

001910

September 25, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marsha
FROM: Senator Humphrey

Will you put this speech at the Weizmann Institute in an appropriate folder or in one of our speech books -- the books where we keep the speeches as delivered.

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ADDRESS BY FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AT INVESTITURE CEREMONIES, REHOVOT, ISRAEL

WHERE HE AND FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON WERE NAMED

HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

President Sabin and my very distinguished Fellow honorees, Dr. Meyer Weisgal, one of the truly great men of Israel, to the Weizmann Institute, what Thomas Jefferson was to the University of Virginia (APPLAUSE) - Chairman Dewey Stone, dear friends from that New England area of our country, and these two Ambassadors and this Foreign Minister, this distinguished Foreign Minister.

I am so honored to be in this illustrious company. But I am very much perturbed that President Sabin has seen fit to correct Professor Gillis. (APPLAUSE) I was feeling a moment of exhilaration (APPLAUSE; LAUGHTER). From my Biblical readings I'd heard of the miracles in the Holy Land, and I thought: Here's another. (LAUGHTER; APPLAUSE) But no; this practical scientific mind - President Sabin - decided to put everything in proper perspective. (LAUGHTER)

President Sabin, after you've been Vice President of the United States, you just love to hear any compliment that can come to you - (LAUGHTER). As John Adams once said about the Vice Presidency, "It is nothing or it is everything." And since I didn't get to be everything, I hated to have you redefine it here today. (LAUGHTER)

I've been hoping that, somewhere in these deliberations, someone would refer to me as "Professor." But no; I'm the former "This," or the former "That." But I want every member of this fine faculty to know that I am presently a Professor. (APPLAUSE) Not by design, but (LAUGHTER) by happenstance. The Constitution and the electorate, plus the generosity of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and Macalaster College took care of that present title of mine.

I've made some notes here about some of the commentary thus far, some of which has been flattering, some of which has caused me great concern. For

example, President Sabin, whom I admire so greatly, has said that none of us really qualify in the sense that we're scientists. Well now, President Sabin, I want you to know that when I studied pharmacy, the only course that I failed was Potato Salad. (LAUGHTER)

I think I should note that in this land of opportunity, where there is so much to be done, and so few to do it, that in case things do go sour for me-- or a little more sour--in the United States, I still am a registered pharmacist, which qualifies me somewhat. (APPLAUSE) And then I am very pleased, of course, that the distinguished Ambassador from Great Britain has seen fit to say the things about all of us that I wanted to have said, particularly about myself. He has given a commercial for the Encyclopedia Britannica, which is, of course, very much appreciated by its publisher, and by myself, who happens to be a member of the Board. (LAUGHTER) He has also given a fine commercial for the city of Manchester, England, and has even been so generous as to include Manchester, New Hampshire, which just proves that the British still claim Colonial status over the United States. (LAUGHTER)

He has also been so kind as to say some very fine words about the Democratic Party, which is about the only time I've heard any kind words about the (LAUGHTER) Democratic Party since about two years ago. And I do want to say most respectfully to the distinguished Foreign Minister--that I shall forgive you for any imperial ambitions that you seem to exhibit--but when you spoke of the United States being a Colony, it seemed to me like there was some kind of talk that must have been going on between you and Mr. Barnes (LAUGHTER) during those years in Washington.

Mrs. Humphrey and I--and indeed, our wonderful and good friend, Senator Benton--have enjoyed immensely our visit in Israel. This is not the place to come to for a victim of tired blood. (LAUGHTER)

Israel is a dynamic, exciting and exhilarating experience, for those who

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live here, and those who visit here. And I can also say, with candor, and I hope you shall take it in the best of good humor, that it can also be somewhat exhausting, for visitors. But we have loved it. This is our fourth visit. I have been so impressed by the ceremony today, particularly the constant reference to "family," and I trust that you will not only permit me to become a member of the family of the Weizmann Institute of Science, but that you will permit Mrs. Humphrey and myself to become a member of the Family of Israel. (APPLAUSE)

My good friend Senator Benton has refuted the reference to politics and science--by referring to such an outstanding witness as Aristotle. Well, Senator Benton, I wish you hadn't've done that. Because if politics is a science, then indeed, having engaged in politics and flunked the course, I am in no position to receive this Honorary Fellowship. (LAUGHTER)

But now that I have it, I'm going to keep it. I want to thank you very, very much for it. Now I want to share with you a few of my thoughts today. I've been doing this, I'm afraid, just a little bit too abundantly, on our visit here. But I suppose there are those who felt this is the way to make me feel at home, and quite frankly, that's right. (LAUGHTER)

Whenever one that's in public life sees a few people gathered together, he either wants to shake hands, take up a collection, or make a speech. (LAUGHTER) And I have been doing two of these things--making no collections, but shaking hands, and making speeches.

