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

FOR RELEASE: SUBDAY A. M. MAY 14, 1961

HUMPHREY: "U.S. MUST GUIDE, NOT RESIST, TODAY'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared last night that the United States "must seek to guide---and not resist---the social revolution which is sweeping the world today."

Humphrey, Senate Majority Whip and a ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke at the annual meeting of Americans for Democratic Action in Washington (Mayflower Hotel).

"The people of Latin America, Asia, Africa and other underdeveloped regions are rebelling, but they are not turning communist," Humphrey said.

"They are becoming free. They are demanding to be a part of the 20th century, to take part in progress---modern, technological and social progress.

"This revolution for progress and social reform is inevitable. The only question is whether we will ride this wave---and attempt to guide it toward free-dom---or whether we will be crushed trying to resist it.

"Too often we blame communist infiltration or subversion for a revolution or uprising by the people against a government, when in fact it is a revolution against poverty, against hunger, against oppressive conditions of the past.

"And when these uprisings succeed, Khrushchev is happy to take credit, to claim a victory for communism.

"Why should we hand such unearned victories to Khrushchev? Why not identify ourselves with the aspirations of restless millions, and claim their victories for the side of freedom?

"Let's join the people. Let's take the side of the people in their struggle for social reform and progress, in their just war for a better life.

"For too long, it was necessary for a foreign country to prove the danger of local communist domination before we were deeply concerned or willing to help.

"It was not enough for the people of a country to be poor, or hungry, or sick to arouse us. There had to be a communist threat.

"We must accelerate our efforts to help the nations and regions who struggle for economic progress and social reform, not because we are fighting a cold war against communism, but because we are fighting a noble war for the progress of man.

"Let us --- and I mean all free men and free nations, not just the United States --- exert a mighty effort to help the desperate millions of the world, and to guide their revolution toward the path of freedom and independence."

"I urge that we be bold enough and alert enough to seize every opportunity to identify ourselves with change and progress---with tomorrow rather than yester-day.

"I urge that we treat the future as a possible friend, not a probable foe."

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Soulik PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS, FRIENDS OF FREEDOM Excerpts of Remarks by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey ADA - 14th Annual Convention Washington, D.C., May 13, 1961 State Boliman Von Stape My friends and fellow-members of ADA -- it is good to be with you again, and to take part in the proceedings of this important Convention. It is good to have liberalism back in power. It is even better that we shall be able to use that power to launch many of the programs -foreign and domestic -- which we in ADA have

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advocated over these past eight barren years. It is good to see so many of our own ADA people in positions of honor and responsibility. I think particularly tonight of my old friend Jim Loeb, just now taking up his post as Ambassador

Dime

Action

to Peru.

The fact that President Kennedy has appointed

such people as Jim Loeb and Arthur Schlesinger -
and others of similar intelligence, ability, and

liberalism -- is one of the many things that gives me he much

me confidence in him.

HALL WANT HOWEVER, to bask too long

in the fire of electoral victory. I want to

take advantage of this opportunity, among so many old and good friends, to speak soberly about the dangerous patterns of today's world.

All of us were cheered last week by Commander

Shepard's flight through space. Many of us joined

in the heart-warming welcome Washington gave to

this gallant young man. His achievement made us

proud to be Americans.

Yet, if we look frankly and deeply into

our hearts, we admit that anxiety preceded our

pride. We were almost painfully tense as we

waited for the latest bulletins from Cape Canaveral.

After an overdose of depressing headlines, we

longed for this reassurance that

fel e great people to hang on the headlines this

The

Last month Mr. Walter Lippmann had a long talk with Mr. Khrushchev -- just as I did two and a half years ago. The Soviet leader spoke freely to Mr. Lippmann, as he did to me.

Mr. Khrushchev remains utterly convinced

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that the future belongs to Communism.

He appears to be more relaxed and confident than when I spoke with him. While crises in Congo Cuba and Laos crowd our headlines, his attitude toward them seems almost casual. Of this Mr.

Lippman writes:

"The support of the revolutionary movement among these countries is for him an interesting, hopeful, agreeable opportunity, but it is not a vital interest..."

He gave Mr. Lippmann one very revealing clue about the source of his almost Olympian confidence when he discussed Iran, where he saw a revolution as inevitable.

"You (Americans) will assert," he said, "that the Shah has been overthrown by the Communists, and

we shall be very glad to have it thought in the world that all the progressive people in Iran recognize that we are the leaders of the progress of mankind."

In effect, Mr. Khrushchev was saying -- with
that brutal frankness so typical of him -- that
change and progress anywhere in the world is
coming to be labeled as "Communist" and stagnation
in the status quo as American.

Too often we have redded communist infiltration or subversion for a revolution or uprising by the people against a government, when in fact it was a revolution against poverty, against hunger, against oppressive conditions of the past.

