Mrs Field | EXCERPTS TO M.M. Reprientatives SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY to the NATIONAL ROOSEVELT DAY DINNER OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION New York City, January 28, 1960 (Humble - wadequate in this illustrious Congany) "To some generations," President Roosevelt once said, "much is given. Of other generations, much is expected." _ and how To our generation, more has been given than to any in history. And of us even more is expected. us falls the supreme task of finding peace in a most un-peaceful world -- a world divided by antagonisms and boiling with revolutions, armed as the world was never armed before, with the capability of total destruction, Tonight, by striving with our minds and our hearts towards the goal of a just and enduring peace, we best honor Franklin D. Roosevelt. - The

I am not one who believes that peace can be assured simply by reminding ourselves and our adversaries of the unspeakable horrors of war. - (lace is more than a u) & - a hope! A Neither do I believe that peace can be secured by one-sided disarmament -- whether based on principle or parsimony. Co-existence is not peace. It is two garrisoned states walled in by mutual fear and distrust. A policy with no goal beyond co-existence does not led to peace I tale to How Let me say wherein I see the hope for peace

Place is not Possule - Active - Pout State

Let me say wherein I see the hope for peace

Pout Hopean,

Program

Program world where peace can dwell ...

In my vision I look toward a world in which power will no longer be polarized between two giant forces, but balanced

among many. In which Europe, revived and united, will be
a powerful middle force. In which a democratic and prosperous

India will speak with the full authority of her land and her

people. In which the states of Africa will join in taming

In which the Vast folentiality
their rich continent. In which the new technology will
spread its blessings to the ends of the earth and unto

Corner to

all the inhabitants thereof."

I look toward a time when the chinks in the Iron

Curtain will become windows and doors through which ideas

Curtain will become windows and doors through which ideas
and people can pass freely, eastward and westward; when the
maturing of the Soviet economy will bring in its train the
liberalizing influence of a higher standard of living; when
thought will break the bonds of dogma and politics.

I look toward a world in which differences among nations will be eroded by time and understanding; where common interests

will overshadow mutual antagonisms; where, perhaps, a new world civilization will be in the making, building on the So Letuslos best the old world has to offer. not too for about. The Twenty-first Century could be the century of the United Nations. In such a world there could be peace, under Interk ferberce I believe we have it in our power to bring that kind of world into being. But, we will have to be idealistic enough to seek it, and realistic enough to recognize what we must do to achieve it. And we will have to do better than we have been doing -- far better. - and w Three great tests challenge us: For the first time in history men everywhere have

seen the vision of banishing want from their daily lives.

Reople-yes people infaraway places They see the means at hand, and they demand the opportunity. Are we appointed to tell them it is not yet time, that they should be patient with poverty? Shall we expect them to understand about balanced budgets and balance of payments, until we can shake loose conveniently give. what we can spare of our affluence? I say it is given to us to use our affluen inexhaustible technology to help men make a reality of rising expectations. Not grudgingly and in driblets, but to the limit of our capacity in Cooperation with others! Lan we do this? Yes, we can and we Must! Will we? That is the test. It is not alone the Soviet challenge that demands it, but the challenge of a world in which peace is possible. — We need not be fut

all to frintogethin!

A second test lies closer at home: the test of our ability to declare our purposes, to muster our resources, to plan our future. — to Set our our Standards—Hi—Highu Standards we do well to recall these words of Demosthenes to the Athenians: — and fister How!

for the future. What, then, is that feature? It is that your affairs go wrong because you neglect every duty, great or small; the further that was required, there would not be even hope of improvement.

But in fact it is your indifference and carelessness that Philip has conquered. Your city he has not conquered. Nor have you been -- no! You have not even made a move."

We, too, have not even made a move. We are lost in our indifference and carelessness. We are indifferent to the persistence of poverty in our own country. Indifferent to

the neglect of our public investments and public services.

Careless of the rights and liberties of millions of

American citizens. Heedless of the needs of our growing

population.

I say it is time to stop this time to stop gloating

over the size of our national product and ask ourselves what

we are doing with it. stop congratulating ourselves

on the miraculous rise of productivity in industry and

agriculture and ask ourselves how to harness it to our

most important needs. The de have little less preaching

of freedom and a little more practice of civil rights

The test is whether a democratic country can plan its

future and manage its affairs to good purpose and to good

effect. That is a test we took in our stride during two

world wars. We can do it again for peace.