Today all of us really come to honor this great Institute.

First, I want to express to Dr. Sabin our great respect and admiration for him. For many, many years you've been hearing about the "brain drain" from other countries into the United States. Well, may I say that, at long last, we are reciprocating in a very big measure. We are now giving to you, at this great Institute, one of our truly outstanding scholars, a gifted man, a dedicated

scientist, and truly great humanitarian--your President, Dr. Albert B. Sabin.

(APPLUASE)

I find myself among so many good friends that it is difficult to know where to start and stop in reference to those who should be mentioned. We're very proud of our Ambassador here and I appreciate (APPLAUSE) the flattering and generous comments that he and others have made about those of us who are the recipients today of these great honors.

Adlai Stevenson once said that "Flattery is all right, if you don't inhale it." (LAUGHTER) I've been sitting up here on the platform, breathing deeply, and to a point where Mrs. Humphrey has been wondering if I feel well. (LAUGHTER) But I feel very well. You know, I did not have the privilege that some of you have had of knowing Dr. Chaim Weizmann. At least not personally. I've read about him. But I have known, known very well and respected many of the people who have told me about him, about his transcendent goodness and greatness that shines forth in all of their recollections of this remarkable man.

When I think of Dr. Weizmann, and so many others of the Jewish faith--distinguished men and women of this great nation and from all over the world--I am really impressed by the immeasurable, almost unlimited contribution by the Jewish people to the cultural and intellectual life of our world.

And it continues, like an ever-flowing spring, refreshing the mind and spirit of Man.

Veneration for intellectual achievement pervades the Jewish family, the tremendous pride in any one child who proves capable of it, that opens the way from the humblest Jewish home to the highest peak of excellence. And this was the way upward, as I read it, studied it, for Dr. Weizmann.

From an obscure village ghetto, buried in the darkness and oppression of Czarist Russia, this was his road, as it is the road for so many others, to

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worldwide recognition as a scientist. And his road to the friendship and the respect and, may I say, on a number of very crucial occasions, the road to effective support of many of the leading statesmen of his time and our time.

And how he impressed that great President of the United States, Harry Truman! I'm convinced that the impression he made upon President Truman had a tremendous influence on President Truman's very courageous--and, I think, very proper and right recognition of the State of Israel, the first Chief of State to do so.

(APPLAUSE)

But over half a century before this Jewish State was reborn, its original Prophet and proponent, Theodore Herzl, wrote: "In our country we shall set up a great university, to which students will come from Africa and Asia." Now there's a lesson for us here, and that lesson is that we're coming to realize that human resources--that human beings-- are even more important to nation building than material resources.

There is no state on the face of the earth that more fully exemplifies that truth than this State of Israel. Unlike many material resources, human talents and abilities are rather even-handedly distributed by nature--in the cities, in jungle settlements, in new nations and in old. But these human resources need recognition, and they need cultivation and enrichment, lest they go to waste forever.

Of all of the human resources, there is nothing more vital than the skills and the insights of the scientists and the technologists. While I was here listening to the remarks made on the occasion of the inauguration of President Sabin, I was struck with what was said by President Sabin, by Dr. Handler and by others about science, and how today it seems to be under some attack.

The simple truth is, of course, that science and technology are neutral. What happens in their use is determined by the values, the moral standards and

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the decisions of men. It is to that that we must give most of our attention. Not to close off the fountain of learning in the field of science, nor indeed, in engineering and technology. But rather to open up the mind of man to what opportunities science and technology and learning offer to mankind.

Why are a few nations of the world, mostly the West, affluent? Why are so many poor? Some part of the answer is to be found in what commitment has been made to learning--to the pursuit of knowledge.

