

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building CA 6-4754
Portland 4, Oregon

For Release: Monday 10.7.62
October 5, 1959

Norman Nielsen

DEMOCRATS MUST FACE NATION'S 'THREE GREAT CHALLENGES': HUMPHREY

For the Democratic Party to win in 1960, it must assert "vigorous leadership" toward answering the "three great challenges confronting the American people," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) told Tillamook County Democrats yesterday in an address at a party chowder feed at Tillamook, Oregon.

Senator Humphrey listed these "challenges of the present and the future" as:

- 1...."the winning of an honorable and lasting peace;"
- 2...."the fulfillment of our economic potential;"
- 3...."and the attainment of full dignity and liberty for every American."

"These are the challenges of our time -- and the nation will look to the Democratic Party for constructive national leadership if we are willing to face each with equally vigorous determination," Senator Humphrey declared.

Cannot be met by timidity or hesitancy
"They are not challenges that can be met by timidity and hesitancy, nor by being satisfied with preserving the status quo. They are very real challenges, which can only be met by very real answers. They must be met by the courage to dare, the vision to plan, and a real understanding of the forces at work in the world around us.

hesitancy
"If the Democratic Party -- and potential Democratic standard bearers -- want to deserve the confidence of the American voters, all of us must be willing to stand up and be counted as to what we are going to do about the real needs of the people.

no generalities
"The country is tired and sick of generalities and lip service to lofty objectives. It wants specific answers to specific needs -- and our Party had better get busy recognizing the needs, and developing the answers."

Tired of Generalities

marguerite Cook, ch
Andrew Waterlin - State Sen
Oscar Knudsen
knowing not here

Oscar Knudsen (Tillamook County)
Lloyd Klassen (Clatsop County)
Bulah Hand
Arthur Davidson

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Senator Humphrey, keynoting the start of a five-day speaking tour in Oregon in what may be a preview of next year's primary campaign here, served notice that he "wasn't willing to let any aspirants for high office duck and run from taking a positive stand on vital issues, however controversial they may be."

all to stamp up!

"It isn't enough to seek popularity by trying to avoid offending anyone," Senator Humphrey declared. "If all you want is wishy-washy fence-straddling to avoid choosing sides, you might as well vote Republican, for they are the experts at that kind of popularity. But if you are willing to take a stand for what you believe is right and just, then fight for it -- we can win, and deserve to win."

Need more than Popularity

*Jim
no
Mitt*
"That has always been my position in public life, and it's my position today. I'm not an appeaser -- at home or abroad. If our election process is to mean anything, people must be given a real choice between differing viewpoints and political philosophies -- not just engage in a national beauty contest."

"For my part, there is no greater role I feel I can perform for my party -- and my country -- in the months ahead than in seeking to compel our party to take stock of the country's needs, and take a firm, aggressive, and sanely liberal position toward meeting those needs. And if I can help sharpen the issues so that everyone concerned has to stand up and be counted, one way or another, so much the better," Senator Humphrey declared.

"Let's not be fooled by the era of trying to avoid anything that may step on anybody's toes. There are differences of viewpoint on every issue, and should be in a democracy. But it is the responsibility of leadership to have some convictions and stand by them, taking a stand and seeking to mobilize support behind it, rather than drifting with the supposed popular tide at any given time."

"Remember, the Democratic Party was victorious under the leadership of

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Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman because both the leaders and the party met face-to-face the problems of the day. They didn't hedge or back away. They answered these problems with legislation and action -- not with well-turned, hazy phrases and polished platitudes.

"At this mid-point in the 20th Century, mankind is again moving into an untraveled world with new problems, new dangers, and new uncertainties to confront us. But we learn from doing, and we can better learn to cope with the new problems if we solve some of the old ones yet with us.

Kap
"Perhaps it is no longer fashionable to speak of the problem of slum-clearance and public housing; or to turn attention to how adequate medical care can be brought within the means of everyone; or to point out that the fantastic growth of the problem of the aged makes necessary the development of federally assisted housing for the elderly; or to say that federal multi-purpose dams and harbor improvement and flood control and the construction of jetties on federal waterways must be undertaken by the federal government -- and now.

William
Bay

"Perhaps, as some say, these issues 'rock the boat'. But they are issues that must be faced -- and it is more important to be effective, than fashionable. There is just as much need for new courage to face old problems as there is for bright new ideas and appealing new programs. We should certainly spend as much time cleaning up our own back alleys as we spend talking about the new highways for the world," he said.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman never wasted their time on well-turned phrases, nor did they age and mellow their metaphors. They were more interested in results. Neither Roosevelt nor Truman was ever misunderstood -- either at home or abroad. And because of this the Republicans hated them, the bankers scorned them, the press ridiculed them -- and the people loved, elected, and re-elected them. If we are to win in 1960, we must have that type of liberal,

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clear-cut, straight forward leadership. We can't outglamour Rockefeller nor Nixon; we can win only with a program," the Senator warned.

Senator Humphrey promised to outline in more detail many of his own views on social welfare, problems of the aged, water development, ^{conservation} economic expansion, and agriculture in his series of talks throughout the state.

Commenting on Premier Krushchev's recent visit to the United States and his own "personal debate" with the Soviet dictator last winter, Senator Humphrey warned that Krushchev must "be out-thought, out-maneuvered, out-debated, and outshown throughout the world -- with us seizing the initiative, instead of just reacting to his whims."

"We can start by using our abundant foods to feed hungry people throughout the world; by sending a 'white fleet' of mercy around the world -- a fleet of American ships equipped and dedicated to bring the medical knowledge and skills to those areas suffering from disease and tragedy. These are the kind of 'works of peace' we need to seize the leadership in the campaign for peace," Senator Humphrey declared.

Food
For
Peace

Dairy + Cheddar cheese } Tallamook County

- Area Redevelop
- Housing (timber)
- Community Development
- Reforest
- Timber Reporting

Doughs for Spruce
Hemlock, cedar

From the Office of

For Release: Monday 9 a.m.
October 5, 1959

The Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building, 410 S.W. Third
Portland, Oregon

001759

MORAL VALUES REAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM: HUMPHREY

The world would be better off if Soviet Premier Khrushchev were as concerned "about the inner-man as he is about outer-space", Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared this morning at a breakfast meeting with Multnomah County Democratic officials and leaders at the Ione Plaza, Portland.

"The real difference between communistic and democratic forms of government is not just which can surpass the other in productive achievements," Senator Humphrey warned.

"The real difference is the attitude toward mankind -- in the basic individual dignity of man, and the freedom of his mind, his soul, and his spirit. The real difference is the difference in our sense of values.

"We should not let ourselves be trapped into arguing with Khrushchev solely on his material terms. It is time we gave more emphasis to the moral and spiritual issues involved, and based our case for freedom on the 'inalienable rights' of man that Thomas Jefferson so rightly insisted should be the very basic foundation of our democracy," Senator Humphrey declared.

Senator Humphrey warned that the Soviet Premier's attractive-sounding doctrine of "live and let live" carried within it the dangers of accepting the status quo in the world.

"That is what he means by his concept of so-called co-existence", Senator Humphrey said. "I reject this attitude and policy. The only kind of co-existence worthy of our traditions and future is truly competitive co-existence, competitive in ideas as well as performance. We should seek

to spread our ideas, and the gospel of freedom; we must furnish hope and reassurance to those who seek freedom, and to those searching for liberalization of the policies in communist controlled states.

"We can demonstrate to fellow human beings that in the areas where it counts the most, the free world can help them while the slave world can not. We can do this in the areas of education, health, economic development, and relief of hunger and famine.

