

OPENING

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[May 2, 1954]

Fellow citizens, you are about to witness a ~~10-minute~~ motion picture film in technicolor of the first hydrogen bomb explosion which took place on the South Pacific islands in November, 1952. These are official films taken by the Atomic Energy Commission and officially released by the United States Offices of Civilian Defense. I have taken steps to have the film distributed and shown in our state of Minnesota because I believe in a democracy the people must know the facts.

The motion picture will speak for itself. It will dramatize the potentialities of a terrible new weapon. The explosion we see will fill us all with awe and wonder when we consider the power which was released -- sufficient to destroy an island and leave a crater more than a mile in diameter and 175 feet deep in the center.

The news of the hydrogen bomb dramatizes the potential destruction of man. It has frightened the world. It fills all of us as Americans with a sense of our heavy responsibility and need for Divine guidance. To act intelligently and responsibly, however, people must know the facts. Knowledge is the greatest enemy of fear. With knowledge and faith we all hope and pray that a way can be found to world understanding, to the preservation of liberty and freedom and to a world system where the inventive and scientific genius of man can be used for peace and not war, creation and not destruction.

I ask you now to turn your attention to the film and to listen to the President of the United States.

CLOSING

We have just viewed the film of the first hydrogen bomb explosion. The bomb you have just seen if exploded over the Foshay tower in Minneapolis would bring about complete destruction with a three-mile radius. There would be severe to moderate damage in a larger circle beyond the three-mile radius and within seven miles. The blast wave would cause unpredictable destruction and raging fire within a circle of 20 miles in diameter.

The explosion of one such hydrogen bomb as you have seen releases more power in TNT ton equivalent than was released by all the bombs by 40,000 bombers in four years of World War II.

But the facts are even more terrible than that. The most recent tests indicate that we have already developed a bomb which makes the bomb you have just witnessed a pigmy in comparison.

The hydrogen bomb is the demonstration of how man's scientific genius in the field of thermonuclear power can be used for evil, to destroy and to kill. That thermonuclear power, however, can be used to create, to build, to help man live as a free human being with dignity and with plenty.

We all pray that the hydrogen bomb will not be used for war. Its power, however, is understood by other nations as well as our own. The dictatorship of Soviet Russia also possesses the power of atomic and hydrogen destruction, and has exploded weapons similar to the ones we have just seen. For that reason our government continues to devote its time

and its resources toward greater scientific findings for we must never allow our nation to come out second in this crucial and terrible race for survival.

Ultimately, however, the best interests of the American people and the interests of the people of the world will not be solved by an armaments race to mass the weapons of destruction. Our best interests will be served by devoting our energies toward avoiding war and build the foundations of peace. The world yearns for peace and that must continue to be our mission.

Yes, my fellow citizens and fellow human beings, we need armaments to defend ourselves -- strength to deter aggression, a continental defense system to defend ourselves from attack. We need these -- but we need more. We need to build good will among peoples, achieve international understanding through exchanges of our students and teachers, demonstrate our dedication to peace by a sharing of our abundance and our talents with our hungrier and poorer world neighbors.

What we need, my good friends, is a spiritual rebirth, a renewed faith in the Judaic-Christian teachings of our religion. It is altogether fitting and proper that as we ponder the awful consequences of man's materialistic ambitions and achievements we search to the Spirit for guidance and understanding.

(Quote from Bible: "Heal the sick, etc.)

It is the wisdom contained in the teachings of the Scriptures that man can find the solution to the fateful riddle of our world dilemma. Let us pray that our nation, our people and our government can have the Divine guidance and understanding to help lead the world to the day when the symbol of the atom and the hydrogen will mean freedom, not fear, happiness, not hate, life and not death -- the day when man can indeed beat his sword into plowshares.

With God's help this can be done.

4/21/54

TELEVISION SHORT  
May 12, 1954

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## TAXES

We are going to see that the country gets the kind of tax reduction needed to stimulate purchasing power for the broad base of the American people, instead of just tax relief in the upper brackets in any "trickle down" theory of aiding our economy.

If tax reduction is going to have any useful effect in combatting the present recession, it should be where it is needed most, where its effect will be increased consumer spending that will in turn stimulate production and mean more jobs.

