

- Rev Russell Hory.

Paul Goetz
Clyde Rogers

000341

{ Church + Agric

{ Exchanges Labor

{ Friends Govt + Voluntary

Murray Lincoln
John Wilton

Clarence Nelson

Mrs. Eckelman

Extension - COOPS

7-7A

4-14

Farm Bureau

Grange

① 11 Exit Trumps where
TOWN AND COUNTRY DINNER
Ohio Pastors Convention
Good Mrs. Fair for Act

② Defeat the Intern. Atmosphere

③ Surround Communism by freedom
January 26, 1960
(Govt + Voluntary) + Justice!

④ We Struggle Against Communism
We Should be for freedom
"Do Good"!

⑤ Give have the Means to banish
Poverty

⑥ We must help the emerging
Developing nations

⑦ Build Conditions of Peace

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PROGRAM

Call to Order	Paul A. Getz 1959 Town and Country Chairman
Invocation	Rev. Alva W. Knoll
Dinner	
Presentation of 1960 Chairman	by Paul A. Getz Presiding - Rev. Russell Hoy
Introduction of guests	Rev. Clyde N. Rogers
Greetings	Rev. John M. Wilson
Greetings	Rev. Howard J. Brown
Recognitions	Paul A. Getz
Summary of Work	Margaret Brugler
Invitation to Membership	Rev. William Barndt
"Africa-The World Question Mark"	Bishop Newell Booth
Song	led by Paul Marion
"Food and World Peace"	Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey
Benediction	Rev. Russell Hoy

A Rural Continent

Food ^{to combat} - Hunger

Food ^{to} ~~Medicine~~ Disease
(White Heart)

Food ^{to} ~~Education~~ Educa

Food - exchange

PHASE Beginning { no surplus
Use Abundance

Voluntary	Title I - Sales	new
	Title II - Barter	Long
	Title III - Gifts	Term

Convert food into
New uses production goals!

- Food for Peace (Long Range)
 - new Single Administ (advisory group)
 - new uses - Bi national fundations
 - Long term Credits
 - Charter of Hope
- } no famine!

11 months ago

this engagement

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John Wilson

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF SENATOR HUMPHREY TO

OHIO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1960

Clyde Rogers

Disarmament and the Rule of Law

Pol + Economic
The pillars on which to build a peaceful and just world

are five:

① One is to reduce and ultimately do away with the arms
and armies by which nations seek to force their will on
others.

② Two is to create an international community in which
the rule of law becomes an accepted and established mechanism
for settling disputes among nations.

③ Three is to erase the great discrepancies of material
wealth, and educational and social progress that exist among
nations.

*by helping other nations to
Sheep themselves!*

(4) (2) Four is to disarm international tensions through an increase in knowledge and understanding among the many peoples and cultures of the world.

Civil Rts
4 changes

(5) (2) Five is to strengthen the United Nations and its agencies until it truly becomes the eyes and ears of peace and an ever-more-vigorous instrument of social progress throughout the world.

observers

My work in the Senate has involved programs in all five of these areas of foreign policy. Tonight I wish to stress especially two: the reduction of armaments and the need for world law.

On the goal of disarmament we stand united as a people.

But on the practical level of arms control we run into difficulty. In a sense this is strange because the American people are a practical people. We usually do not proclaim

goals without immediately sitting down to try to work out practical and workable plans for their realization.

Yet on the matter of arms control we have been derelict.

We have only a small handful of people within the Executive branch of government who work full time on disarmament. The head of this office is not even accorded the status of Assistant Secretary. We have assistant secretaries for Congressional Relations, for Public Affairs, for Administration, and for numerous other areas, but not for arms control.

If we mean what we say about the need for practical proposals for disarmament, one of the first things to do is to elevate the office of arms control and to accord it at least equal rank with the other areas of our foreign policy.

The head of the office ought to be at least an Assistant

Secretary, appointed by the President with the advice and
consent of the Senate.

Another way to be practical in matters of disarmament
is to have sufficient funds with which to make the studies
and hire the personnel to turn the ideal of disarmament into
realizable steps. As long as I have been associated with
the disarmament problem -- back to 1955 -- the United
States has not once entered negotiations adequately prepared.

Let me repeat. Not once has the United States known
what it wished to achieve in terms of an agreement including
essential proposals on control and inspection.

I fear that this tragic situation is again upon us. In
about six weeks the United States will enter disarmament
negotiations with nine other countries, including the Soviet
Union. We have known about these negotiations since last

June. But at this moment we have no policy. We do not

know what we wish to propose.