Israel is most fortunate that Dr. Weizmann foresaw all of this over a generation ago. He realized that a developing country such as Palestine was--poor in natural resources, would have to depend heavily upon science, basic as well as applied science; upon education. These words inscribed in the first unit of the Weizmann Institute, "Work for this country; work for science; work for humanity," are Dr. Weizmann's reminders to us. How wonderful that trilogy. "Work for this country; work for science; work for humanity." The three go together. The contribution of a nation, the contribution of a nation learning. The contribution of a nation seeking relentlessly truth, making its real contribution to all of mankind.

Now while the Institute is dedicated to fundamental research, Dr. Weizmann took the future needs of Israel into account well. He had the foresight of a Prophet, because he saw the future needs of developing countries, of little countries--yes, indeed, of big countries, the world over.

He located this Institute here, where the Agricultural Research Station was already in operation. He foresaw a fruitful partnership between the basic research of this Institute and the practical needs of the farmers of Israel. He visualized the research chemist being able to devise even from farm products raw material for the future industries of Israel. Thanks to this man of vision, when Israel did re-emerge as a nation, 14 years later, it was endowed at birth

with a first rate scientific and technological apparatus. And above all, with trained and dedicated men and women required to operate it and to develop it further. What a heritage--what a heritage that we have, those of us that now have become Fellows of this Institute.

But characteristically Israel did not husband her good fortune for herself alone. She has learned, as the Jewish People have learned, that there is richness in giving; that there is strength in sharing.

Limited in her financial resources, Israel did not give much in the way of material aid, and could not, to the other developing nations. Instead, she put her scientists and her technicians and her technologists to work in over 70 countries--little Israel, with a big mission!--an effort second in scope only to that of the United States of America.

And she made Herzl's earlier vision a reality by receiving and training many, many talented men and women from these very countries that today share in Israel's aid, and her technical assistance. I'm so proud to be associated with an Institute that has taken such giant strides to the realization of what can be done to help others.

This Institute, in 1960, convened the first International Conference on the Role of Science in the Advancement of New States with representatives from 40 nations. It pioneered, it didn't wait for the United Nations or anyone else. And then, less than three years later, following the example of the Weizmann Institute, we had the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

And that Conference, out of the seed planted by the scientists and technicians here, drew almost 1700 delegates from 96 countries. Who can measure how much good came from it? But one thing for sure: it was a masterstroke for peace, because the new name for peace, as the Pope as said, is "Development."

And Israel, and this Institute, and its other institutions of higher learning, are dedicating themselves to development.

For the new and the developing nations, vast resources of science and technology are being made available. These need not be slowly and painfully amassed over a time lag of two centuries; as was the experience of other nations in the West. Science, for the new nations, can be their magic carpet--telescoping time rather than space. But, of course, it's not all that simple. A new nation could indeed receive a sum total of scientific and technological knowledge on the same day as it first hoisted its flag of independence. But it would be useless without the trained specialists, scientists and technologists, and the skilled manpower available to understand it and put it to use.

In other words, knowledge cannot be merely given. It must be received, and it must be received by those who can assimilate it. Therefore, maybe it is good that we think once again of establishing, on the example of the Weizmann Institute, in developing countries, on a national or a regional basis, a network of research and experimental institutions.

Yes--"Weizmann Institutes"--if you will, where scientists and technologists may find a favorable and challenging environment for their work. Maybe this is what is meant when we talk about the "building blocks of peace," the slow and sometimes undramatic work which man must put together in building the great cathedral of peace.

But bringing the full benefits of science and technology to the developing countries is, as I've indicated, no quick and sudden task, easily attained. There is no Aladdin's lamp that can summon a genie to do it for us. It's going to take hard thinking, hard and cooperative work, and a great deal of time. But I would be less than worthy of your attention if I did not say it can and it must be done. We know that it can be done.

Because, thanks to Dr. Weizmann's farseeing vision, it is being done; and it's being done here at the Weizmann Institute and elsewhere in Israel. And the power of example in a troubled world is maybe the most powerful force of all. Possibly from a small country--in size, can come a great force for that which is so desperately needed, the tedious but necessary building of peace.

And now a few words about the present international situation. And I say it in the presence of a great Foreign Minister, one who has surely represented his nation with dignity, distinction, brilliance and dedication. The recent actions of the Soviet Union in assigning its pilots regular air patrol and interception missions in Egyptian air space has added a new and most dangerous dimension to the crisis in the Middle East.