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of initialities. Will not including our serves what

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When a government is toppled anywhere in

the world, we anxiously await word as to how

many of the new leaders are Communists. If we

finally hear that they are "pro-Western," we

breathe a deep sigh of relief.

This turns international politics into a

kind of "Perils of Pauline." But real life

isn't like the serials of the silent movie days.

We can't always expect the hero to arrive in the

nick of time.

1 Why

We should move ahead of these crises, rather than let them overtake us. If we fear that any change may be a change for the worse -- if we cling to the status quo for fear of Communism -- we create a myth far more powerful and attractive than Soviet reality. Mr. Khrushchev is better aware than anyone that everything isn't fine and dandy in the (Communist paradise. True, the Russians have developed rockets of a thrust beyond ours, rockets capable of putting an astronaut in orbit around the earth But, 44 years after the Bolsheviks seized power, Earthbourge to Bouerty! the great majority of the Russian people remain

earthbound to poverty. Agriculture is in a state
of chronic crisis. Just last month, both meat

Agua

and milk were unavailable in Moscow, the showplace of the Soviet Union.

of the Soviet Union.

(M), There are severe strains in the Soviet urban economy as well, as shown in a recent series of Economy drastic decrees. Under one such decree, local magistrates were given power to exile "idlers and parasites" to labor colonies for a period of up to five years. Under another decree, anyone found guilty of large-scale embezzlement of public property may be sent before a firing squad.

In citing this evidence that the Soviet Union
is feeling the strain of its forced growth, I do
not belittle the achievements of the great Russian
people -- or even of their rulers, who have demonstrated
at least that totalitarian planning has advantages

over no planning at all.

I merely say that these Soviets are not ten

convince many people to believe them -- that they are "the leaders of the progress of mankind," it is largely by our default.

I say, paraphrasing Shakespeare:

The fault, dear Brutus, is not with their Marx

But in ourselves."

We have, particularly the last eight years,

pinned ourselves firmly to the one thing which history shows cannot and will not endure -- the status quo.

We have limped along with a collection of

"The great revolution in the history of man, past, present and future, is the revolution of those determined to be free."

President John F. Kennedy
April 18, 1961

Ingoism morality, aging albatrosses hung around our neck so heavy that the Ancient Mariner, if he saw us, would feel up to dancing a hornpipe. Like King Canute -- but on many beaches rather than one -- we have commanded the tide not to come in -- and then been amazed and upset when it did. The people of Latin America, Asia, Africa and other underdeveloped regions are rebelling; they are on a wave of change, but they are not Freing themselves from the yesterdays turning communist. They are becoming free. They are demanding to be a part of the 20th century, to take a part in progress --- modern, technological, and social

progress.

This revolution for progress and social

m is inevitable. The only question is reform is inevitable. The only question is whether we will ride this wave --- and attempt to guide it toward freedom --- or whether we will be crushed trying to resist it.

all my life, and I'm well aware of political

realities -- that there are some kinds of change

I know - because I have been a politician

with which, unlike the Communists, we can't

identify now, of Course

There are situations out of which we shall

have to ease ourselves gradually. There exe

relationships that we shall have to tager off,

wather than break abruptly.

What I am urging is that we be bold

alert enough to seize every possible opportunity
to identify ourselves with to progress -with tomorrow rather than with yesterday.

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What I am urging is that we treat the future as a possible friend, not a probable foe.

and more adequately in the revolution of rising

expectations which is now sweeping the world.

We made a bold new beginning with Point Four

of President Truman's historic 1949 Inaugural

Address. But in more recent years we have lost much all for fla we, of that momentum we have scattered aid aimlessly over the world, with little concentration upon those people most willing to help themselves.

Moreover, we in Congress have insisted on reviewing and revising the program each year -ignoring the fact that economic growth, like any and Manning kind of growth, takes time Nor too long, it has been necessary go country to move the dancer of communist domination before we were deeply concerns in The to de to. It was not enough for the people of a country to be poor, or hungry, or sick to arouse us. There had to be a communist threat.

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fighting a cold war against communism, but because

we are fighting a noble war for the progress of many

Let us -- and I mean all free men and free nations, not just the United States -- exert a mighty effort to help the desperate millions of the world, and to guide their revolution toward the path of freedom and independence.

I had the pleasure of working shoulder to shoulder with the Fresident (then Senator Kennedy) in an effort two years ago to put overseas aid on a sound and long-term basis.

The effort failed, due to lack of support from the Republican Administration. But in the coming weeks you will see it launched again, this time from the White House itself.

We'll need all the help you can give us.

I like this "light a fire" campaign you have launched, and I hope you keep it up.