"We have the resources to do all these things. The Soviet Union does not. We have the weapons of peace to win the cold war, if we will but use them -- and keep true to our great heritage," Senator Humphrey declared.

no longer anti Intelligentsiaism in U.S.
① All right to have an Idea - If it doesn't cost money

② "Dynamic Apathy" - New Slogan of Gop
③ "Apathy Can Be Dynamic" - So Say the Rep!!

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④ Ike + Nat'l Goals (no Action)

Ike + What the Gop Stands for!!

⑤ Ed Benedict
⑥ Bob Duncan
⑦ Elaine Nilsen
Norman Nilsen

Humbury Committee

~~Bulah Hand~~

⑧ Mr Benedict!

⑨ Mr Nilsen
Commissioner
of
Labor

Iona Barclay
Bill Grenfell
Olga Wilson
Keith Burns
~~Norman F~~
Warren Tinker
Bulah Hand
Jebbie Davidson
Virginia Grant
Bob Jordan
nan Wood Honeyman

Mult-No-Mah
County!

Frank Callman Frank Fillpot - ANN Chambers

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building CA 6-4754
Portland 4, Oregon

For Release: Monday p.m.
October 5, 1959

Release
Lona
Barclay

001766

State Sen Bill Greenfield
St. Rep. Juanita Orr

SENATOR HUMPHREY OUTLINES 6-POINT PROGRAM OF BETTER CARE FOR AGING

County Comm
Stan
Ely
Darrell
Jones

More adequate income, decent housing, better health care, and "a dignified place in society" for nearly 16 million citizens over 65 and 20 million over 60 "are among the most important problems currently facing the Congress and the Nation," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared at a luncheon in Oregon City today sponsored by the Clackamas County Democratic Central Committee.

Bob
Schwartz
County
Chris

"From a standpoint of decency, compassion, and economic utilization of our human resources, we simply cannot relegate some 10 percent of our population to mere existence at sub-standard levels," Senator Humphrey declared.

"If we continue to relegate old people to the sidelines--financially, medically, and socially--the financial burden to this country just in terms of institutions for the aging will be too fantastic to contemplate.

Dr Brode

"We need to be more aware of what is happening to our population. In 1900 there were only 3 million Americans over the age of 65. Today there are nearly 16 million, and in 10 years there will be an estimated 20 million.

"If this dramatic trend continues, today's problems of the aging will seem like minor ripples as compared with the floods of tidal proportions to come.

G.D's
Frank
Clare

"This population boom amounts to a national crisis because of the role we tend to assign to "older men and women".

"We have made it possible for more people to live into the so-called 'golden years', but without adequate incomes, health care, housing, and without a recognized role in the community life of the nation.

Galtin
you

"Estimates of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reveal that it costs at least \$2,300 a year for a couple to live by themselves in an urban center in modest fashion.

Bookish Hazel! Monroe Sweetland - & Lil (sister
of St. Paul)
Geo Barclay - age 93

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"Yet over half of the couples who live in this country have less than this amount of income. The average couple on social security receives about \$1,440 a year if they are both retired.

"On an individual basis, 60 percent of those over 65 have less than \$1,000 a year in money income.

"Even more desperate is the income situation of the 1.3 million aging widows now receiving an average social security benefit of \$56 per month, because their benefits are fixed at 75 percent of the amount which had been paid to the husband, now deceased.

"The income of a large proportion of these nearly 16 million Americans over 65 ranges from mere subsistence to desperation and despair. While man does not live by bread alone, a decent and responsible economic base is essential for a creative American life," Senator Humphrey said.

The aim of any "realistic" program for our older citizens, Senator Humphrey said, "must be to permit them to live in dignity, security, and with a sense of usefulness."

"What we need is a many-sided program which insures their productiveness, their independence and self-reliance, and prevents physical and moral decay." Senator Humphrey said.

Senator Humphrey called for six steps "as a start in this direction." They included:

1. Increase social security benefits "to keep pace with living costs".
2. Increase from \$1200 to \$1800 the amount which social security beneficiaries may earn without losing benefits.
3. Extend the social security system to cover the cost of hospital and nursing home care for older citizens.

4. Establish improved minimum federal standards which states must meet on old-age assistance programs.

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5. Allow a tax credit incentive to encourage the hiring of older workers.

6. Provide effective federal assistance for specialized housing programs for the aged.

Senator Humphrey said he was sponsoring legislation for such purposes in the Senate.

"Even this is only a start. There are many other things which the Congress can and should do. We need to provide more funds for medical research to study diseases which affect older people in particular, and we need to build more and better hospitals to provide adequate facilities for treatment of the expanding aged population," Senator Humphrey declared.

Excerpts from address by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn)

Before Clackamas County Democrats,
Oregon City, Ore., Oct. 5, 1959

We Democrats have a heritage we must never forget --nor ignore.

We care about people, and we are dedicated to doing something constructive for the people who make up this great country.

A humanitarian revolution took place in this country, under the Democratic leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. "Government with a heart replaced government with a dollar sign." *Govt with a heart*

Regrettably, there is still far too much concern for the dollar sign in the minds of present Republican leaders, blinding them from any real feeling about the human welfare needs of the American people.

The social security program begun under the Democrats firmly established a basic principle--that all citizens have a right to a minimum decent standard of living, that government has the responsibility and the duty to make sure that all citizens can live in security, dignity, and self respect.

We seek to serve such objectives because they are the right thing to do, the decent thing to do, the compassionate thing to do--yes, the Christian thing to do.

But even if we wanted to borrow Republican glasses for a moment, and look at human problems through their calculating Bureau of Budget eyes, I think we Democrats are far-sighted enough to come up with different answers. For even from a monetary standpoint, positive action by the government to raise living standards, to improve health, and to protect citizens against unforeseen personal disasters beyond their control, are sound investments in our greatest asset--the people of America.

These investments give returns many times above what they cost in terms of more productive, happier lives, and raising living standards for all.

Human Health Welfare Programs

Young - Handicapped Elderly

001770
But it isn't enough to look back upon what we have done in the past,
as significant as that may be.

Start

We need to focus attention on the present and the future, and face up
to the ever-growing problem of what to do about the increasing number of older
citizens in our society.

Adequate income, decent housing, good health, and a dignified place in
society for our nearly 16 million citizens over 65 and 20 million over 60 are
among the most important problems currently facing Congress and the nation.

From the standpoint of decency, from the standpoint of compassion, and
from the standpoint of economic use of human resources we simply cannot relegate
nearly a 10th of our population to mere existence at sub-standard levels.

~~If this dramatic trend continues, today's problems of aging will seem~~

The average life expectancy in the United States today is about 70. This
compares with an average of about 48 a little over 50 years ago. Forty years
from now the life span is expected to average 82 years.

In 1900 there were only 3 million Americans over the age of 65. Today
there are nearly 16 million, and in 10 years there will be an estimated 20
million.

Not only does this constitute a soaring increase in total numbers, but the
percentage of the total population in the over 65 bracket has more than doubled,
jumping from 4 percent to 9 percent.

If this dramatic trend continues, today's problems of aging will seem like
minor ripples as compared with the floods of tidal proportions to come.

If we continue to relegate old people to the sideline--financially, medically,
and socially--the financial burden to this country just in terms of institutions
for the aging will be too fantastic to contemplate.

This population boom amounts to a national crisis because of the role we
tend to assign to "older men and women".

We have made it possible for more people to live into the so-called "golden years", but without adequate incomes, health care, housing, and without a recognized role in the community life of the Nation.