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The third test is to lift the shadow of nuclear

war, to gain the time in which peace can be secured. This

can be done only by agreement between the United States - But time is meaningles, will for

and the Soviet Union.

Such an agreement cannot wait on the settlement of

all the complex political and territorial questions that

divide West and East. We must be prepared to negotiate, and

we must negotiate, on any aspect of the control of armaments

where there is the least hope for a workable agreement. But

we must know what we want.

Not once in all the long series of conferences has the

United States entered the negotiations adequately prepared.

Not once has our government known what it wanted to achieve.

We have a mere handful of people working on this vast and

depends. We have never allocated enough from the budget's billions for studies needed to translate the ideal of disarmament into a series of practicable steps toward that ideal.

In six weeks we will be entering disarmament negotiations with 9 countries. We still have no policy. We still do not know what we want to propose there. Again, we will be forced to negotiate within the Soviet frame of reference.

Again the Soviet Union will have the initiative and will

But there is too much at stake for partianship. I remain convinced that the indispensable first step toward disarmament is an agreement for the cessation of nuclear testing under effective inspection and control. The United

reap the reward in world opinion.

States must not start testing again as long as negotiations show that there is real hope for such an agreement. And we must put all the skill and determination of both of our political parties behind achieving that agreement.

Even as we explore every possibility of agreement

we must use the time to build our own strength. If there

is one thing more than any other that will encourage the

Soviets to drag their feet in negotiations for arms control,

it is the hope that an American government will do for

them what they could not do for themselves: reduce the

United States to a second-class power.

Jo,

The Russians know as well as you and I the effects of und Budget Myskia seven long years of Republican rule on the strength of the

United States.

In seven years we have lost that preeminence in science and technology, which was our first and firmest line of defense.

Our foreign economic programs have fallen behind the revolution in economic development.

Our schools and colleges labor under an accumulating deficit of neglect.

Our housing and our cities deteriorate faster than we can renew them.

Everywhere are unmet needs, neglected opportunities.

These -- not the \$15 billion added to the national debt -- are the measures of the failures of these last seven years.

The Russians know this, without spying. The American

people know. The whole world knows.

Only the tresident and the Treasury are unmoved.

No more frightening or shocking statement has come out of Washington than that the President made in a revealing moment of pique, when he was asked about the Soviet claim to be able to hit any place in the world with a nuclear-armed missile. He replied:

"They (the Russians) also said that they invented the flying machine and the automobile and other things ... Why should you be so respectful of this statement this morning if you are not so respectful of the other three?"

Does this reasoning make our defenses adequate?

The same answer might have been given on overseas

investment, or education, or hydro-electric development.

The Russians didn't invent them, but they know how to turn them to their purposes.

The Russians didn't invent the automobile and the flying machine, but they did invent Sputnik and they planted a rocket on the moon.

They didn't invent the Marshall Plan, but they see the strategic importance of investment in developing countries - ar or abit.

They didn't invent TVA, but they understand its

economic and political significance—and are Advocating

And they can read the President's Budget. They can

learn how little our government has learned.

They see that the prospect of paring the national debt is more important to our government than an adequate long range program of investment in the countries where the future of peace and democracy will be decided. Some call this investment "foreign aid"; I call it self-preservation.

Jes The Russians can

The Russians can see in the budget that we are

stubbornly determined to neglect our own national needs:

our education system, our metropolitan cities, our farms,

our forests, our resources of flowing and falling waters.

We can see it too. If, as the new doctrine has it,

intentions rather than capabilities are the determinants

of power, we must appear weak indeed.

Oh, for a government of courage and vision and action,

with the firm intent to use our great capabilities for power

ad strength "

thank for Justice.

The greatest danger is not that we cannot reach our

destiny, but that we will neglect to grasp for it. Complacency

and flaccid ease can defeat us, where nothing else could. It

is our supreme business -- yours and mine -- to see that they

do not.

Jul

My friends, I have great hopes and great confidence in this country and its people. I think if they have not answered the summons, it is because they have not heard it. They have not heard it because it has been muffled and uncertain. I know that when it is loud and clear and unmistakable, they will rise to the tasks that history has laid upon this generation.

We must now forward - with a Strong and active Faith'

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