

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

FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY A.M.
MAY 7, 1961

SENATOR HUMPHREY PROPOSES

INTERNATIONAL SPACE YEAR

HARRIMAN, N.Y., May 6 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) tonight proposed an "International Space Year" of cooperation for outer-space research and exploration.

Humphrey, Senate Majority Whip and Chairman of the Disarmament Subcommittee, suggested that the United States offer to share what it learns from space projects with the United Nations.

"We can not allow the arms race and the Cold War to penetrate outer-space," the Senator said. "Let us move now to build international cooperation instead of national competition in exploring the mysteries of the universe."

Humphrey spoke at the 19th American Assembly, sponsored by Columbia University, in Arden House.

He said that an International Space Year could be patterned after the successful International Geophysical Year in 1958, during which the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations shared information and findings from geophysical research projects.

"The International Geophysical Year paved the way to the present international agreement on Antarctica," Humphrey said.

"The Antarctica Treaty guarantees freedom of scientific investigation, but forbids new national claims on Antarctica. Most important, the treaty forbids any military projects or weapons testing on the Antarctica continent.

"We can and should launch an International Space Year with the hope that it would lead to the same type of treaty. We must begin now to seek the conclusion of an agreement that would forbid military activities in outer space or national claim to any bodies or portions of outer-space."

Humphrey warned that "time is running out" for the possibility of securing international agreements and cooperation for outer-space exploration.

"The successful orbiting of a man in space by the Soviet Union and this week's successful manned-space flight by the United States are dramatic reminders that space technology is plunging ahead at a bewildering pace.

M o r e

"We are coming ever closer to a time when space technology may pass beyond the possibility of international political control.

"A treaty to demilitarize outer space should prohibit the orbiting of any nuclear-bomb bearing satellities.

"We should also strive for safeguarded agreements to forbid any other means of destruction, such as biological or radiological weapons. This agreement would require an international system of inspecting each satellite or space capsule before it is fired into orbit.

"In this age of nuclear weapons, it would be suicidal for us to allow the chance of war between space-power nations because of conflicting claims in space.

Humphrey repeated his suggestion that an International Space Peace Agency be established under the auspices of the United Nations, but as a separately-functioning organization.

"This agency," he added, "should include political, legal and scientific representatives of all nations concerned with the peaceful exploration and use of outer-space.

"We need such an agency---to work toward space control agreements, to develop safeguards and inspection systems, and to utilize new space vehicles as instruments of peace instead of weapons of war."

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Food for Peace
Health
Educ for Peace

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY A. M.
MAY 9, 1961

Liberal Arts

HUMPHREY SUGGESTS STEPPED-UP
EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR LATIN AMERICA

Educ for Peace
not from Govt only!

NEW YORK, MAY 8 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) tonight declared that Latin America needs a "grassroots education" program to help speed economic progress and social reform.

GRASSROOTS EDUC

"A vast expansion of education opportunities in Latin America will release the initiative and energy of its peoples, giving them hope for a better future," Humphrey declared in remarks prepared for a Brandeis University Industry Dinner

New York City.

"Grassroots education is a crucial front in this Cold War of competitive revolution," Humphrey said, "but we are not doing enough on this front."

I propose

The Senator also proposed a "tremendous" increase of student exchanges between the United States and other nations.

"In Latin America," Humphrey said, "there are 50 million school age children ---but less than half are able to get the most basic education, an opportunity to learn to read and write."

60%
no
reading

"And even more serious, almost 90 per cent of all young people are denied the opportunity to get a secondary school education, the equivalent of our American high school education."

90%

"We cannot expect peaceful progress in Latin America if Castro and Communist agitators can spread their poisonous doctrines among illiterate peasants and workers."

"We cannot expect Latin Americans to understand our sincerity and goodwill if we pour money into economic projects at the top and ignore the need for bread, freedom, and dignity at the grassroots level."

"We must help channel the revolutionary forces at work among our neighbors to the South into constructive, progressive action. That is why I have sponsored Education for Peace legislation in the Senate."

"Expansion of education can spark the vital effort needed to make our Latin American neighbors genuine partners in a mutually beneficial alliance for progress."

Free World needs - 6 million more Teachers, 6 million more Schools Rooms
Free World - 30 - Illiteracy grows!



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