*— Now are we in Agreement
with our Allies,*

*Test
cessation*

I remain convinced that a first step toward disarmament
can be achieved through an agreement for the cessation of
nuclear testing under effective control and inspection. To
me it is important to get started in setting up the control
system and the inspection safeguards. And I cannot in good
conscience blame all the delay in achieving a test ban
treaty on the Soviet Union.

I have suggested two alternatives for a test ban treaty.

One is to have the control system set up for a trial period
so that all can see whether the Soviets will cooperate,
whether the system can effectively distinguish earthquakes
from nuclear explosions, whether a certain number of inspection
teams will be allowed, in the case of the Soviet Union,

to travel to the site of a suspicious event which might be
a nuclear explosion in violation of the treaty.

The other alternative is to have a treaty covering
in the first instance a ban on all tests in the atmosphere,
outer space and underwater and likewise a ban on underground
tests of significant strength. These tests can now be
adequately and effectively policed and inspected. There
is reasonable doubt, however, whether small underground
tests can now be effectively inspected. I propose,
therefore, a moratorium on all underground tests for a
two-year period during which we will offer to cooperate
with the U.S.S.R. and the U.K., under U.N. auspices, to
develop such an effective inspection system, capable of
detecting all underground tests. By undertaking joint

underground

~~joint~~ tests under U.N. supervision and observation we will

be making a significant step toward international cooperation.

L While there are risks in moving ahead this way, there are

far greater risks in standing still.

- nuclear club expands!

L Other steps affecting arms control must also be taken.

In the forthcoming ten-nation disarmament negotiations

I propose that we concentrate on the control and reduction

of long range missiles.

we should
L ~~it would~~ also offer to work out control measures to

enable the nuclear powers to cease production of fissionable

materials for weapons purposes.

- This can be done!

And finally, I think the United States should submit a plan that could be extended on a worldwide scale to guard

against surprise attack by small as well as large countries.

h Now, a word about China. The Communist Government of China would have to be bound by any arms control system that dealt effectively with missiles and bombers and the prevention of surprise attack. Without China no system for the prevention of surprise attack in Eastern and Southern Asia could be successful. Without China in an arms control agreement affecting Asia, the entire power balance in the world could be dangerously upset.

h National security and world security demand the inclusion of Communist China in major arms control agreements.

This
Can be
done

h Mr. Khrushchev says he is for total and comprehensive disarmament. The Soviet Premier says he even is willing to accept adequate controls for each stage of disarmament. In the United States we do not know whether to believe him. But it does little good to speculate about the willingness

of Mr. Khrushchev to accept controls unless we are prepared
with ^{our} plans for control. ||

↳ We cannot challenge the Soviets on the control ^{4 inspectors} issue

in a vacuum. We need concrete and specific measures to
offer at the conference table and before the bar of world

opinion.

↳ Hand in hand with progress on arms control must be
progress on building a world based on law and the peaceful
adjudication of disputes. The United States now has an
opportunity to help lead the world in this direction. A
resolution is now before the Senate which would demonstrate
the confidence of the United States in the World Court.

↳ When the United States joined the World Court back in
1946 we agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the court in

all disputes except those over which we had domestic jurisdiction. The statute of the Court states that it is empowered to decide when a dispute is domestic and when it is in the realm of international law. But at that time the United States had not quite outgrown the short pants of isolationism. We had not, even in 1946, quite faced up to the fact that peace and freedom and economic reconstruction could not prevail in the world unless the United States uses the full force of its power toward these ends. In 1946, when we joined the World Court, we said that we and not the Court would decide when a dispute was international in character and thus subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

I need not spell out the consequences of this unfortunate decision. The World Court lost prestige. Nations have

submitted very few disputes to it. And several have followed our example and have declared that the Court cannot decide when a dispute is within its jurisdiction and competence.

Senate Resolution 94 which I introduced last year now awaits action in the Senate. It would remove this self-judging clause from our agreement to participate in the Court. To remove it takes a two-thirds vote and this means a lot of public support will be needed.

*Your help
needed*

If the United States removes this self-judging clause we shall then be in a position to go to the Soviet Union and say come and participate in building a world in which disarmament can be made to work. For now the Soviets refuse to participate in the work of the Court.

The removal of the self-judging clause will open the way to make the World Court effective. We can then call upon the Soviets to accept the jurisdiction of the World Court. By this act we will demonstrate a willingness to abide by peaceful procedures for resolving differences with other nations.

H

A. N. Polkov

✓ Hunger
✓ Sickness
✓ Illiteracy



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