honored Conductor. He is a very wonderful human being, and Mrs. Humphrey and I were privileged to be his host and hostess here, a few years past. And I said, "Oh! I'll be there!" So, just to make things right, I sent the best member as has already been fully explained by Meredith Wilson here, to attend the concert. And I put on my concert attire; I don't suppose I'll wear a tux as much out in Minnesota as I did back here in Washington -- all these free dinners; I'll start to have to pay for them now ... And I am going to go on over to a reception, very shortly. Senator Fulbright said, "Well, that's reassuring! I know how long he is going to talk now!" (Laughter.) See -- we're old friends! He had me as member of his committee. He said that was one of the first improvements that took place in the Senate - when I left. You never can tell - I may rejoin you some day! (Applause.)

Yes - one of the things that have happened to me is that I am going back to the campus this week. I am putting in for combat pay, however, before I go back. When I negotiated my contract, it looked a little easier! There is a reopening clause; I am putting that in right now. You know, I went around this Country for a long time expressing to people in a jocular manner that I was a refugee from a classroom. I tried to identify myself with the academic community that way. In fact I have made the complete circle, twenty-five years ago; this very month I was a Professor in Government at the ~~MacAllister~~ College, having

*MacAllister*

come over from the university where they gave you less title and less money. And I was interested in both title and money. And here I go back, twenty-five years later, back to the campus ... Well, I used to tell these student audiences as I went about this Country - and it was a little difficult on occasion - but trying to identify and get some rapport - I'd say, "Well, you know, I'm a former professor, and I want all of you to know, out here, that I am a soft grader, just in case ..." you know; then I'd look around and try to find the president of the college or the university, if they had let him out, or if they could find him any place; or a member of the board of trustees, and I would say, "Due to the precarious and uncertain nature of elective public office, I would like you to know that my credentials are good, in good order." Then I would chuckle and laugh hoping that everybody would understand it was all a joke! It only demonstrates that I am one of the most persuasive speakers in American Life! I convinced far too many ... And so I shall be on my way, shortly ... Only I will be sort of an itinerant professor. Somebody asked me if I was leaving Washington. I said, "Not at all. I lost my job but I'm not planning on leaving here; I am going to commute between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Washington, D.C. and many other places around the Country. Because I intend to enjoy this new life of mine to the fullest." And I hope to see many of you, from place to place as we go about this Land of ours.

Now - Larry, you spoke of debt retirement. I don't want to inject a partisan note but, if any of you that planned on making those five hundred thousand dollar gifts feel that you have been denied ... the Democratic National Committee can sure use your help! (Laughter and applause.) Congressman <sup>Andrew</sup> ~~Anders~~ - you'll forgive me for that. I know that that little bi-partisan touch there ...

Well I had a chance to leaf through this hectic but impressive schedule that you have before you, or, at least, have had with you today for this three

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day conference. And, I really regret not having taken advantage of your workshop session on Political Leadership. But the truth is, you are really offering that course, as far as I'm concerned, a few months late ... about four to be exact! But it's a nice thought anyway for someone else that may come along.

At any rate, in my new capacity, as a private citizen, I am very happy to be with you, and especially at this conference. I've been with you before, in meetings almost as large as this; and I've had a very keen interest in the work of the Institute of International Education. And I am highly honored to be now a member of its Board of Trustees. I have shared the privilege of being a member of the board of trustees with Brandeis University; that was my experience here, this weekend. And I never worked so hard. You are a slave driver, Larry; <sup>"Cruel</sup> ~~cool~~ and inhuman treatment. But it was a rare experience for me and I am looking forward to this experience. And I intend to be a working member. I feel that there is always a sense of uplift and joy to participate in any event that allows us to honor those who have done so much to strengthen education, and particularly international education. And international understanding through international education. And there are men and women here, in-and-out of public life, that are ~~unknown~~ known for their extraordinary efforts in this field.