- Downat Come Parties - FOOD FOR PRACE - GEOMOGIU Mealth Beace Corps! - Educa - Coops (tay) Social Principal Sc. A.D massus - to thouse undo Reform John With Bloose-(1) Genera nuclear test Ban Conference (2) Not Place Agency (Johnme clay) (3) U.N- ARM at! - Stalken it! Budget Personnel, Secretary - Gent -Somet Sells to DISARM of!

Jour Food for Peace program is

"food for present program is well under way,

with the leadership of my good friend George

McGovern. This is fighting & Winning

I've spoken for this so often and in so

many places that I sometimes have to pinch myself

to realize that it has actually come about!

I want to make it clear at this time that

I have never thought of this program as designed

to make other countries permanently dependent

upon us for food they can and should ultimately

grow for themselves.

Quite the contrary. I think we should bely

ther pass roward. Here we are leading from

strength. The Russians may not have much to

learn from us about sending rockets to the moon.

But they have a lot to learn about farming.

It keeps 33 % of Russians busy feeding the Soviet Union. It takes only 8 % of Americans to provide our citizens a much more adequate and varied diet -- more, indeed, than we can eat ourselves.

metrical

We have know-how about seed strains and fertilizers. We have experience in the kind of farm credit that can free the peasant from being in hock all his life to the village money-lender.

But, again, we needn't try to do the whole

job ourselves. Our Japanese friends have much

more experience than is in the type of intensive

farming which is necessary in much of over-crowded

Asia. They've even developed bantam tractors

which work on these tiny plots of land.

Indeed, I'm told a Japanese farm youngster
hardly rates a wife nowadays unless he can provide
her with one of these tractors -- which, God bless
her, she's quite willing and able to run herself.

from all of the developing countries to look at
the real agricultural revolution that is sweeping
the Japanese countryside. This is genuine land
reform -- not the fake Marxist kind that "gives"
the peasant his land, then snatches it away from
him by herding him into collective farms.

The Japanese farmer got his land and he is keeping it. Under his loving and hard-working care, it is yielding bumper crops. You don't see any Japanese Prime Minister tearing around

and urging them to do better.

It's interesting to note that when the Soviet leaders try to define what Communism will be like when they finally achieve it, they always claim as one of their goals a standard of living in the countryside as high as in the cities. That's one goal I won't quarrel with them about, because I've been working for it here in America throughout my political career. like to point out that Japan has made more real progress toward this in the 15 years since the War than Russia has made in the 44 years since the revolution.

Please note that I'm not against farmers working together -- I'm only against farmers being forced

Coops

experience has shown that it isn't productive either. What I'd like to see us giving vigorous support to is the extension of the voluntary cooperative movement.

Support The Coops

We have a rich resource in the long and successful experience of our cooperatives. But, too often, in our determination to present America as the paradise of rugged individualism, we treat our cooperative movement as something a shade un-American, almost socialist -- something to be hidden away rather than put in our front window.

pioneers joining together to help build each other's

way seurvives to this very day on Capitol Hill!

Just as profound as the longing of peoples

the world over for a better life is their longing

for peace in which to enjoy it, and their horror

at the possibility of a nuclear var.

There also we are making progress toward re oining the human race. Too often in the past our disarmament proposals, like those of the Russians, were made more for propaganda purposes than enything else. While we prepared for war like titans, we planned for peace like pygmies. I have, as you know, been a long-time tiller in these vine wards of peace. As Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, I have for years heen deeply concerned with these com problems. I am delighted to see that many more

people are concerned about them now than when

L began.

deserved.

You know, the "progressive conservatives"
who were lately in power here have been defined
by my good friend Joe Glazer as people who, if
you shoved them hard enough and long enough,
would stumble forward. So, in their final
months, we finally saw the establishment of a
Disarmament Administration to give this subject
something like the priority and the push it

Bigman

Work of this Administration is going forward,
preparatory to disarmament negotiations in the
coming months. And I am delighted that President
Kennedy is to give peace an even higher priority

in our efforts, through the establishment of a National Peace Agency.

Peace is, of course, more than disarmament, more even than the absence of war.

It means that there must be effective and just machinery for the settlement of the disputes which inevitably rise among nations and peoples.

It means that there must be opportunity for orderly and peaceful change.

It means that, just as much of the world has moved forward from dependence to independence in recent years, so we must all move together to greater interdependence.

This is the tide of history. And here is one tide that the Communists are missing.

They have thoroughly identified themselves as Old Believers in national sovereignty, first, last, and always.

They are seeking to weaken the United Nations, rather than build it up.

They are trying to extend the veto from the Security Council to all aspects of the UN, even to the office of Secretary-General itself.

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

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 real interests of all the free nations -- aligned as well as non-aligned -- are in sharp contrast to those of the Communists.

We share with them a deep interest in the building up of the international forces of law and order. Mr. Khrushchev sees his best opportunities in a multiply-divided world drifting toward chaos.

Even for so powerful a nation as ours there are grave risks in "going it alone."

