

From the Office of  
Citizens for Humphrey Committee  
1625 Hennepin Avenue  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

For Release: Wednesday a.m.'s  
September 21, 1960

HUMPHREY CONDEMNS PARTISAN TALK ON PEACE OR WAR

MARSHALL, Sept. 20 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey today sharply criticized candidates "who attempt to take personal credit for peace and cast scornful blame on others for war."

"Peace is no partisan issue," the Senator declared. "Peace is the deeply-desired goal of every American - Democrat or Republican."

Humphrey, addressing a DFL dinner meeting here, denounced "the all-too-frequent political practice of using such phrases as 'war party' and 'peace party'."

"The central issue of this campaign - and of this generation - is how America can best win a just and enduring peace for mankind," Humphrey said.

"Our party believes that the first and most essential requirement is vigorous leadership," he declared. "In a world of constantly changing and increasing dangers, we need imagination and action from Government, not smiles of reassurance that all is well.

"Our party believes that the people must be told the truth about the dangers facing the Nation and the sacrifices required of them. We know that our efforts can succeed only if the people have understanding and determination.

Humphrey said the key to peace is "safeguarded disarmament," and added: "All of the programs and promises of this campaign will be meaningless if America can not assure our survival by securing peace. And all of our yearnings for peace will be in vain if we do not lead the way to safeguarded agreements to end the terrifying arms race."

- ✓ Geo Hulstrand (Kanduyohi) <sup>DFL</sup>
- ✓ Glen Johnson (my Dist ch)
- ✓ Alex Olson (DFL Dist)

✓ Eugene Knutson  
Orgerson

Mr Mrs Clinton Haroldson  
Gordon Dunover

Mrs Birkamiro  
KWLM

Geo Freeman } Students  
Gene Knutson } Students

⊙ Spoke last Nite

✓ Peoples Campaign

Get to work

See See, Agnes, Sm  
Bussins

Go out w. th a heart

Foreign Policy with

Peace + Justice

DISARM - Food, Health

DAIRY - Rep. Farm Policy  
+ Rep Candidates!

Montquides

Damon Zempel

Alyson

FAMILY FARMING IN THE SOVIET UNION

Montevideo, Minn.

12:15 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1960

Ladies of  
Coop Guild  
Lunch

Jon Hunt

Walter Kralstrom  
County DFL

↳ We often hear the comment that the family farmer is the "forgotten man" in America today.

In many ways he is. People throughout the United States -- and some of the highest leaders of government -- act as if they have completely forgotten the contributions of family farming to America's strength.

↳ And too many people -- including officials of the current Administration -- believe that family farming is out-dated and old-fashioned.

↳ They speak of "efficiency," and equate efficiency to bigness, to the corporate form of agriculture.

Now I think differently.

I know that the free-enterprise, family farm system, operating through farm cooperatives, is a key to America's strength. I know that America's abundant food and fiber supply would be impossible without the family farmer. I know that family farming not only contributes to our agricultural and general economy, but that it nourishes the great democratic traditions of free-enterprise and the deepest values of family life.

Farm  
Coops

But all of us must offer more evidence than our own beliefs if we are to assure the preservation of the family farm system in America.

Today I offer evidence of a unique sort.

It is evidence from within the Soviet Union  
itself.

↳ Most of you may be surprised to learn that  
a semblance of the free-enterprise family farm  
system still exists inside the Soviet Union.

And that system -- limited as it is -- is  
so efficient that the Kremlin has been forced  
to accept it.

↳ Let me explain how this form of family  
farming works in Russia.

↳ Each of you know that Soviet agriculture  
is almost -- but not quite -- completely  
collectivized.

↳ Collective farms in the Soviet Union sprawl  
over tens of thousands of acres and are worked  
by thousands of farmers responsible only to the  
State.

But each family on the collective farm is allowed a small -- and often tiny -- plot of earth to cultivate. These plots, seldom more than an acre, are usually adjacent to the family's dwelling.

The families are allowed to develop these plots by themselves. They are also allowed to sell the food and fiber produced on them in free market places for their own profit.

Many visitors to the Soviet Union have observed that the Soviet farmers take tremendous pride in these small plots. The

farmers exert extra effort to produce and market their food and fiber efficiently.

Until a few years ago, it was assumed that the Communist leaders intended to eliminate these

last bits of free-enterprise in their collectivized society.

↳ But in 1958, the Kremlin instead eliminated the previously heavy taxes placed on food and fiber produced from the private farm plots.

The reasons are simple. The Soviet Union needs food. Food from the small plots are often better qualitatively and quantitatively than the food from collective farms.

↳ In short, produce and livestock from these small plots of land have become a valuable -- and vital -- part of the Soviet economy.

↳ Khrushchev and other Communist leaders have been required to allow this limited family farm system in order to obtain enough food and fiber for the people.

These facts should give pause to those in America who say that the family-farm system is "old-fashioned" or "inefficient."

The Soviet Union itself would never admit that this form of free-enterprise is most efficient. But the fact of the existence of these thousands of small family plots is reluctant recognition that the best form of agriculture is not collectivization.

We in America appreciate the family farm not just for its efficiency, but also because it is in line with our basic beliefs in freedom, and the dignity of the individual.

The family farm is threatened today -- by concerted effort from leaders who talk about the importance of the individual and free enterprise, but

work to drive families off the farms and  
replace them with corporatized agriculture.

∟ Yes, the family farm must be preserved.

Our nation must prove to the world that its  
agriculture is not dominated by corporate  
bigness, but is guided by the skills, hard  
work and determination of free men and women in  
rural America.