While I have the chance, let me say - I hope that any of you that are professional educators will make it your business to get ahead of the students, for a change, and see to it that our college curricula and curriculum IS updated and relevant, relevant to the needs not only of the student but to the needs of a very very tired at times, and troubled World. I have often thought how tragic it is that we have known so little about, for instance, Asia; and Africa. When there is so much to know! I really believe that had we known more, had we been more conversant as citizens and as leaders, we might have avoided some of the tragedy of recent days. Possibly out of the tragedy of

war and strife, we can learn because, if we don't, I'm afraid there won't be much left to be worried about. Toynbee, I believe, had something to say, like this - (I always paraphrase these great men - it must disturb them when they hear me literally murder their great truths but - he had something to say like this) - that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. And I think that's right on target. Our own beloved Thomas Jefferson told us that you can't be both free and ignorant. And I suppose he meant by ignorant, the lack of understanding that come with the failure to know, to accumulate with judgment, and to accumulate information which can lead to judgment and which can lead to wisdom.

Today, you are honoring, all during this conference, the five winners of the 1969 Institute of International Education and the Readers' Digest Foundation - Distinguished Service Awards. That's a mouthful. And I want you to know that when you get one of those awards you have gotten something.

And we are really -- what we are doing, and what we are doing when we give out these awards is to affirm, once again, our belief that every step that creates international friendships and mutual respect is one more step towards an eventually peaceful World! Now, you'll notice I said, "eventually peaceful World". I do not believe that peace is an instant proposition. I wish it were. Somebody spoke of the younger generation, the other day, as the "new" generation. Well, I'm for now, but sometimes you just can't do everything now, but that does not give you an excuse for failure to start to do what you ought to do now. And to build, and to build with giant steps. So, I think it is vital that we take advantage of every opportunity, then, to increase cultural and educational communication on every level. There isn't a generation gap! That's journalistic jargon. What there is is a communication's gap. The failure to understand; sometimes

the result of the failure to listen; more often the result of the failure to try to understand. And we're in a great hurry frequently -- we can't even have the time to hear what the other man has to say, much less to understand what he has to say. There is a danger in "now" - that is, for instant solutions.

Well, that world of international politics is a mighty complex one! And it is very easy to have rhetorical solutions to problems that are in the making for centuries. But nevertheless we have to come to grips with these problems. How much easier it would be to negotiate across a conference table, or around one -- we took a month to find out whether it was going to be across or around over in Paris -- if the participants share a common educational experience and a mutual respect for each others capabilities. Now, this isn't just the idea of sharing old school loyalties and ties, although this may have some relevance on occasion; it is more, as I see it, the opportunity to come to appreciate the strengths and the weaknesses of cultures other than our own. We Americans are so filled with ourselves that we have failed all too often to understand that we did not create this World, and that we are not the creators or the innovators of every cultural attainment. In fact, it is fair to say that we have inherited more than we have given. And how good it would be to know a little about our inheritance; these privileges, then, that we have of international communication and study are so precious.

To illustrate, let me quote a line, or a paragraph or so from a book that came out about a year ago, written by a young man, an American who studied at Moscow University, for one year under the auspices of the Institute of International Education as a Fulbright scholar. I just said to Senator Fulbright -- "I wish you'd start naming something after me!" And he is giving it due consideration, I might add. Here is what he writes -- and you know what he wrote -- the reason I selected this is because I felt exactly the same way on my visits

to the Soviet Union, and have said so but apparently not so poignantly as this man:

"Young Russians are fascinated by the theory attacked in the Soviet Press, that all industrial societies have common problems of modernization, technology, and management. The solutions of which have little to do with ideology. They even have the impression, these young Russians, that Russians and Americans resemble each other. That we are both informal, outgoing, generous, broadly good humored. They believe that we are big enough to be capable of great good if we cooperate; or unimaginable harm, if we clash."

