

Rev Russell Hoy.

Murray Lincoln  
John Wilcox

Paul Goetz  
Clyde Rogers

Clarence Nelson  
Mrs Eichelman

Church + Agric

143000

Extension - COOPS  
7-7A  
4-11  
Farm Bureau

Exchanges  
Friends

Labor

Grange

Govt + Voluntary

11 Exit Trump's when  
TOWN AND COUNTRY DINNER  
Ohio Pastors Convention  
Good Mrs  
fair for Act

Industry Church  
Labor Farm

12 Warm the Intern. Atmosphere

13 Surround Communism by freedom  
January 26, 1960  
(Govt + Voluntary) + Justice!

14 We Struggle Against Communism  
We should be for freedom  
"Do Good"!

15 We have the means to banish  
Poverty

16 We must help the emerging  
Develop nations

17 Build Conditions of Peace

000342

000341

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CHAIRMAN  
OF THE CONFERENCE

PROGRAM

- ~~Call to Order~~ Paul A. Getz  
1959 Town and Country Chairman
- ~~Invocation~~ Rev. Alva W. Knoll
- ~~Dinner~~
- ~~Presentation of 1960 Chairman~~ by Paul A. Getz  
Presiding - Rev. Russell Hoy
- ~~Introduction of guests~~ Rev. Clyde N. Rogers
- ~~Greetings~~ Rev. John M. Wilson
- ~~Greetings~~ Rev. Howard J. Brown
- ~~Recognitions~~ Paul A. Getz
- ~~Summary of Work~~ Margaret Brugler
- ~~Invitation to Membership~~ Rev. William Barndt
- ~~"Africa-The World Question Mark"~~ Bishop Newell Booth
- ~~Song~~ led by Paul Marion
- ~~"Food and World Peace"~~ Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey
- ~~Benediction~~ Rev. Russell Hoy

A Rural Continent | -

Food <sup>to combat</sup> - Hunger

Food <sup>to</sup> ~~Disease~~ ~~Medicine~~

(White Heart)

Food <sup>to</sup> ~~Education~~

Education

Food - exchange

Gifts & Voluntary

Phase Beginning

no surplus  
use abundance

Title I - Sales

new  
long  
term  
commit.

Title II - Barter

Title III - Gifts

convert food into  
new uses production goal!

- Food for Peace (Long Range)
- new Single Administ (advisory group)
- new uses - Bi national fundations
- Long term Credits
- Charter of Hope - } no famine!

*11 months ago*

*this engagement* 000343

*John Wilson*

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF SENATOR HUMPHREY TO

*Clyde Rogers*

OHIO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1960

Disarmament and the Rule of Law

*Pol + Economic*

The pillars on which to build a peaceful and just world

are five:

① One is to reduce and ultimately do away with the arms  
and armies by which nations seek to force their will on  
others.

② Two is to create an international community in which  
the rule of law becomes an accepted and established mechanism  
for settling disputes among nations.

③ Three is to erase the great discrepancies of material  
wealth, and educational and social progress that exist among  
nations.

*by helping other nations to  
help themselves!*

4

Four is to disarm international tensions through an increase in knowledge and understanding among the many peoples and cultures of the world.

CIVIL RIGHTS / changes

5

Five is to strengthen the United Nations and its agencies until it truly becomes the eyes and ears of peace and an ever-more-vigorous instrument of social progress throughout the world.

observed

My work in the Senate has involved programs in all five of these areas of foreign policy. Tonight I wish to stress especially two: the reduction of armaments and the need for world law.

On the goal of disarmament we stand united as a people.

But on the practical level of arms control we run into difficulty. In a sense this is strange because the American people are a practical people. We usually do not proclaim

goals without immediately sitting down to try to work out practical and workable plans for their realization.

Yet on the matter of arms control we have been derelict.

We have only a small handful of people within the Executive branch of government who work full time on disarmament. The head of this office is not even accorded the status of Assistant Secretary. We have assistant secretaries for Congressional Relations, for Public Affairs, for Administration, and for numerous other areas, but not for arms control.

If we mean what we say about the need for practical proposals for disarmament, one of the first things to do is to elevate the office of arms control and to accord it at least equal rank with the other areas of our foreign policy.

The head of the office ought to be at least an Assistant

Secretary, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

#

Another way to be practical in matters of disarmament is to have sufficient funds with which to make the studies and hire the personnel to turn the ideal of disarmament into realizable steps. As long as I have been associated with the disarmament problem -- back to 1955 -- the United States has not once entered negotiations adequately prepared.

Let me repeat. Not once has the United States known what it wished to achieve in terms of an agreement including essential proposals on control and inspection.

I fear that this tragic situation is again upon us. In about six weeks the United States will enter disarmament negotiations with nine other countries, including the Soviet Union. We have known about these negotiations since last

June. But at this moment we have no policy. We do not

know what we wish to propose.

