From the Office of SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY 1311 New Senate Office Building Washington 25, D. C. CApitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

ilding FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY A.M. APRIL 26, 1961

"TO DISARM REST OF WORLD"

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said last night that Soviet use of guerilla warfare, hate propaganda and subversion "has poisoned the climate for successful disarmament negotiations."

Humphrey, Chairman of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee, declared that real disarmament progress "will not be possible until the United Nations is armed--- politically and economically."

The Senate Majority Whip spoke at a joint meeting of the National Academy of Science and the American Physical Society in Washington (Sheraton-Park Hotel).

"The evidence mounts," Humphrey said, "that the primary interest of the Soviet Union is to disarm the rest of the world and not itself. It intends to weaken the strength and resolution of the free world as it builds its own strength.

"The Soviet Union would disarm the world not through negotiation, but by fear---not through agreement, but by threat.

"It is apparent that the Soviet Union is less interested in constructive discussion and negotiation than in sparking turmoil, disorder and revolution.

"The number one tactic of the Soviet Union to disarm the rest of the world is to strip the United Nations of its power and authority.

"This tactic must not succeed. We must work to strengthen the United Nations, to 'arm' that organization as a center of power to assure law and order.

"We must arm the United Nations with an adequate budget, with full support

for the Secretary General, with enough personnel for its missions, and---indeed--with an effective police force.

"The agencies of the United Nations for food distribution, health, technical and economic assistance must be strengthened if we are to develop the climate necessary for real disarmament progress.

"The United Nations is the only mechanism which can bring pressure on the Soviet Union, to expose its tactics of subversion and to reveal its true purpose of Communist Empire.

"In recent months, the Soviet Union has intensified the Cold War---through guerilla action in one country, deceitful propaganda in another, subversion in all.

"The United States can not and will not engage in a contest of such tactics.

We must draw the contest to economic and political grounds, using a strong and forceful United Nations to win."

Restrictions Travel

"DISARMAMENT AND THE U.N."

Speech by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey before the

Federation Amer Screntists to wash Chapter Washington Association of Scientists Local Chapter of the Federation of American Scientists Sheraton Park Hotel -- April 25, 1961

It is always a privilege to address such a dis-

tinguished gathering of scientists as are present

tonight. Many, if not most of you, have made

significant contributions toward extending scientific

knowledge and its application to modern life. All of

you are citizens who have a responsibility to help

keep America and other nations free, and to prevent

war from destroying all that we cherish.

I am grateful for this opportunity to discuss with

you one of the world's most complex and difficult'

current problems, the problem of disarmament.

is increasingly important that the scientist and his

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work, and the politician and his work be mutually understood. Those of us who have observed disarmament negotiations the past few years have witnessed proposals that were technically and scientifically sound but were non-negotiable politically. We have also

witnessed proposals that seem, on the surface, po-

litically attractive, but the scientific community

has raised grave doubts about their efficacy from

the standpoint of effective controls. So I think

that a greater effort must be made to combine the

knowledge of the scientist and the experience of

the political scientist, lawyer, or diplomat.

Disarmament has suffered from the events of

the past few months. In Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, and

the Congo the United States and the Soviet Union --

in some cases with other nations heavily involved --

mc Clay Arthur Dean

TestBan

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are waging various kinds of warfare. I wonder how long these crises can continue and multiply -- with the weapons we have poised for attack -- without total war. The teen-ager might call today's struggle a game of "chicken." In other words, which side can force the other to "chicken" out I am deeply concerned with the manner in which the world contest is being fought. We have guerrilla warfare by the Communists in Laos, murder by the Communists of local leaders in South Vietnam at the rate of 40 a week, Soviet clandestine arms shipments to certain factions of the Congo contrary to resolution of the United Nations, and Communist take-over in Cuba through cynical plays on the genuine need of her people for political, social, and economic reform. And I suspect that we have

only begun to witness the tactics to be used to subvert governments, to suppress freedom where it exists, and to add satellites to the Communist The sect use of guerilla warfare, hate propaganda and subversion has poisoned the climate for successful disarmament negotiations. The evidence mounts that the primary interest of the Soviet Union is to disarm the rest of the strength and resolution of the free world as it builds its own strength. The Soviet Union would disarm the world not through

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Another aspect of the current situation disturbs

my hope for progress toward disarmament. That is the

attack by the Soviets on the concept of an international arms Control

administration gorking to the Hy. Mr. Khrushchev is

in sobstand now saying there is no such thing as a neutral as a newtral nation. They are either with him or against him What Mr. Khrushchev has done is to turn momentarily from his argument that control systems for disarmament are nothing more than plans for espionage, to a new argument that all disarmament proposals must be administered by a secretariat which always has three heads and which cannot act unless all three concur. Societ Mr. Khrushchev first tried to change the status of the United Nations Secretary-General. There he was rebuffed and rather substantially

There he was rebuffed and rather substantially outvoted. Now he is attempting to get his three-headed monster set up in a treaty banning nuclear

weapons tests. He thinks that if he can only get it in this treaty, or if not this treaty some other treaty, then he can return to the U. N. with a precedent under his arm and demand that the U. N. too change its secretariat in accordance with his wishes. Now L Because of this Soviet proposal, the chances for a test ban treaty are the slimmest since the negotiations started, some 30 months ago. And if the test ban talks fail on the administrator as well as other issues, negotiations suffer the same fately won't he demand it for

s disarmament and that it is the most crucial These problems do not make those of us who want balanced and safeguarded disarmament toler anticipate progress in the near future. Some, I am sure, would suggest abandoning all efforts in the disarmament field. But such an attitude would be defeatist. would suggest that what we must do is to increase the defense budget, start digging No responsible eftizen can afford to take that attitude. I am convinced that rather than abandon efforts they must be intensified.

in wanting to reduce tensions through disarmament. They are not, las I have deid and have tried to demonstrate Librar Me must intensify our efforts because it is obvious that some of the solutions we have proposed in the past do not adequately meet the problem. New solutions, ones directed at all of the problems, may be needed. And new solutions will not be found with a business as usual attitude. Only a first rate attack on the problem, one that is now getting underway in the new Administration, will Defend - conventional Wagons

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