I felt that way in my visits to the Soviet Union. I found in many of these people, the same kind of rugged vitality, this openness that I find with the people of the plains, out there in the great Mid-West, in the mountain areas, in the South, and all across this Country. And that's what we need to understand. And these young Russians understood something that we'd better understand. They believe that we are big enough to be capable of great good if we cooperate, or unimaginable harm if we clash. Now, I'm not necessarily an advocate of trying to get better understanding through fear, or through traumatic experience. But, one of these days we'd better sit down and face up to the fact of what we can do to each other; not ... We ought to also think of or about what we can do for each other. But, as we listen to the debates that are taking place now over weaponry -- and we are at a point now, in our national life where we are going to make fundamental decisions, basic decisions about the future of our relationships, and the future of the arms' race. We'd better stop, look and listen ... Because once that you have entered upon a new pattern, or a new level of sophisticated armament, there is no retreat, and you and I know it; we've been around here long enough to know that, so we'd better take our time and measure it very carefully. And by the way - we have the time. Don't let anybody tell you that

we don't. The time for judgment. I'm going to have more to say about that; I just toss that one in now. I'm going to be working on that in the months ahead. I've got a lot of things I am going to be working on in the months ahead; I am going to be the most emancipated human being that you've ever seen in your life! (Applause and laughter.)

In a world that is fraught with this international tension, I think that we should be encouraged to learn that educational exchanges really do help bridge the differences, the chasm created <sup>by</sup> differing political ideologies. I am positive that it does. I know there are no total solutions out of education, I realize that. But very significant trends, if they can be sustained over a period of time, are ascertainable. I happen to believe that the cultural exchange program that we have developed with the Soviet Union has been a decided benefit to this Nation. I think it has given it more sense of maturity; better sense of judgment; more poise. What's more is - it was absolutely necessary even from a point of national security. You can't live in a world and be ignorant of it and hope to be free.

Now, part of that world has no relationship at all with this Country. And, my fellow Americans, I think the time is at hand, and surely it is overdue, when we, as free people, who claim to be a very great people, who claim the citizenship of the most powerful and the richest, and the greatest nation in the face of the earth, when we ought to be willing to engage in exchanges of journalists, of scientists, and writers, and artists and students, and professors with any country, any country on the face of the earth, without exception, even including a country that today said it didn't want to talk with us at Warsaw. You cannot judge what you need to do in the years ahead <sup>by</sup> a current event, by a headline. And I look forward to the day when we will have educational exchanges with every country, including Communist China. (Applause.)

I often think about the reservoir of goodwill that there is in China for us. You can't tell me that with the hundreds and thousands of students, and the work of the missionaries and all in China that there isn't a reservoir of goodwill. In fact, I know there is; I have talked to representatives of other countries that have been there. That reservoir of goodwill has been eroded by the vicious propaganda of the Communist Regime, <sup>one of</sup> ~~under~~ the most aggressive and militant political forces alive in the world today. But -- how do you handle it? By hoping that it will fade away, or trying to come to grips with its people? Education doesn't need to be afraid of ideology, or propaganda. We'll have more to say about that too. But I think we've got to talk about these things now. We've got to chance ... I've heard the President say that he wanted us to listen, that he wanted us to talk softly. The point that I got out of that -- I'm not such a soft talker all the time -- is that we ought to talk to one another, to each other; and we ought to keep the rhetoric within the guidelines of peaceful, responsible, intelligent discussion. It can be provocative without being belligerent. And it can be challenging without being bellicose. And we have to find a way to be able to talk with one another and to be able to exchange views, and indeed to become enlightened, enriched people.

Well, you see, the reason I am telling you this is that I believe that when these young people who have this great privilege of international education do become the leaders of their nations, or perhaps become involved in international institutions, and there are many of them, how much more sensitive they are likely to be to the pulse, and the mind, and especially to the heart of that other country! I suppose one really never knows. There is no way of giving an accurate measurement of what this means. But I believe one thing to be true: distrust and hate find it hard to survive in an atmosphere of

mutual understanding and respect. And I am willing to put my bets on any kind of a program that tends to erode, or soften, or do away with mistrust and hate. Now, I know it is very difficult to measure, for example, the overall effect of the United Nations, of the ninety individuals now in the Secretariat, foreign nationals, loyal to the United Nations and proud of their nationality, who are yet part of a vast alumni roster of people who have studied in the United States under the IIE's auspices. I don't know how you measure that; but I know one thing - it didn't hurt, and it most likely helped. We surely know that today's student(s) in many overseas nations will quickly assume significant responsibilities in his or her native land. Just a cursory glance at the population figures tells us why this is so.