The primary issue facing the aging today is that of maintaining a decent American standard of living on a heavily reduced income.

Welfare reveals that it costs at least \$2,300 a year for a couple to live by themselves in an urban center in modest fashion.

Over half of the couples who live in this country have less than this amount of income. The average couple on social security receives about \$1,440 a year if they are both retired.

On an individual basis, 60 percent of those over 65 have less than \$1,000 a year in money income.

I want to repeat that sentence; On an individual basis, 60 per cent of those over 65 have less than \$1,000 a year in money income. Even more desperate is the income situation of the 1.3 million aging widows now receiving an average social security benefit of \$56 per month because their benefits are fixed at 75 percent of the amount which has been paid to the husband, now deceased.

In addition to those receiving social security benefits about 2½ million people are forced to subsist on old age assistance payments, which average \$65 a month, with a ^{range} ~~range~~ among the States from less than \$30 to \$110.

In summary, the income of a large proportion of nearly 16 million Americans ranges from mere subsistence to desperation and despair. While man does not live by bread alone, a decent and responsible economic base is essential for a creative American life.

Related to this problem of income are the difficulties faced by an older person in employment. The percentage of men 65 and over in the labor force has dropped steadily in the past two decades. Figures stood at 50 percent during the manpower shortage of World War II and dropped to 33 percent today and continued decline is expected.

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Depending on the nature of man's work he can be old today at 30, at 45, or at 55. If a man has the misfortune to lose his job at the age of 45 or over his chances of finding new employment of an equal nature are slim. And the duration of unemployment is longer for the older worker.

Consider the magnitude of the crisis in the years ahead, caused by two forces alone: First, the rapid increase in the number and proportion of Americans over the age of 65; and second, the gradual but definite decrease in the proportion of such people in the labor force.

This far-reaching development creates a new issue which cannot be ignored: What will be the basis for the adequate financial support of increasing millions of older Americans?

Today benefits from social security are apparently not intended to cover most of the living expenses of retired men and women. And we have only begun, in some areas of employment, to create adequate private pension arrangements.

In one way or another a price will have to be paid to meet this growing problem, and both the public and private sectors of America must begin now to develop the alternatives open to us.

And we must begin now to make the appropriate preparations for the alternatives we choose.

I hope Congress will lead a Nation-Wide discussion, and stimulate all Americans young, and old, to consider and discuss this problem.

Mental health experts tell us that the importance of work is such in our society that its loss can be overwhelming with resulting increase of admissions to hospitals and mental institutions.

While our total population has multiplied about 2½ times, the number of first admissions to mental hospitals, age 65 and over, has soared by approximately 16 times.

If nothing is done to alter this trend we can look forward only to the expansion, at the cost of billions of dollars, of bricks and mortar for larger and larger mental hospitals.

Crucial to the enjoyment of later years is good health of, 7a73 the very least the knowledge that basic medical costs can be financed.

The field of medicine has begun to recognize the need for creating a more positive and realistic attitude toward the process of aging. Periodic health checkups for older persons are advocated for the best insurance against physical deterioration.

Five major points on health needs of the elderly should be noted.

First. Medical care needs to be reorganized so as to prevent deterioration, rather than to merely repair damage.

Second. Miracles have been wrought in so many cases in the rehabilitation of stroke victims, heart patients, and other sufferers of crippling diseases that an investment in rehabilitation will pay off many times over, not only in dollars, but in human welfare.

Third. Aged persons in this country require about 2½ times as much hospital care as younger age groups.

Fourth. The large majority of older people in this country do not have adequate hospital and surgical insurance, although in recent years there has been an increase in the number who purchase some kind of voluntary health insurance. Too much of this is inadequate as to benefits, as well as too expensive.

Fifth. The biggest problem in the medical field for the elderly is the financing of medical care out of a reduced and often merely subsistence income.

Testimony by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare indicate that if present trends in the purchase of private hospital insurance were projected about half of those over 65 will have some form of voluntary hospital insurance by 1965.

Even if accurate, this means that out of 17.8 million people over 65 at that time, more than 8 million would be unable to purchase voluntary hospital insurance. About 2 to 2½ million will be forced to receive their medical care as indigents under old age assistance.

Another major need of our elderly citizens is adequate and economical housing.

Housing for Elderly

Of greatest concern are those whose incomes are insufficient to enable them to obtain adequate housing. They either live alone in the unsanitary slums of our communities or overcrowd the homes of their children. As the years go by these arrangements become more and more unbearable, both for the aged and the young family with whom they live.

But even those with adequate incomes frequently have great problems in finding proper accommodations where they can enjoy their later years.

Independent housing now provided by nonprofit religious, labor, and fraternal organizations needs further stimulation and assistance. A direct partnership between voluntary agencies and government is needed to provide such assistance.

It has been pointed out that much private and public expense could be saved if the necessary social services were provided for older persons in their own homes.

There are many people who can remain at home if they have a little help with the more strenuous activities that are involved with everyday living.

Day centers and activity centers enable older persons to spend productive days while the younger members of the household can be at work.

In a number of ~~states~~ states pioneer work is underway to discharge patients from mental hospitals and other institutions and to place them in foster homes or boarding homes. This is a movement that could be encouraged by training personnel and by providing funds for demonstration programs.

These problems which face our aged citizens are grave indeed. But they are not insurmountable. We can solve them if we but dedicate ourselves to the task.

It is a job in which we all must play a part. Our religious organizations, civic groups, and labor unions, have been doing excellent work in this field, and I am confident that they will be playing an even bigger role in the years ahead. And this is a job in which government has a major responsibility - government at the local, state and federal level.

We in the Congress are giving greater considerations to this whole subject. This year a special Senate committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Senator McNamara of Michigan, to study this very subject and to make a report and recommendations to the full Senate this coming year. I am looking forward to this report, and as I feel confident it will focus attention on this problem and encourage passage of legislation to which many of us have been urging for so many years.

There are many things Congress can do in this field.

First, social security benefits need to be increased. They have lagged far behind the rising cost of living in recent years. Retired workers, who have paid into the social security fund during their working years, deserve benefits which will permit them to live in reasonable comfort and dignity.

Second, I have proposed that the amount which social security beneficiaries may earn without losing benefits be raised from the present \$1200 to \$1800 a year. I have never understood why a man who receives \$10,000 a year in stock dividends, for example, should be entitled to receive full social security benefits, while a wage earner who receives \$1200 a year is immediately penalized. My bill would at least lessen the present injustice.

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Third, our social security system should cover the cost of hospital and nursing home care for the older citizens. I am sponsoring such a bill in the Senate. Under my proposal the elderly would have their hospital and nursing home expenses paid for from the social security trust fund. The cost of such service would be met through social security payments as shared by employees and employers.

Fourth, most of the states old-age assistance programs are inadequate and antiquated. Because the federal government provides funds for these programs, it should require certain minimum standards which the states must meet. I have offered a bill to accomplish just that.

Fifth, to encourage the hiring of older workers, I have introduced legislation whereby employers would be allowed ^{AS} a tax credit on their federal income tax any extra costs entailed because they hire older workers. For example, under my proposal, if it costs a company an additional \$200 per year in pension costs to employ a man of 40 as compared to a man of 25, this additional cost ~~XXXX~~ could be treated as an allowable tax credit.

Sixth, we must provide effective federal assistance for special housing for the aged. We have done all too little to encourage the development of housing which is suitable for older ~~XXXX~~ people-- and at a reasonable price, within the means of this group.

