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Monday A.M., January 29, 1951

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)

240 Senate Office Building

Washington, D. C.

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Emancipation Proclamation for Russian People & Iron Curtain

last night
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. - Minn.) speaking before a South Bend, Indiana, audience at a Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action, called for a "democratic peace offensive", by the United States, designed "to win the people of the Soviet Union away from their Soviet masters." He suggested "an Emancipation ^{Proclamation} for the Russian people."

"The Russian people," he said, "as the first victims of Communist aggression, are potential allies of the American people, and all who strive toward liberty and equality. They could, in fact, be our most important ally."

In a seven point program, the Senator urged that we promise the Russian people complete freedom of travel within the Soviet Union and out; freedom of religion; the elimination of slave labor camps; increased living standards; family type farm ownership; complete national independence; and world peace through the United Nations.

The Senator from Minnesota pointed to the fact that since the fall of China, Soviet Russia and her satellites control one-fifth of the earth's land and 800 million people, close to one-third of the world's population. This, he said, "on its face should cause us concern." There are, however, "cracks in the wall", he said. Only 25 percent of the Soviet's 800 million people - about 200 million - "live in the original pre-war Soviet Union. The others live in surrounding country and are undoubtedly restless and eager for their freedom."

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Senator Humphrey went on to say that the "very nature and internal politics of the Soviet Union will produce its own self-destruction." Ruling the country, he said, "is a small elite which is less than five per cent of all the people. Their rule has produced Siberian slave labor camps, secret police, poor living conditions, and has denied to the Russian people opportunities for spiritual expression by stifling their churches." Today, Humphrey said, "workers in the Soviet Union face punishment if they absent themselves or come late to work; railroad men still operate under the provisions of martial law; the Russian farmer faces controls tighter than ever; the people are weary of privation; there is growing inequality of wages and income; and scientists are shackled."

Furthermore, the Senator said, "the Soviet people, like all people, fear and hate war. We must convince them that it is their leaders who are now, and have been, destroying the effectiveness of the United Nations."

We of the democracies, Senator Humphrey continued, "must capitalize on the discomfort, the poverty, the bitterness, and the potential disloyalty of the Russian people. This is the Achilles heel in the Soviet structure." The Senator referred to the fact that in June, 1941, when the Nazi army invaded Russia, hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers surrendered. "Reliable intelligence informs us," he said, "that the people in the Ukraine even today threaten revolt and are eager for release from Soviet oppression."

America, Senator Humphrey urged, "must speak to these people, and must express friendship for them, their happiness, their freedom, and their

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welfare. Such an offensive for peace and friendship must accompany our efforts toward increased armament if our objective is to be attained. Military measures alone do not win friends. They make enemies unless accompanied by positive affirmative acts of fraternity. Just as defense military armament is indispensable in the modern world, so is defense moral armament necessary if democracy is to prevail. We must reach the hearts of the Russian people."

Senator Humphrey urged that such a program be carried to the Russian people, through propaganda, Voice of America radio, leaflets, "and all the modern media which our communicative genius can develop." If need be, he said, "we should fill our B-36's with bombs of leaflets and demonstrate to the people of Russia our friendship and our desire for peace and freedom for all."

"We must no longer allow considerations of diplomatic tact to interfere with this offensive of winning the Russian people to our side and away from their Soviet masters."

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Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), in a speech delivered in Indianapolis, Indiana, at a dinner sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action, urged "the American people and the American Congress to support India's request for two million tons of grain to prevent starvation in that country."

"Whether we agree with the present foreign policy of the Indian Government or not," he said, "India remains one of the few democratic strongholds left in Asia, and we must respond, as we always have, to a humanitarian appeal. Senator Humphrey reported the fact "India faces imminent famine as the result of earthquakes, floods, and a locust plague. That country's grain production," he said, "has been cut by more than six million tons. Indian people, therefore, are in critical need of grain imports to prevent hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of people from dying of starvation. The Indian Government has arranged to purchase four million tons from Canada, Australia, Argentina, and the United States, but this has in turn, " he continued, "burdened that country's economy by drastically reducing her foreign exchange reserves. India needs two million tons which she cannot purchase, and we have every moral, political, and self-interest motivation to provide that food."

"The basis for American foreign policy," the Senator from Minnesota declared, "must be moral soul-force and not military power alone if we are to stop communist aggression in Asia. American foreign policy must understand that the peoples of the middle east and southeastern Asia are engaged in a revolution against poverty and exploitation. We know that the communist movement is attempting to capture that revolution for its own dictatorial

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objectives. We must meet that move by continually asserting in word and deed our desire for complete Asian independence, self-determination, and freedom. American foreign policy should assert a readiness and a willingness to assist the peoples of Asia who seek to provide education for their children, medical assistance, just taxation, honesty in government, effective land reform, and freedom from hunger. We, of the United States, who pride ourselves on our family-type farm ownership should proclaim our belief in the rights of every Asian peasant to become a land owner and help provide the necessary economical assistance to obtain that objective. The people of Asia are doing no more than following the example set here in the United States 175 years ago when we revolted against colonialism and oppression.

Senator Humphrey called for the establishment of a 16-point program as part of a declaration of goals for freedom, peace, and security. The text of Senator Humphrey's 16-points, which he urged be included as a part of American foreign policy, follows:

1. A form of government for every people in which the majority rules through the legislature duly and periodically elected by universal and equal suffrage in secret ballot, with opportunities for criticism and a freely functioning opposition to the government in power.
2. A fair distribution of resources and wealth which would call for drastic reforms in the tradition of land ownership designed to encourage family farm ownership.
3. A program of free education through the elementary school level as a basic minimum, with higher education equally attainable to all.
4. An elaboration of the President's own Point IV program stating that

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the United States stands ready to join the United Nations in sharing our material resources, and technological assistance for agriculture, health, education, and industry.

5. Full employment to be an objective of our world economy.
6. Encouragement of trade unions and free collective bargaining.
7. Recognition that society has an obligation to provide social security for all citizens.
8. Public developments, especially power developments, making use of our TVA concept, which has captured the imagination of many of the under-developed countries.
9. Conservation of natural resources.
10. The necessity to improve the health of all peoples through public health programs.
11. Translating the objectives of the FAO so that the peoples of Asia can understand it means more adequate food for them and for their children.
12. Making use of American technological assistance for adequate housing and making available our own prefabricated housing techniques.
13. A statement as to the meaning and desirability of civil rights for all peoples as a universal international principle.
14. Recognition of the principle of human rights, and of equal rights for women.
15. It seems to me crucial to state that our hatred of war and violence leads us to join all the peoples in looking forward to the day when we can, together, establish a world society which repudiates militarism. We should, therefore, include international disarmament and the international abolition of constriction, with adequate inspection and control, as an essential part

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of our program--an objective which we hope all the nations of the world will accept.

16. We seek no territory--no sphere of economic influence.



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