I was in Africa last year and I discovered that forty-five percent of the population there is under fourteen years of age; and by the way, I have never visited an area of the world that was as exciting to me as that visit to Africa. I came away with a great affection for the people. I also found a number of developing nations where the governing reigns are held by old men, or older men, and most of them had the privilege of international, of an international education experience. Now, those older men are going to fade from the scene and some of them quickly. And there are going to be a new generation of national leaders that will come to power in a short time. What kind of leaders are they going to be? Will this new leadership in the developing nations share our fundamental commitment to democratic government, with all that it implies about freedom of expression, the legitimacy of opposition, the rights and the limitations of majority rule? I think we're going to have something to say about that by our interest in international education. I happen to believe that such a commitment to parliamentary government - democracy - call it what you will, will in the long run contribute to building a more peaceful and a just community of nations.

As I said, peace is long term business, and it surely is no pursuit for the timid, or the opportunist, or the weak. And this democratic commitment is more likely to survive if the political leaders, and the potential leaders of all nations, new and old, are given an opportunity to learn and to share the life experiences of each other. You see, I happen to be one to believe or who believes that you build peace. I went around this Country saying that - "Blessed are the ..." - no, there is nothing ever written about blessed are the peace talkers, the walkers, or the paraders, or anything else, but blessed are the peace makers. You work at it. And you have to work at it hard. And you have to be willing to take all the abuse that comes with that commitment.

Now, just a little final bit of information to you tonight, because I have a new job that I haven't told you about: My personal involvement in the future of international education was considerably expanded five weeks ago upon my appointment by the outgoing President - President Johnson - to serve as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Now, you maybe haven't heard much about this, and it didn't make much news; the announcement came at the time there was another event going on called the Inaugural ... and that somehow and another it didn't seem to make the headlines. But let me tell you what this means to me: My political hero, for years, has been Woodrow Wilson. I was raised in a home where Woodrow Wilson was looked upon not only as a great President, but a great statesman, a great educator, a great man of peace. My father was devoted to the League of Nations, to Woodrow Wilson. That's why I became a Democrat, because of Woodrow Wilson and what he meant. I have read what he has written, most everything that he has ever written. And I must say that the greatest disappointment in my life was when I didn't have the means to go to Princeton where I wanted to go to the university to get my Ph.D. degree, simply because of Woodrow Wilson I

might add, and a few other reasons. But I wanted to go to that great department of government. Well, President Johnson, lo and behold without my knowing it at all decided that maybe his Vice President ought to have at least some little something to do -- you know its difficult sometimes to find a job -- particularly when there aren't many other jobs like the one I just held! (Laughter.) Well, this Center that I speak of, this Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholarship and Scholars, was established by the nineteenth Congress. It went through Congress without too much debate, if any, and it will become this Nation's memorial to President Wilson, a living memorial. And it is going to operate within the framework of the Smithsonian Institution. The Wilson Center will become, in time, one of America's major centers of intellectual inquiry, an institute of such grand design that to quote from the proposal of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation -- "The twenty-second century will regard it as having influenced the twenty-first." Now maybe some of you have read what I have said, or where I have said that I am not finished. I'm working on the twenty-second century, the rest of you can handle the balance of this twentieth century! I've decided to move out for awhile. Not opt-out, cop-out -- but I think we've got to be thinking about at least that far ahead.