Of course, all this is just a start. There are many other things which the Congress can and should do, including provision of more funds for medical research to study diseases which affect older people, and building more and better hospitals to provide adequate facilities for treatment of the expanding aged population.

We have the wealth in this great country ~~xx~~ of ours to provide adequately for our older citizens.

There is nothing to stop us from making great strides in solving the problems I have discussed--if we but make up our mind to get on with the job.

But it's not going to be done until we get someone in the White House who puts human welfare above material concern, someone with enough vision to see

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greater problems ahead unless something is done now.

That's the challenge--and opportunity--we Democrats face in 1960

001778
From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building CA 6-4754
Portland 4, Oregon

For Release: Tuesday a.m.
October 6, 1959

SENATOR HUMPHREY CALLS ON LABOR TO LEAD FIGHT FOR EXPANDING ECONOMY

America's working men and women "can serve themselves and their country by mobilizing an all-out battle for fulfillment of our economic potential,"

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the Multnomah County Central Labor Council last night.

"The fight for protection of your fundamental democratic rights as citizens is only part of the battle you face," Senator Humphrey warned.

"The entrenched forces of corporate monopoly and economic privilege are riding high, blindly ignoring human resources and the nation's need for full productivity as long as they can keep profits soaring to distort anti-corruption legislation into punitive anti-union legislation.

"The abuses by a small minority of unethical union and business leaders -- and there were both -- shouldn't be distorted to discredit decent, honest, unionism any more than discrediting the entire business community because of dishonesty of a few. We don't condemn the banking community because one crook absconds with funds entrusted to his care.

"But there are lessons to be learned from your recent legislative battle, and labor would be doing a disservice to itself -- and the country -- by retreating into bitterness before the unfair distortions that have moulded public opinion, instead of fighting back and fighting back hard for the kind of an economic climate and economic conditions this country needs for all to share more fairly in an expanding economy that is not only possible but urgently necessary.

"You have been made the whipping boy by forces wanting to disguise their own profit gouging at the expense of human hardship, and, also, at the expense

Interest - Tax

Regulatory Agencies

Housing
Armed
Conserv
Tabulation
Sec Sec
Unemploy
Comp.

of the growth and expansion our nation needs to keep pace with the world around us.

"In the rush for profits, we have lost momentum. In the stampede of the great financial interest to the public trough -- under the spurious slogan of "sound money" -- the economy has been throttled down to a walk.

"The truth is that the policies of the Republican Administration have condemned us to an on-and-off again, start-and-stop, foot-dragging economy.

"The entire country is paying too heavy a price for this no-go, go-slow, veto crowd in Washington today.

"From 1953 through the end of 1958, this halting economy has cost us more than 10 million man-years of job opportunity.

"The average American family has suffered to the tune of almost \$3,000 in potential real buying power.

"Private business investment opportunity has been approximately \$40 billion dollars too low. The excessive idleness of plant and manpower from 1953 through 1958 caused us to lose more than \$150 billion dollars in national output.

"The Republicans havenot only failed to come up with policies to deal with the new problems of the era; they have strangled the Democratic policies designed to deal with the old problems of our society; and they have frustrated and blunted the proposals which we Democrats have been making in an attempt to get some vitality and drive into our economy.

"We have had too many Kremlin vetoes in the U. N. -- and too many White House vetoes in Washington!"

Senator Humphrey declared that the country urgently needs "someone with the spirit and the ideas to lead our people boldly into the future, instead of timidly and hesitantly worrying about preserving the status quo."

"If we fully marshall our economic potential, we can in the next five years lift our 460 billion dollar economy to much better than a 600 billion

dollar economy," he declared.

"We can increase the average annual income of American families, measured in real buying power, by about \$2,000.

"We can liquidate most of the private poverty, which still bears down on millions of our people.

"We can have prosperous farmers as well as prosperous industry; small business can thrive alongside the corporate giants. In short, we can lift those at the bottom without penalizing those at the top.

"Instead of groups within our economy having to struggle against each other for a bigger slice of a shrinking pie, we can create a bigger pie for all to share.

"We can combine the American system of different rewards for different abilities and efforts with the American system of equal opportunity for all and social justice.

"And on the productive foundation of this private economic progress, we can check the impoverishment of our vital public services, and put an end to the neglect of our greatest national and worldwide priorities of need.

"We can, in a word, fulfill our economic potential and realize our dream of abundance. We can attain full dignity and liberty for every man, woman and child within our borders. We can work tirelessly toward elimination of intolerance and discrimination and bigotry.

"This should be our constant goal."

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building, 410 S.W. Third
Portland, Oregon

For Release: 7:31 p.m.
001784
October 6, 1969

QUIT WORRYING ABOUT FUTURE AND BUILD IT, SENATOR HUMPHREY ADVISES

Instead of worrying about the future, "let us labor to create it in our own image," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared today in addressing Washington County Democratic leaders at Tigard Grange Hall on the Pacific highway.

Challenging Soviet Premier Khrushchev's contention that western culture and civilization will eventually be buried by Communist culture, Senator Humphrey declared:

"I believe that the future is not closed, but open. The future belongs to those who deserve to inherit it. The future belongs to those who believe in it and will work for it. I believe that the open society, that genuine representative government, will not perish if those who believe in 'government by the people and for the people' will be willing to work and fight as hard as those who believe in government by self-perpetuating elite.

"This is the challenge America faces today, and it is going to take deeds, not just words, to meet it. There is nothing automatic about the survival of democracy. As Edmund Burke said, 'Evil triumphs when good men fail to act'. The values of free government and human dignity can survive only if we are willing to pay the price. And often the price is high," Senator Humphrey cautioned.

The Minnesota Senator expressed the hope that "all of us took perhaps a more careful and searching look at ourselves" during the week of Khrushchev's visit.

"After catching a glimpse of ourselves as visitors from strange lands must see us, it should stimulate all of us to make a new determination to press forward on the tasks that remain undone -- the marshalling of our full economic potential to assure jobs for all, the building of added schools so urgently needed, the wiping out of pockets of poverty in the midst of plenty, and the elimination of intolerance and discrimination and bigotry in our midst," Senator Humphrey declared.

Sen B. J. Greenfell

From the office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building
Portland, Oregon

001783

(1) Economic Planning

(2) Disarmament Planning

For Release: Tuesday p.m.
October 6, 1959

(3) Rocket-missile & outer space impact

Better
Coordination
Foreign
Planning

PORTLAND, ORE. -- Better co-ordination and long-range planning in the nation's national security policy was called for by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) this morning in a speech, before an assembly at Portland State College, on the role of the Senate in foreign relations.

Senator Humphrey, member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, called for creation in Congress of a Joint Committee on National Strategy and in the Executive Branch of a new "permanent research and policy-analyzing agency"

"The problem of fragmentation in our national policy-making machinery must be faced squarely if our government is to have the capacity to meet effectively the fast moving demands of a technological age, and to compete successfully with the dynamic, planned offensives of an expansionist totalitarian system,"

~~Senator Humphrey declared~~

But
The Minnesotan warned, however, ~~that~~ there are limits to "structural manipulation", and that the fundamental problem today is "the lack of leadership at the top".

"Even a loose-fitting and overlapping governmental structure can be made to work if there is a sense of urgency and direction; and this only dynamic leadership can provide," he declared.

~~Senator Humphrey is a member of a~~ three-man Senate Subcommittee ~~which~~ is now making a thorough study of the policy-making machinery of the Executive Branch.