*— Now are we in Agreement  
with our Allies,*

*Test  
cessation*

I remain convinced that a first step toward disarmament  
can be achieved through an agreement for the cessation of

nuclear testing under effective control and inspection. To

me it is important to get started in setting up the control

system and the inspection safeguards. And I cannot in good

conscience blame all the delay in achieving a test ban

treaty on the Soviet Union.

I have suggested two alternatives for a test ban treaty.

One is to have the control system set up for a trial period

so that all can see whether the Soviets will cooperate,

whether the system can effectively distinguish earthquakes

from nuclear explosions, whether a certain number of inspection

teams will be allowed, in the case of the Soviet Union,

to travel to the site of a suspicious event which might be  
a nuclear explosion in violation of the treaty.

The other alternative is to have a treaty covering  
in the first instance a ban on all tests in the atmosphere,  
outer space and underwater and likewise a ban on underground  
tests of significant strength. These tests can now be  
adequately and effectively policed and inspected. There  
is reasonable doubt, however, whether small underground  
tests can now be effectively inspected. I propose,  
therefore, a moratorium on all underground tests for a  
two-year period during which we will offer to cooperate  
with the U.S.S.R. and the U.K., under U.N. auspices, to  
develop such an effective inspection system, capable of  
detecting all underground tests. By undertaking joint

*underground*

~~joint~~ tests under U.N. supervision and observation we will

be making a significant step toward international cooperation.

While there are risks in moving ahead this way, there are

far greater risks in standing still.

*- nuclear club expands!*

Other steps affecting arms control must also be taken.

In the forthcoming ten-nation disarmament negotiations

I propose that we concentrate on the control and reduction

of long range missiles.

*we should*  
~~it would~~ also offer to work out control measures to

enable the nuclear powers to cease production of fissionable

materials for weapons purposes.

*- This can be done!*

And finally, I think the United States should submit a  
plan that could be extended on a worldwide scale to guard

against surprise attack by small as well as large countries.

h Now, a word about China. The Communist Government of China would have to be bound by any arms control system that dealt effectively with missiles and bombers and the prevention of surprise attack. Without China no system for the prevention of surprise attack in Eastern and Southern Asia could be successful. Without China in an arms control agreement affecting Asia, the entire power balance in the world could be dangerously upset.

h National security and world security demand the inclusion of Communist China in major arms control agreements.

This  
can be  
done

h Mr. Khrushchev says he is for total and comprehensive disarmament. The Soviet Premier says he even is willing to accept adequate controls for each stage of disarmament. In the United States we do not know whether to believe him. But it does little good to speculate about the willingness

of Mr. Khrushchev to accept controls unless we are prepared  
with <sup>our</sup> plans for control. ||

↳ We cannot challenge the Soviets on the control issue <sup>& inspectors</sup>  
in a vacuum. We need concrete and specific measures to  
offer at the conference table and before the bar of world  
opinion.

↳ Hand in hand with progress on arms control must be  
progress on building a world based on law and the peaceful  
adjudication of disputes. The United States now has an  
opportunity to help lead the world in this direction. A  
resolution is now before the Senate which would demonstrate  
the confidence of the United States in the World Court.

↳ When the United States joined the World Court back in  
1946 we agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the court in

all disputes except those over which we had domestic  
jurisdiction. The statute of the Court states that it  
is empowered to decide when a dispute is domestic and  
when it is in the realm of international law. But at  
that time the United States had not quite outgrown the  
short pants of isolationism. We had not, even in 1946,  
quite faced up to the fact that peace and freedom and  
economic reconstruction could not prevail in the world  
unless the United States uses the full force of its power  
toward these ends. In 1946, when we joined the World  
Court, we said that we and not the Court would decide  
when a dispute was international in character and thus  
subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

I need not spell out the consequences of this unfortunate  
decision. The World Court lost prestige. Nations have

submitted very few disputes to it. And several have followed our example and have declared that the Court cannot decide when a dispute is within its jurisdiction and competence.

↳ Senate Resolution 94 which I introduced last year now awaits action in the Senate. It would remove this self-judging clause from our agreement to participate in the Court. To remove it takes a two-thirds vote and this means a lot of public support will be needed.

*Your help  
needed*

↳ If the United States removes this self-judging clause we shall then be in a position to go to the Soviet Union and say come and participate in building a world in which disarmament can be made to work. For now the Soviets refuse to participate in the work of the Court.

The removal of the self-judging clause will open the way to make the World Court effective. We can then call upon the Soviets to accept the jurisdiction of the World Court. By this act we will demonstrate a willingness to abide by peaceful procedures for resolving differences with other nations.

*H*

*A. N. Polkov*

*✓ Hunger*  
*✓ Sickness*  
*✓ Illiteracy*



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