PARTISAN

W. Mortenson  
m Dahl

May McCaig

~~W. Zempel~~  
Royal Kruger  
W. Kelly

PEACE AND POLITICS

DFL DINNER, MARSHALL, MINNESOTA  
6:30 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1960

Bud Murphy

(X)  
Natural Resources  
Redwood  
Hood

Anders Jansson

Marshal  
Groning

There are dozens of issues in this campaign and every campaign on which America's two political parties are in basic disagreement.

George Abrahamson

Those differences should be clearly stated and discussed -- so the people may judge wisely and reasonably.

Doc Henry  
Earl Jefferson

But there is one subject in America which is not and should not be a partisan issue. That subject is peace.

W. Johnson  
Dev Olson  
D. S. O.

I do not mind honest criticisms of my programs and beliefs. We Democrats do not mind a reasonable discussion of policy differences.

But we cannot tolerate candidates who attempt to take personal credit for peace and

- 3 challenges
- (1) - Ec Growth  
    one opportunity
  - (2) - Sout with a heart
  - (3) - Peace with Justice

Difficulties - Problems  
opportunities - Challenges

① Kennedy  
② Truman  
③ DeWitt

~~Diff~~

cast scornful blame on others for war.

I am saddened by the all-too-frequent  
political practice of using such phrases as "war  
party" and "peace party."

*There is no  
"war party!"*

This is nonsense. It is dangerous and  
demagogic.

Peace is the deeply-desired goal of every  
American -- Democrat or Republican.

Let us place the subject of peace in its  
proper place in this campaign. The issue is not  
which candidates or which party works for peace,  
but how the candidates and the parties work for  
peace.

*not which  
but  
How!!*

This is the central issue of this campaign  
-- and of this generation. How can America best

win a just and enduring peace for mankind?

Our party believes that the people must be told the truth about the dangers facing America.

We believe that we must inform the people of the threats against us, not just from Soviet missiles, but from Soviet education and economic warfare and Communist propaganda efforts.

We believe that ~~we~~ if Americans are aware of and understand the dangers to our security will they be willing to make the sacrifices necessary to answer the threats. We know that we can succeed in our quest for peace only if the people have understanding and determination.

All of the programs and promises of this campaign will be meaningless if America cannot assure its own survival. All of the pledges and

proposals will be in vain if we cannot secure peace for ourselves and for the free world.

And all of our yearnings for peace will be lost if America does not lead the way to safeguarded disarmament agreements to end the terrifying arms race.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, I am aware of all the problems, all the obstacles to the achievement of safeguarded arms control.

But because I am aware of the problems, I see the need to solve them. I see the need to put the energies of our government to work to find a way toward safeguarded disarmament.

DISARM

A few weeks ago, the State Department announced the formation of a United States Disarmament Administration -- to tackle the technical problems of arms control.

This announcement was welcomed.

But I wonder why it came now -- in the midst of an election campaign. For years, I have advocated the creation of such an office, and last February introduced legislation to establish what I call a National Peace Agency. There was no word of support from the Administration the.

And for years, I have tried to get authorization from Congress for a \$400,000 appropriation for State Department studies of arms control problems. This year, I succeeded. This appropriation will allow the "Disarmament Administration" to begin work soon.

Jack Van Holten  
Dick Ness

Francis Judge  
Mrs Duckman

LET'S DISCUSS THE ISSUES

DFL LUNCHEON, WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA  
11 a.m., Wednesday, September 21, 1960

∟ What is the purpose of this campaign?

There is not one purpose, but many.

∟ We meet and we work to organize, to become strong and effective, to inspire enthusiasm and dedication.

∟ We meet and we work to know each other better, to become acquainted with our candidates and supporters.

∟ But there is one, central purpose to this campaign which rises above all others in importance.

That purpose is to help inform the people - to four  
People  
by discussing the issues.

I am concerned, frankly, at some of the patterns of politics.

∟ More and more we hear candidates who speak only  
in generalized slogans about an opponent's personality

and character.

I agree that the candidate himself must be considered, viewed, met and judged by the people.

But the candidate for office must be discussed in relation to the integrity of his beliefs and the program for which he stands.

Our party must be as concerned with our goals as with our candidates.

We must emphasize not just the pleasant appearance and resonant voice of a man. We must know and understand his enduring principles and beliefs.

We must not confine our interest just to the task of getting out thousands of buttons and bumper strips. We must be determined that our party's goals are presented clearly and effectively.

What are those goals?

I believe that all are linked to two, central purposes.

The first is the winning of a just and enduring peace. There is nothing which is more important in this campaign or for this generation.

The quest of peace can not be a mere yearning, vaguely expressed in terms of "maybe" or "possibly" or "well, we'll try - but you know human nature."

The quest of peace must be at the heart and the core of our government's policies. America must work hard for peace.

That work can come through efforts such as my Food for Peace program. It can come through projects to help other nations develop their economies in an orderly way. It can come through economic assistance efforts channeled through the United Nations or such regional groups as the Organization of American States.

Peace -- our central goal -- can never be secured  
unless the conditions of war -- poverty, hunger,

disease, illiteracy -- are reduced by Works for Peace programs.

The second basic purpose of our party is the establishment of Government with a Heart.

Our party wants a government which cares -- a government which serves all of the people with humanitarianism and effectiveness.

We do not want a government which is classified as a competing force in society -- to be set aside as a necessary but unfortunate evil of civilization.

We believe that government is and should be a noble extension of the will of all the people.

Government can not qualify for that description, however, unless its leaders and officials have the heart to concern themselves with the needs and the problems of the people.

We know what those needs are -- effective medical care for the elderly, decent schools and teachers for

our children, proper protection for the family farmer, respect and consideration for the working man and woman.

These are the issues of this campaign. It is our purpose to discuss them fully and clearly.

I pledge myself to continue to campaign on the issues, and not on personalities or slogans.

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parent, respect and consideration for the working  
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Food



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