The purpose of the Joint Committee on National Strategy, ~~he explained,~~ ^{is} "would be to look at our total national strategy -- military, political, economic, and ideological. This Committee, a counterpart in the Congress of what I have proposed for the Executive Branch, would not usurp the functions of any of the

Dean Swarthout Portland State College
Sen Humphrey - Gov. Hatfield

present Committees, but supplement them by endowing their work with a larger frame of reference."

~~According to Senator Humphrey,~~ the new Research and Policy-Analyzing Agency would be "charged with the responsibility of thinking about comprehensive national strategy. This agency would relate the total capacities of the American people -- military, economic, technical, intellectual, and moral -- to their responsibilities of international leadership."

But I repeat, No organizational changes "can make up for a lack of leadership that is politically wise and morally responsible." ~~he added,~~ *in comparison* "but if the essential idea underlying these twin proposals were adopted, I believe it would make a modest contribution toward creating a more integrated national policy; and in the face of the Communist challenge, even a modest contribution toward better strategic planning is not to be brushed aside."

We need ~~Senator Humphrey also proposed~~ "more adequate" Congressional staffing, "particularly for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Foreign Affairs Division of the Legislative Reference Service."

"The Foreign Relations Committee needs a much larger and more specialized staff, loyal to the Legislative Branch, and equal in competence to the best talent in the State Department," ~~he declared.~~ "I am not proposing a second State Department, but if our government is to function properly, the foreign policy committees of the Congress must have the resources to enable them to question, review, modify or reject the policies of the Executive Branch. Without competent independent sources of fact and wisdom, members of Congress can not make discriminating judgements between alternative programs and proposals."

"Faced with an impressive case by the Administration and unarmed with counter facts and arguments, even a conscientious Senator sometimes vacillates between giving a grudging consent and opposing for the sake of opposing."

285100
It is now clear that in
~~Senator Humphrey also maintained that in~~ "the twentieth century a Senator represents not only his state but also the nation, and under certain circumstances he operates directly in the international arena."

-3-
For example, ~~he said~~, "I benefited greatly by my visit with Premier Khrushchev last December. And, at the same time, I believe he gained a clearer understanding about the unity of the American people behind the essential elements of our foreign policy precisely because I was a politician, and a member of the loyal opposition."

A politician "sees things abroad through a different set of lenses, and what he sees can make an important supplementary contribution to what an ambassador reports. Visits with foreign officials which do not confuse contact with contract do not presume upon the exclusive Presidential prerogative" to conclude treaties, he added.

001782

001786

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represents not only his state but also the nation, and under certain circum-

stances he operates directly in the international arena."

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standing about the unity of the American people behind the essential elements

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loyal opposition."

A politician "sees things through a different set of lenses, and

what he sees may make a difference in the way he approaches his job, and in the

other respects. It is not for nothing that he is called a politician, which is not contrary to what

concerns the progress of the nation. The political process is a continuous

Robert F. Kennedy

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building, 410 S.W. Third
Portland, Oregon

For Release: Tuesday p.m.
October 6, 1959

SENATOR HUMPHREY PROPOSES JOINT CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL STRATEGY

Better co-ordination and long-range planning in the nation's national security policy was called for by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today in speaking before an assembly at Portland State College on the role of the Senate in foreign relations.

Senator Humphrey, member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, called for creation in Congress of a Joint Committee on National Strategy and in the Executive Branch of a new "permanent research and policy-analyzing agency".

"The problem of fragmentation in our national policy-making machinery must be faced squarely if our government is to have the capacity to meet effectively the fast-moving demands of a technological age, and to compete successfully with the dynamic, planned offensives of an expansionist totalitarian system," Senator Humphrey declared.

The Minnesotan warned, however, that there are limits to "structural manipulation", and that the fundamental problem today is "the lack of leadership at the top".

"Even a loose-fitting and overlapping governmental structure can be made to work if there is a sense of urgency and direction; and this only dynamic leadership can provide," he declared.

Senator Humphrey is a member of a three-man Senate Subcommittee which is now making a thorough study of the policy-making machinery of the Executive Branch.

The purpose of the Joint Committee on National Strategy, he explained, "would be to look at our total national strategy -- military, political, economic, and ideological. This Committee, a counterpart in the Congress of what I have proposed for the Executive Branch, would not usurp the functions of any of the present Committees, but supplement them by endowing their work with a larger frame of reference."

According to Senator Humphrey, the new Research and Policy-Analyzing Agency would be "charged with the responsibility of thinking about comprehensive national strategy. This agency would relate the total capacities of the American people -- military, economic, technical, intellectual, and moral -- to their responsibilities of international leadership."

No organizational changes "can make up for a lack of leadership that is politically wise and morally responsible," he added, "but if the essential idea underlying these twin proposals were adopted, I believe it would make a modest contribution toward creating a more integrated national policy; and in the face of the Communist challenge, even a modest contribution toward better strategic planning is not to be brushed aside."

Senator Humphrey also proposed "more adequate" Congressional staffing, "particularly for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Foreign Affairs Division of the Legislative Reference Service."

"The Foreign Relations Committee needs a much larger and more specialized staff, loyal to the Legislative Branch, and equal in competence to the best talent in the State Department," he declared. "I am not proposing a second State Department, but if our government is to function properly,

the foreign policy committees of the Congress must have the resources to enable them to question, review, modify or reject the policies of the Executive Branch...Without competent independent sources of fact and wisdom members of Congress can not make discriminating judgments between alternative programs and proposals.

"Faced with an impressive case by the Administration and unarmed with counter facts and arguments, even a conscientious Senator sometimes vacillates between giving a grudging consent and opposing for the sake of opposing."

Senator Humphrey also maintained that in "the twentieth century a Senator represents not only his state but also the nation, and under certain circumstances he operates directly in the international arena."

For example, he said, "I benefited greatly by my visit with Premier Khrushchev last December. And, at the same time, I believe he gained a clearer understanding about the unity of the American people behind the essential elements of our foreign policy precisely because I was a politician, and a member of the loyal opposition."

A politician "sees things abroad through a different set of lenses, and what he sees can make an important supplementary contribution to what an ambassador reports. Visits with foreign officials which do not confuse contact with contract do not presume upon the exclusive Presidential prerogative" to conclude treaties, he added.

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building CA 6-4754
Portland 4, Oregon

For Release: Wednesday a.m.
October 7, 1959

AMERICA MUST DARE TO DESIGN OWN DESTINY, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

America's "Challenge to greatness" is in "daring to design our own destiny," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared in a dinner address last night before the East Multnomah County Democratic Forum at Parkrose High School.

Warning that "we cannot fly to the moon, while our political feet are stuck in the mud," Senator Humphrey charged that the Eisenhower Administration "reacts" instead of "designs". "Whether it is on the domestic or international front, we counter attack -- we react -- rather than design a program that we know to be right and sound, and worthy of our efforts, our tradition, and our sacrifice.

"The Twentieth Century demands programs that have daring and design, where one detail fits another, as part of a long range plan.

"To survive, we must plan. In the second half of this interdependent and explosive century, to continue planless may be to end lifeless.

"The sad fact is, we are letting our national plant run down. Our economy is growing, but we are devoting a smaller portion of it to those public purposes -- that public investment, if you will -- that makes a nation and a people not only rich, but great and strong.

"Twentieth Century America not only requires an up-to-date program, but it demands an integrated and coordinated program.

"We need a program that starts with the integration of our schools, and ends with peaceful cooperation of the world.

"We can not pursue a foreign policy that is contrary to our domestic policy; we can not have a liberal and flexible foreign policy, based on the status quo and apathy at home.

"What good is it to aim for increased production, unless we also plan and provide for a similar growth in consumption?