And we should under no circumstances underestimate it. It is different now. This Soviet move cannot be answered by mere rhetoric alone, no matter whence that rhetoric may come. To be sure, it's going to call for determination, for indomitable will, for steady nerve, and for reasoned response by your country, as well as mine.

And I mean a reasoned response directed to the correction of the power imbalance that has been created by this unwise--this provocative and aggressive action on the part of the Soviets. I know this country well, and its people and its leaders. And I know my country even better. I know that Israel does not ask for American planes with American pilots. Israel is proud--proud of its manpower, proud of its ability to defend itself, proud of its heritage.

Israel does not ask others to fight its battles. It asks only for the assistance that is needed to protect its own people. It asks only for the instruments of its home defense, which will first deter aggression, and secondly, protect its security. It is no news to you, but it needs to be repeated by those of us who care from other places. I have long favored, and now once again state

with even more emphasis the necessity of providing Israel with the planes and the other equipment which it needs so desperately to assure its defense--and which may very well be the margin of safety that preserves the peace in the Middle East.

I can say that I am confident that our government will do what is needed. (APPLAUSE) Now I express this confidence because I believe in what has been said in high places in my country. There is a doctrine--first known as the Guam Doctrine, and now as the Nixon Doctrine. That doctrine has come to mean, in the simplest and most explicit language, that America will concentrate its assistance upon those who are willing to sacrifice and help themselves.

Surely Israel is the classic example of this doctrine, if there's one to be found. (APPLAUSE)

So I speak not only to this audience, but I would hope that I speak to my fellow Americans, here, elsewhere and at home. Israel has demonstrated its will to live, its willingness to sacrifice. Three times in 22 years, the people of Israel have fought. Yes, they have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, first to secure their independence, and then to defend their freedom. All during those 22 years, and even before, the people of this land have made great sacrifices in investments for the development of its human and physical resources.

As I have travelled about your country, I have seen the amazing results of this investment and sacrifice. Firmly committed to independence, dedicated to development, and sacrificing for security, Israel has inspired, gained the respect and the admiration of free peoples everywhere.

This wonderful example gives hope to those in other areas who see themselves beset by angry and troublesome neighbors and difficulties at home. But just as I want my country to cooperate with respect to Israel's request for much-needed

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weapons, I want Israel and the United States to work together in a renewed compact of mutual cooperation in the pursuit of peace.

As your distinguished Prime Minister declared yesterday: "One of the sources of our strength is the unshaken faith that peace must come."

You and we both know what is needed at this time. Not panic, but quiet courage, and unrelenting determination in the face of new dangers. Strength of spirit, and wisdom of the ages in finding the path to peace. These are the very qualities that characterize Israel and her leaders. Men and nations who respect the rule of reason can draw only one conclusion. And it's favorable to you when they contrast the message of reconciliation and peace of your Prime Minister and your Foreign Minister just yesterday with that of Cairo's recent message of hate and war.

One is the message of strength, of confidence. The other, the message of weakness. One is the promise of a bright future. The other, the reliving of a miserable past. All of us must continue to work towards the day when the nations of this vast area of the world, the Middle East, may live securely in peace with each other for their common benefit.

By persevering, patience, and dedication, we will find the great wisdom in the words of Adlai Stevenson: "There is not a single dispute in the world, however sharply the issues may be drawn, which would not look different after time and change have done their erosive work on the sharpest corners of the conflict."

Peace and security, freedom from outside agitation and aggression, the bending of man's efforts towards man's well being and happiness--these, surely, are things worthy of great people, and the things that we seek for tomorrow.

In our seeking, may we follow the paths charted by the men and lady on this platform, and by Theodore Herzl and Chaim Weizmann. For these are men, who--in the lines of Stephen Spender--were truly great, "Who in their lives

fought for life; Who wore at their hearts the fire's center; Born of the sun, they travelled a short while towards the sun, and left the vivid air signed with their honor."

These are men worthy of our affection, of our devotion. I conclude by suggesting as your theme, and indeed ours, in these troubled times, the words spoken almost nine years ago by our late and beloved President John F. Kennedy, words of almost ecclesiastical splendor--of special relevance today for friends and foes alike.

"Let every nation know--whether it wish us well or ill--that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe--to assure the survival and the success of liberty." That is the creed of modern Israel. It is indeed a creed worthy of free men everywhere.