We certainly cannot successfully use our power to impose an anti-Communist ideology on other nations.

But our power is still enormous when we exert it through the United Nations with broad support from its Asian and African members.

Particularly, we should concentrate on measures that unite the free nations, rather than those that divide them.

Therefore, as I look toward President Kennedy's noble concept of an alliance for progress in this hemisphere, I place just as much stress on "alliance" as on "progress."

Therefore, in our African policy, I urge
that we identify ourselves with the things that
unite these new nations -- the desire for economic
progress and the opposition to involvement in the
cold war -- rather than the things that divide them.

I am not too concerned, in this broad African context, about particular nations that lean somewhat away from us and even somewhat toward the Soviet bloc.

I think there is enough real identity of purpose among Africans that no such individual state will lean too far or too long, for fear of getting out of touch with the others.

But, of course, the most important new frontiers for world order lie in the United Nations itself.

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And I am delighted that we have representing
us there one of our most thoughtful, accomplished,
and profound students and practitioners of international
diplomacy -- Governor Adlai Stevenson.

Thanks to him, and to the support given him

by our President, we are well on the way back to the

high road toward a stronger UN which we left last fall,

when the past Administration indulged in some clumsy

and short-sighted intervention in internal African

disputes.

I am frank to confess to you that service in the U.N. is not without its irritations and frustrations.

There is a tendency on the part of some of the

neutralist delegates to apply what looks very much

like a double standard of morality -- a standard

according to which the Soviet bloc escapes

criticism for actions very much like those for

which the Western powers are heavily condemned.

It is becoming more and more clear, however,

that if there is to be an orderly world, there

must be a single standard for all nations wlarge

and small, Communist and free.

We will gain, likewise, from the new flexibility

of our policy -- and from a new Soviet rigidity.

We have now accepted the fact that there

can be neutral nations and neutral individuals .

and that they can contribute substantially to a

better and more orderly world.

Meanwhile, as Mr. Lippmann has noted, Mr.

Khrushchev has declared a new dogma -- that there

can be no neutral individuals.

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He has applied it -- contrary to the better judgment of some of his Eastern European colleagues -- against the UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold.

From a rejection of neutrality in individuals it is only a step -- and a short one -- to the rejection of neutrality in nations.

He is very close to saying: "Whoever is not for us is against us."

We are saying, and I hope every day more convincingly: "If you are for a better and more orderly world, and for a better and more abundant life for all its peoples, we are with you."

Thus, we are rejoining history at the very point that the Russians are departing from it.

We are identifying ourselves with the human race,

Pulled Consurated

New Standard

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while the Russians are placing their dogma above it.

Perhaps the best thing about accepting and welcoming change as the rule of life is the opportunity this gives us to help in shaping the future.

A great nation cannot be content to do good in little ways. It must think and act greatly.

Hose Jameres.

A tried and true friend of yours and mine gave us some good advice the other day. I am speaking of that great democratic leader of Latin America, Jose Figueres, who addressed this Convention two years ago.

"You cannot stop Communism" he said. "You have to run faster. You ran faster in Europe after the Second World War and filled the vacuum.

You helped launch the present European democratic renaissance...

"Let us not allow ourselves to be pinned down and paralyzed by exclusive attention to the spots of immediate crisis. This is precisely what our enemies would want us to do.

"Rather, let us get going on the programs of hemispheric development. Let us rescue the prestige of the democratic system. Let us prove that the job can be done in freedom."

Pepe Figueres is putting in today's language the solemn warning of the Old Testament:

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

It is not enough to circulate throughout the world the Federalist Papers, the Constitution, or even the Declaration of Independence.

These venerable and venerated documents are important. But it is even more important for us, in facing today's problems, to recapture the faith, the imagination, and the daring of the men who wrote them.

We thought and acted in the spirit of the Founding Fathers when we created Lend-Lease, the Marshall Plan and Point Four.

We can think and act on that scale again. alliance for Progres

Looking outward from our own bracing and invigorating

New Frontier, we can fashion a Charter of Hope for

all mankind.

Some 135 years ago the people of this city were

preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the

Declaration of Independence. The elected mayor of

Washington invited Thomas Jefferson to be the city's

guest of honor.

Note that I said the elected mayor. The people of Washington then governed themselves, and with your help I hope they will do so again.

Jefferson replied that he was so "worn down with age, infirmity, and pain" that he was "scarcely able to walk from one room to another." But his faith in the principles of 1776, and his confidence that they were valid not only for America but for the whole world, remained as bright as ever as he wrote these words -- the last that were to come from his immortal pen:

"All eyes are opened, or are opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with

booted and spurred, ready to ride them..."

What we living Americans need is the faith of the dying Jefferson in ourselves and in the future of freedom. If we have it, and are prepared to back it with bold ideas and bolder deeds, we can -- and we will -- meet and master the perils that beset us.

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