"We can not expect to explore new worlds, if we deliberately go on depriving new generations of proper schools and the best of teachers.

"We can not ask for ethical practices in trade unions, and expect to get them easily, unless we insist upon the same kind of ethics in business and government."

Senator Humphrey declared that the Democratic Party's liberal philosophy best exemplified "an understanding of our interdependence, and of the intermingling of our various policies."

"We are men and women who realize that, no matter how great any one man is, 'no man is an island entire of itself', and no matter how important any one segment of our society may be, no one class, race, religion, country, or even continent can survive as an island unto itself.

"This is the very heart of 20th Century liberalism: the search for individual independence, in a world of interdependence," Senator Humphrey declared.

"Regrettably, a conservative government finds itself incapable of appreciating or understanding the full meaning of the political, economic, and social revolution that is underway today throughout the world, and indeed has been underway in many parts of the world for the past two generations.

"The conservative government sees the problems, but never comes up with the answers. It is more concerned about the traditions and institutions of government, than it is about the people that government is designed to serve. Above all, it has demonstrated an utter incapacity and inability to identify with people the needs of people, the hopes and wants of people, here and abroad."

A nation's strength "is first of all founded in people, and only secondly

in the products of their minds and muscles," Senator Humphrey warned.

"What makes up a nation's strength?" he asked. "To be sure, it consists in part of men and missiles. But this means an economic policy that will allow us to pay for these costly items. It means an educational policy that will provide the brain power to produce and operate these amazing machines. It means a program of medical care and health protection capable of assuring us of a strong and vigorous people. Our defense strength means allies, not only in the traditional area of the North Atlantic, but allies and friends in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

"A nation's strength is not simply cold steel, but warm hearts, and that is why America's strength must be rooted in the human and humane principles of liberalism."

"A nation's moral strength is vital too, and this we must constantly build. We are in a peculiarly good position to do so, because America is the world in miniature, a composite -- a mosaic -- of peoples from everywhere. Assuring every man in America an equal place in the sun, be he white or colored, Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, can give evidence to millions throughout the world that they too are entitled to and can enjoy their place in the sun. We must never forget that America's so-called minorities are the world's majorities.

"We must build our economic strength. But what is economic strength? Surely, economic strength is not simply more factories with more machines. Unless there are buyers to purchase and use the constantly expanding output of these plants, both machines and factories will grind to a standstill. And then, the abundance that should be a blessing becomes a curse and men walk the street unable to find work.

"Building economic strength means encouraging full employment; it means helping every American family to balance its own budget, not by using less, but by earning more -- and producing more.

"Building economic strength means breathing new life into the distressed areas of our nation where for months and even years now supposedly productive men, machines, and buildings have been allowed to stand idle, unused and unwanted.

"Building economic strength means sustaining the purchasing power of the jobless, the aged, the sick, and the injured.

"We must work ceaselessly for a high and ever higher standard of living not simply for the good, solid economic reason that this is the way to provide a dynamic market for dynamic growth, but also for the good and convincing humane reason that people do not exist to run an economy, but that an economy exists to be run for the people.

From the office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building
Portland 4, Oregon

Judge Long - Freund Youngdahl
For release: Tuesday p.m.
October 6, 1959

001787

YOUTH CONSERVATION SOUND PUBLIC INVESTMENT, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

✓ The wisest investment any nation can make is "taking care of its youth and its natural resources," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) told the Portland District, Oregon Conference of Social Welfare, today at a luncheon meeting in Portland,

✓ "Congress has an opportunity to do both at the same time by enacting into law next year the Youth Conservation Corps bill already approved by the Senate during the recent session," Senator Humphrey declared.

Senator Humphrey, author and prime sponsor of the Youth Conservation Corps bill which has attracted nationwide support, declared it offered "a constructive approach to two major national problems--depletion of natural resources, and misdirection of human resources".

The measure would place 150,000 young men on planned conservation projects over the course of three years, "and make it possible to enlist the untapped resources of young people, giving them an opportunity to make positive contributions in the conservation of our land, trees, and water", Senator Humphrey explained to the social workers.

✓ "While my proposal is not specifically designed to combat juvenile delinquency, what it would accomplish in that direction is immeasurable. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure--and far cheaper to our society, both in material terms and human terms.

✓ "All of us have been reading of late about gang outbreaks and youth violence in New York City. What some of these youngsters need is to be taken off the streets and out of the slums, and put to constructive work in the great outdoors.

Social for
Voluntary

Migrant workers
Slum clearance

Elderly
Handicapped

Young

✓ "I'm pleased that Governor Rockefeller has come to the same conclusion, and recommended a program similar to mine for the state of New York alone. I regret, however, that the national administration has declined to support such efforts in Congress--and actually opposed it in the Senate. It has been heartening, however, to have widespread support voiced by mayors of great cities, by experienced juvenile authorities, judges, and social workers. I appreciate the wholehearted support the measure has received from you folks in Oregon, not only from organizations--and I must mention specifically the Oregon Juvenile Council--but also from individuals from throughout your state.

"Many of you here today are in close contact with young people in juvenile courts and in your welfare work. I don't need to tell you what a wonderful combination of energy and idealism exists among these young people. But if this great potential for good is thwarted and frustrated, we create a breeding ground for delinquency, a foundation for anti-social behavior which may wreck the life of potentially good citizens, and which is certainly harmful and costly to the community as a whole," the Minnesota Senator declared.

Senator Humphrey paid tribute to social workers as being engaged in "an honorable calling requiring a high degree of professional training".

✓ "In no field of human endeavor do people have the visual and spiritual compensation of a job well done that you people enjoy," he declared. "Unfortunately, however, too often our society fails to compensate welfare workers materially in keeping with their professional status, and their great contribution to the welfare of society".

① "Your goals and mine are the same--to build a better society where the dignity of all people will be respected, and where there will be opportunity for all, young and old, to develop and put to full use our personal capabilities," he declared.

085100
"This philosophy of modern social welfare is the same philosophy which should motivate those of us who serve the American people in Congress. We have a responsibility given to us in the Constitution to promote the general welfare. Clearly, this is a sound basis for fruitful collaboration between those who serve in Congress and you who serve on the firing line of social welfare activities."

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those who serve in Congress and you who serve on the firing line of social

"welfare" activities."

W. H. Murray

To all N. N.

Groups;

EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH
by

001791

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
to the
PORTLAND DISTRICT, OREGON CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE
Tuesday, October 6 1959
(luncheon meeting)

I am delighted to have this opportunity to join this conference on social welfare, and to talk with all of you who have dedicated your services in this field. My work in the Senate brings me into day-by-day contact with social welfare workers and experts in the allied areas of youth correction and rehabilitation and I have always found these people have a clear, keen vision of the challenges and the opportunities of social welfare activities.

In no field of human endeavor do people have the visual and spiritual compensation of a job well done that you people enjoy.

Your goals and mine are the same--to build a better society where the dignity of all people will be respected and where there will be opportunity for all, young and old, to develop and put to full use our personal capabilities. This philosophy of modern social welfare is the same philosophy which should motivate those of us who serve the American people in Congress. We have a responsibility given to us in the Constitution to promote the general welfare. Clearly, this is a sound basis for fruitful collaboration between those who serve in Congress and you who serve on the firing line of social welfare activities.

I believe that those of us here today see our government as a servant of the people, as a constructive force to help the needy and the delinquent become self-respecting, productive members of society.

It is this political philosophy which is behind so much of the social legislation passed in the last 25 years. I am thinking for example, of the Social Security Act which was, in a sense, revolutionary. In setting up insurance programs for retired workers, their survivors and for the unemployed, we were saying, in effect, that ~~men~~ people in our society are entitled to earned compensation as a matter of right under law. This is not charity; nor is it benevolence. It is the right of human beings.