① Exhilarating, exciting, + exhausting good time

② members of the family

Jerusalem divided city no more

NOTES FOR HHH ON OCCASION OF CONFERRMENT OF HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE, REHOVOT, MAY 6, 1970

say now 2 us 5 minutes

- Prof. Sobur
- Foreign Minister Eban
- Other Dignitaries
- Mr. Sachar
- Sen. Benton

- Dr. Meyer Weisgal
- Chairman Dewey Stone
- Ambassador Barbauer
- Arturo Barnes

Thanks on behalf of other ~~dear~~ honorary fellowship recipients

Eban - pay Benton give him no Encyclopedias
U.S. a colony of Israel

Professor

Commercial for EB.
Marching a Democ Party

The honor you have conferred on us today is a most special one, which conveys particular meaning because of the world wide reputation for excellence of the Weizmann Institute and the man whose name it honors.

I did not have the privilege of knowing Dr. Weizmann personally, but I have known well and respected many who have told me much about him -- his transcendent goodness and greatness shine forth in all their recollections of him.

When I think of Dr Weizmann and so many other

③ of Politics in Science - I flunked!
Aristotle

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Present situation

And now a few words about the present situation.

The recent actions of the Soviet Union in assigning its pilots regular air patrol and interception missions in Egyptian air space has added a new and most dangerous dimension to crisis in the Middle East today.

This Soviet move ~~cannot~~ ^{must} be answered by rhetoric alone. It calls for determination, steady nerve and reasoned response by your country as well as mine, and ^{power} a response directed to the correction of the imbalance created by this unwise and aggressive action of the Soviets.

~~In this situation~~ Israel does not ask for American planes with American pilots.

It does not ask others to fight its battles. It asks only for the assistance needed to protect its own people ^{it asks for the} instruments of defense which will deter aggression and protect its security.

~~As you know~~ I favor providing Israel with the planes and other equipment which it needs to assure its defense, and I am confident that our government will do what is needed, ~~certainty~~ The Nixon Doctrine has come to mean that America will concentrate its assistance on those who help themselves. Surely Israel is the classic

example of this doctrine. Israel has demonstrated its will to live, ~~it has~~ Three times in 22 years the people of Israel have fought to secure and defend their freedom and independence. All during those years Israel has sacrificed for the development of its human and physical resources. Firmly committed to independence, development and security, Israel has inspired and gained the respect and admiration of free people everywhere.

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מכון ויצמן למדע

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Just as I want my country to cooperate with respect to Israel's request for much needed weapons, I want Israel and the U.S. to work together in the pursuit of peace.

As your distinguished Prime Minister declared yesterday - "One of the sources of our strength is the unshaken faith that Peace must come" - you & we both know what is needed at this time - quiet courage and unrelenting

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מכון ויצמן למדע

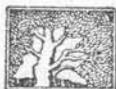
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determination in the face
of new dangers;
Strength of spirit and
wisdom in finding the
path to peace.

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מכון ויצמן למדע

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

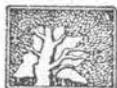
REHOVOT · ISRAEL

רחובות · ישראל

and these are the very
 qualities that characterize
 Israel and her leaders.

Men and nations who respect
 the rule of reason can
 draw only one conclusion
 favorable to you - when
 they contrast the message
 of reconciliation and
 peace of your P. M. &
 Special Minutes just yesterday
 with the Cairo's recent
 message of hate and war.

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מכון ויצמן למדע

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REHOVOT · ISRAEL

רחובות · ישראל

One is the message of
strength - the other the
message of weakness -
One is the promise of
a bright future - the
other the rehearsal of
a miserable past.

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I will conclude today by suggesting as your theme in these troubled times the words spoken almost nine years ago by our late beloved President John F. Kennedy - words of almost ecclesiastical splendor but special ~~applicability~~ ^{relevance} today for your friends and foes alike:

"Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall ~~never~~ pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

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yet, Israel seeks Peace - needs Peace - asks to put Peace to work for the Common Good.

Israel spends some ⁴⁰33 per cent of her total budget for national defense. And, elsewhere throughout the Middle East, equally intolerable arms burdens are carried by nations which can even less afford to bear them.

Only last week, at the White House Conference on International Cooperation, I expressed our government's hope that man might again take initiative toward slowing the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race.

For every day the ^{the} costly and dangerous arms race proceeds, man not only increases his risk of annihilation, but decreases his possibilities for a more satisfying life on earth. - what a shame!



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