Now this Center will have both a physical facility which is within the great Pennsylvania Avenue Commission's Report; but this Center will attract scholars from all the corners of the earth to come to the world's largest democratic nation to pursue intellectual endeavors associated with the career and the interest of Woodrow Wilson. And imagine what that will be! Because his career was so varied: in state government, in university, in the field of political science. He wrote the most definitive study that's ever been written on congressional government. And if you really want to read a little book that will set you up for a long time, and my Dad gave it to me when I was

a young man because he thought I needed some guidance at the time, and I guess I have most of my life; its a little dissertation of Woodrow Wilson's that's entitled - When a Man Comes to Himself. Its beautiful. I had it, and I kept it under the glass on my desk so I can look at it. Its just a few pages and it really told me something that I needed to know.

Well, I'm all excited about this as you can see. This Center will include in particular the studies on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, in international law organization. The concerns and the objectives that will motivate the Woodrow Wilson Center are similar to those that have sustained this international institute of education for a half a century. We'll be partners. And I am confident that the Institute and the Center will be working closely and harmoniously together in the coming years; and how fortuitous it is for me that I can be a member of the board here of the International Institute and that I can be the chairman of the Board which will have its first meeting on March 6 of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Understanding and Scholars.

Yes -- if students studying abroad and pianists playing abroad, and artists painting abroad, and scientists doing research abroad can help fashion a world where reason, and negotiation replace hatred and violence -- then we must work together as individuals, foundations, corporations, governments; work together as never before to support and encourage programs of international education. And here comes the kicker! The United States Government has a special responsibility in this regard: A point that I frequently made before January 20th. Now, I've carefully refrained from making any comments about political affairs because I think a new President and a new administration have plenty to do without having to have a few carping critics nipping at

their heels as they are trying to get this government under way. I resolved that I would give the new President and his administration the benefit of the doubt and all possible cooperation, because I happen to believe that we only have one President at a time and one government at a time, and I am going to do my best to make it work and not to stand in its way.

But to my dear friends from Congress, substantial appropriations, and I repeat, substantial -- and when you are talking about appropriations for international education it's like tips on the Pentagon budget; I mean, it's peanuts really, that's what it is -- substantial appropriations under the International Education Act of 1966 are long overdue. I devoutly hope that this 91st Congress will make a name for itself by providing the urgently needed funds, and don't you hesitate to be a lobbyist out there. There are plenty of others around here that lobby for less honorable causes. And the trouble with good people who have good causes is that they stay home and talk about them, or they get together with other folks who believe exactly the same way.

Now, I don't claim to be an expert in lobbying, but I do claim to be an expert in having been lobbied, and I know how it feels. I must say that if we want the things that we say are so vital, we're going to have to work for them as never before. There are men and women here from the United States Congress that want to work with you, and they need your help. You don't need to convince these members; they are with you, but you can find the ones that are not. And don't let somebody say it was insignificant. Let me say that we have found that force alone doesn't

give us the kind of a world we want. This is a sick world in many ways, at least it's a troubled world, and if the medicine that we are giving this world and this sick world is taking doesn't work so good, don't you think it might be a good idea to just try a little something else for a little while? I do, and we are talking about such a relatively small amount of money.

Well, this is your 50th birthday, and I want to say to Ken how much we admire you, Dr. Holland, my dear friend Kenneth, for the years of service that you have given to this worthy cause; and to Larry Wien and to my good friend, President Wilson. You see I like all the Wilsons, and I'm so pleased we can be here tonight to give congratulations for your remarkable accomplishments of yesterdays and accomplishments of every day which, I hope, bring us closer to the peaceful and the just world that we would like.

As for the future, John F. Kennedy summed it up in a brief remark in his historic commencement address to the American University in 1963. "If we cannot end our differences," said the President, "at least we can help make the world safe for diversity." Now this world is a diverse world. It's a mosaic of many peoples, ideologies, cultures, religions, passions and emotions, and that's the way we want it. All the dreariness of a monolith, its sterility, its barrenness, we rejected. We need to build the kind of understanding that brings to each nation and individuals within those nations respect for the human personality, respect for the differences, the differences that bring out the charm and the beauty, the character and the qualities, not just of the people but of the nation. I believe that this Institute has done as much as any to help realize that cherished goal. Thank you very much.



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