This was a new concept. Our government was not giving handouts, but making payments to certain citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, occupation or economic status.

I think also of the grants made by Federal Government to the states under the Socail Security Act to help the aged, the blind, dependent children, crippled children, and for maternal and child care.

And I think of the work our Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health have done--not only to cure disease but to prevent it--to promote positive health measures and health education.

Our progrmas for public housing,, slum clearance, urban renewal; programs to assist low income families and offering our senior citizens the opportunity to live out their lives in an aura of dignity and self-respect are other good examples of positive programs to help all Americans toward a better way of life.

These programs illustrate a positive concept of welfare--a faith that we can build a better society if we work and plan for it. In paying tribute to you engaged in this work I want to stress that social welfare work is an honorable calling and it requires a high degree of professional training. Too often our society fails to ~~XXXXXX~~ compensate welfare workers in keeping with their professional status and their great ^{contribution} ~~contribution~~ to the welfare of society.

In time and in practice we are really not too far removed from the day when welfare measures were adopted as an exercise of police power--to preserve order and maintain peace rather than to benefit and rehabilitate those who needed help; to protect personal property rather than to help the needy and the hungry. Our "reform" schools were set up not to help youngsters become useful members of society, but as a form of punishment and to protect society. Our poor houses and relief programs were set up to keep the poor from desperate disruption of social stability--not to help the destitute ~~be~~ to become productive, self-respecting members of society.

001793

You people know that his "police power" attitude was not creative. It was negative.. And you know that social welfare must be a positive force in the community and the nation.

The doors of constructive welfare plans have opened, and we recognize our government as an instrument belonging to the people, with the power which we ourselves give it to provide the obligatory services to help people develop their own capacities and to contribute--each in his own way--to our free society.

There can be no stopping--no resting on our laurels so far as social welfare is concerned. Each day presents new problems, new challenges and new ^{opportunities} ~~opportunities~~ for us.

One of these problems, in which you are directly concerned, is what to do about preventing juvenile delinquency by channelling the energies of restless young Americans into constructive channels.

Another, less directly of concern to you but of equal importance to the nation--and even more importance to your particular area of the nation involves better protection and care of our God-given blessing of natural resources.

I link these two problems because of my efforts to do something about both at the same time.

No nation can afford to neglect either its young human resources nor its natural resources.

The wisest investment any country can make is in protection of both.

As many of you know, I have been advocating for many years the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. I was highly gratified, during the past session of Congress, when the Senate passed my bill. I am confident that similar favorable action will be taken by the House of Representatives early next year, to enact the program into law--if the President signs it.

If enacted, the measure would institute a pilot program placing 150,000 young men on planned conservation projects over the course of the next three years,

001794
making it possible to enlist the untapped resources of young people and give them an opportunity to make positive contributions in the conservation of our land, trees and water.

All of us have been reading lately about tragic outbreaks of gang violence and juvenile delinquency in New York City. No one answer is the entire answer to this serious problem. But it should be obvious that many youngsters would be far better off taken away from the delinquency-breeding slums of New York City and put to constructive, healthful work in the great outdoors.

I am pleased that New York's Governor Rockefeller has come to the same conclusion, and recommended a program of youth camps for New York alone.

Quite sincerely, I hope Governor Rockefeller will ~~xx~~ convey his interest to the Republican Administration and his fellow Republicans in Congress, I do not mean to be partisan today, but the sad fact remains that the White House fought against the Youth Conservation program in the Senate, and has threatened to veto if it passed, next year by the House.

Such an attitude is short-sighted, penny-wise and pound foolish economy.

Overwhelming support for the measure has come from juvenile court judges, reformatory wardens, youth and welfare authorities, educators, mayors of some of our greatest cities and governors of both political parties throughout the nation, who rightly see in its \$2,700-per-boy-per year "investment the chance to prevent much tragic and more expensive delinquency.

The average juvenile delinquent's career costs the taxpayers about \$25,000 in police, courts, confinement and parole expenses.

If we could just prevent every year 10,000 boys throughout the country from going bad, we could save \$250 million every year.

This is one instance where an ounce of prevention is certainly worth a pound of cure.

While the measure is not designed specifically to combat juvenile delinquency, what it would accomplish in that direction is really immeasurable.

Many of you here today are in close contact with young people in juvenile courts and in your welfare work. I don't need to tell you what a wonderful ~~xxx~~ combination of energy and idealism exists among these young people.

But if this great potential for good is thwarted and frustrated, we create a breeding ground for delinquency, a foundation for anti-social behavior which may wreck the life of potentially good citizens--and which is certainly harmful and costly to the community as a whole.

It has been most heartening to me to know of the wholehearted support the Youth Conservation proposal has enjoyed from so many of you in Oregon, not only from organizations but from individuals from throughout your state. I am keenly interested in the proposal from Oregon that specific provision be made for mentally retarded young people in the program, and think it can be done. The measure specifically calls for establishing small work groups under trained conservationists, rather than big mass camps, and it would seem ideally suited to develop specific work projects that would give outdoor employment to some of the unfortunately mentally retarded.

So far, I have mentioned primarily the benefits that would accrue to our youth under this program, as that is the prime objective.

But this is not any dream proposal of "make work" projects. It is designed to accomplish a definite public purpose in combatting deterioration of our natural resources--something that needs to be done anyhow, and can be done less expensively through the youth camps.

Nowhere in this nation are there people more cognizant of the necessity of conserving and developing our natural resources than you in the Northwest. Two of the greatest champions of conservation of our natural resources in the United States Senate are Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger--and I know that I need not also remind you of their selfless devotion to social welfare.

I have been pleased to have their active support for the Youth Conservation Corps proposal.

The simple truth is that we have been neglecting our forests, our watersheds, our recreation areas--and sooner or later we are going to pay a heavy price for it.

Any expenditure of public funds for preservation of our natural resources is a wise investment, not a cost--just as expenditures for preventing juvenile delinquency are an investment.

The Secretary of Agriculture this year himself calculated that if we went ahead and did the job we need to do in our National Forests, by the year 2,000 we would be getting back in Treasury revenues from the increased yields of timber some \$245 million more each year than we're now receiving.

That's why I say the YCC program would be more than self-liquidating--and at the same time offer a new outlet for youthful energies.

I'm convinced its a sound twin approach to making the same investment help answer depletion of natural resources, and misdirection of human resources.

001797

"Don't Be Afraid to be a Liberal"

From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building, 410 S.W. Third
Portland, Oregon

For Release: Wednesday a.m.
October 7, 1959

AMERICA MUST DARE TO DESIGN OWN DESTINY, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

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(1) Econ Potential we can not fly to the moon, while our political feet are stuck in the mud," Senator Humphrey warned.

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(3) attaining Just Peace "Whether it is on the domestic or international front, we counter attack -- we react -- rather than design a program that we know to be right and sound, and worthy of our efforts, our tradition, and our sacrifice.

Use
React!
Timed!
Fearful!

"The Twentieth Century demands programs that have daring and design, where one detail fits another, as part of a long range plan.

Plan ✓ "To survive, we must plan. In the second half of this interdependent and explosive century, to continue planless may be to end lifeless.

"The sad fact is, we are letting our national plant run down. Our economy is growing, but we are devoting a smaller portion of it to those public purposes -- that public investment, if you will -- that make a nation and a people not only rich, but great and strong.

20th Century ✓ "Twentieth Century America not only requires an up-to-date program, but it demands an integrated and coordinated program.

✓ "We need a program that starts with the integration of our schools, and ends with peaceful cooperation of the world.

① L "We can not pursue a foreign policy that is contrary to our domestic policy; we can not have a liberal and flexible foreign policy, based on the status quo and apathy at home.

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① ^{Now} ~~Senator Humphrey declared that~~ the Democratic Party's liberal philosophy best exemplified "an understanding of our interdependence, and of the intermingling of our various policies."

"We are men and women who realize that, no matter how great any one man is, 'no man is an island entire of itself', and no matter how important any one segment of our society may be, no one class, race, religion, country, or even continent can survive as an island unto itself.

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L "Regrettably, a conservative government finds itself incapable of appreciating or understanding the full meaning of the political, economic, and social revolution that is underway today throughout the world, and indeed has been under way in many parts of the world for the past two generations."

"The conservative government sees the problems, but never comes up with the answers. It is more concerned about the traditions and institutions of government, than it is about the people that government is designed to serve. Above all, it has demonstrated an utter incapacity and inability to identify with people the needs of people, the hopes and wants of people, here and abroad."

A nation's strength "is first of all founded in people, and only secondly in the products of their minds and muscles," ~~Senator Humphrey~~ warned.

What makes a nation's strength
 "What makes up a nation's strength?" ~~he asked~~. "To be sure, it consists in part of men and missiles. But this means an economic policy that will allow us to pay for these costly items. It means an educational policy that will provide the brain power to produce and operate these amazing machines. It means a program of medical care and health protection capable of assuring us of a strong and vigorous people. Our defense strength means allies, not only in the traditional area of the North Atlantic, but allies and friends in Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

"A nation's strength is not simply cold steel, but warm hearts, and that is why America's strength must be rooted in the human and humane principles of liberalism."

"A nation's moral strength is vital too, and this we must constantly build. We are in a peculiarly good position to do so, because America is the world in miniature, a composite -- a mosaic -- of peoples from everywhere. Assuring every man in America an equal place in the sun, be he white or colored, Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, can give evidence to millions

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throughout the world that they too are entitled to and can enjoy their place in the sun. We must never forget that America's so-called minorities are the world's majorities.

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"We must build our economic strength. But what is economic strength? Surely, economic strength is not simply more factories with more machines. Unless there are buyers to purchase and use the constantly expanding output of these plants, both machines and factories will grind to a standstill. And then, the abundance that should be a blessing becomes a curse and men walk the street unable to find work.

"Building economic strength means encouraging full employment; it means helping every American family to balance its own personal budget, not by using less, but by earning more -- and producing more.

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"Building economic strength means breathing new life into the distressed areas of our nation where for months and even years now supposedly productive men, machines, and buildings have been allowed to stand idle, unused and unwanted.

"Building economic strength means sustaining the purchasing power of the jobless, the aged, the sick, and the injured.

"We must work ceaselessly for a high and ever higher standard of living not simply for the good, solid economic reason that this is the way to provide a dynamic market for dynamic growth, but also for the good and convincing humane reason that people do not exist to run an economy, but that an economy exists to be run for the people."

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At home and Abroad.

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From the Office of
Oregon Democrats for Humphrey
414 Davis Building CA 6-4754
Portland 4, Oregon

For Release: ~~Wednesday a.m.~~
October 7, 1959

Press Release

AMERICA MUST DARE TO DESIGN OWN DESTINY, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

America's "Challenge to greatness" is in "daring to design our own destiny," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) declared in a dinner address last night before the East Multnomah County Democratic Forum at Parkrose High School.

Warning that "we cannot fly to the moon, while our political feet are stuck in the mud," Senator Humphrey charged that the Eisenhower Administration "reacts" instead of "designs". "Whether it is on the domestic or international front, we counter attack -- we react -- rather than design a program that we know to be right and sound, and worthy of our efforts, our tradition, and our sacrifice.

"The Twentieth Century demands programs that have daring and design, where one detail fits another, as part of a long range plan.

"To survive, we must plan. In the second half of this interdependent and explosive century, to continue planless may be to end lifeless.

"The sad fact is, we are letting our national plant run down. Our economy is growing, but we are devoting a smaller portion of it to those public purposes -- that public investment, if you will -- that makes a nation and a people not only rich, but great and strong.

"Twentieth Century America not only requires an up-to-date program, but it demands an integrated and coordinated program.

"We need a program that starts with the integration of our schools, and ends with peaceful cooperation of the world.

"We can not pursue a foreign policy that is contrary to our domestic policy; we can not have a liberal and flexible foreign policy, based on the status quo and apathy at home.

"What good is it to aim for increased production, unless we also plan and provide for a similar growth in consumption?"

"We can not expect to explore new worlds, if we deliberately go on depriving new generations of proper schools and the best of teachers.

"We can not ask for ethical practices in trade unions, and expect to get them easily, unless we insist upon the same kind of ethics in business and government."

Senator Humphrey declared that the Democratic Party's liberal philosophy best exemplified "an understanding of our interdependence, and of the intermingling of our various policies."

"We are men and women who realize that, no matter how great any one man is, 'no man is an island entire of itself', and no matter how important any one segment of our society may be, no one class, race, religion, country, or even continent can survive as an island unto itself.

"This is the very heart of 20th Century liberalism: the search for individual independence, in a world of interdependence," Senator Humphrey declared.

"Regrettably, a conservative government finds itself incapable of appreciating or understanding the full meaning of the political, economic, and social revolution that is underway today throughout the world, and indeed has been underway in many parts of the world for the past two generations.

"The conservative government sees the problems, but never comes up with the answers. It is more concerned about the traditions and institutions of government, than it is about the people that government is designed to serve. Above all, it has demonstrated an utter incapacity and inability to identify with people the needs of people, the hopes and wants of people, here and abroad."

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in the products of their minds and muscles," Senator Humphrey warned.

"What makes up a nation's strength?" he asked. "To be sure, it consists in part of men and missiles. But this means an economic policy that will allow us to pay for these costly items. It means an educational policy that will provide the brain power to produce and operate these amazing machines. It means a program of medical care and health protection capable of assuring us of a strong and vigorous people. Our defense strength means allies, not only in the traditional area of the North Atlantic, but allies and friends in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

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"A nation's moral strength is vital too, and this we must constantly build. We are in a peculiarly good position to do so, because America is the world in miniature, a composite -- a mosaic -- of peoples from everywhere. Assuring every man in America an equal place in the sun, be he white or colored, Catholic, Protestant, or Jew, can give evidence to millions throughout the world that they too are entitled to and can enjoy their place in the sun. We must never forget that America's so-called minorities are the world's majorities.

"We must build our economic strength. But what is economic strength? Surely, economic strength is not simply more factories with more machines. Unless there are buyers to purchase and use the constantly expanding output of these plants, both machines and factories will grind to a standstill. And then, the abundance that should be a blessing becomes a curse and men walk the street unable to find work.

"Building economic strength means encouraging full employment; it means helping every American family to balance its own budget, not by using less, but by earning more -- and producing more.

"Building economic strength means breathing new life into the distressed areas of our nation where for months and even years now supposedly productive men, machines, and buildings have been allowed to stand idle, unused and unwanted.

"Building economic strength means sustaining the purchasing power of the jobless, the aged, the sick, and the injured.

"We must work ceaselessly for a high and ever higher standard of living not simply for the good, solid economic reason that this is the way to provide a dynamic market for dynamic growth, but also for the good and convincing humane reason that people do not exist to run an economy, but that an economy exists to be run for the people.



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