It is going to be a real battle. While opposing increased exemptions from taxes on earned income, the Administration is perfectly willing to cut taxes on dividends for the benefit of big stockholders. And make no mistake about it -- the Administration's tax program is designed to benefit the wealthy.

Why should the benefit of tax reduction go to a comparative few, instead of being shared by all?

Increasing exemptions would treat every taxpayer alike. That is what I will be fighting for.

TELEVISION SHORT  
May 12, 1954

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## FAIR PLAY CODE

America is sick and tired of the present Congressional circus -- and wants to make a "point of order" of its own: that Congress put its own house in order, without further delay.

It is high time we call a halt to abuses of committee procedures now bringing disrepute and disrespect down onto the heads of the Congress.

The glaring spectacle of irresponsibility and abuses of power now confronting the Nation in the McCarthy-Army feud should compel the Senate to assert its Constitutional responsibility of providing long-overdue reforms of investigative procedures, based upon accepted American standards of "fair play".

We can no longer stand idly by and see the great deliberative bodies of our democracy brought into disrepute and subjected to ridicule throughout the world.

That is why I have joined with Senator Estes Kefauver of

Tennessee, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, Senator Herbert Lehman of New York, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, and others of our colleagues in introducing a resolution calling for the Senate to establish a new Code of Fair Procedure for Senate Committees. After all, the Constitution provides that each House of Congress shall "determine the rules of its proceedings".

While I still feel the single-committee approach such as I have previously proposed in another measure is the best way to protect our internal security without engaging in headline-hunting competition, I have joined with my colleagues in this new move in hope of getting more immediate action on this pressing problem of bringing order out of the chaos of our present investigative sideshows, and protecting the rights of individuals without crippling the effectiveness of the Congress in discharging its responsibilities.

TELEVISION SHORT  
May 12, 1954

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ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

All of us from Minnesota have been elated over victory in our long fight for the St. Lawrence Seaway, but the job is not yet finished.

Minnesota cannot get the fullest benefit from the Seaway when it is completed five years from now, unless the connecting channels at the Soo and near Detroit are deepened to provide a 27-foot channel from Montreal all the way to Duluth.

We must make sure deepening of these channels is pushed ahead so they will be completed by the time the Seaway itself is in operation.

Last year I secured passage of a resolution authorizing the Corps of Army Engineers to survey the connecting channels as a necessary first-step in this project. Field work on the survey report is now 75% complete, with 46 miles remaining to be covered. The basic design, except for compensation works, has been completed. Economic studies are now 90% complete, and cost estimates will be 50% complete by June 15. The Army Engineers assure me they now expect to have the survey report



available by this October, clearing the way for action on our link to the Seaway.

However, the entire \$70,000 appropriated July 1 of last year for this survey work has been expended or allocated. Additional funds may be needed through a supplemental appropriation this July. We must make sure these funds are provided, to avoid any delays.

It was a privilege to have been a co-sponsor with Senator Wiley on the Seaway Bill, and I assure you it was a great day for Minnesota when it was finally passed. I appreciated President Eisenhower's courtesy in inviting me to the White House last Thursday to witness signing of our bill, which opens the way for a new era of greater economic development in the entire midwest. All of us hope work can get started on the project at once. I have joined in urging President Eisenhower to appoint Lewis G. Castle of Duluth, a great veteran in the seaway fight, to head the new United States Corporation which will build the Seaway under terms of our bill.

I would like to express my personal appreciation to the thousands of people in Minnesota who have helped support this great

project at the grass roots, mobilizing the public support that was so  
necessary to gain final approval.

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10 Minutes for "You and Your Government" Series (Martin Haley)

May 26, 1954

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## CONSERVATION

Conservation of America's great natural resources is always one of the challenging issues before the Congress.

Despite all the progress we have made down through the years in establishing an American tradition of protecting these resources for future generations, recognizing that there is a public interest that cannot and should not be privately exploited, it is a continuing fight that crops up time after time. Repeated efforts are made to raid these resources, and tear down the traditional protective policies that have taken fifty years to build.

This Congress is no different than others. Again, we have vital conservation issues before us that call for all of us who are concerned with the public's interest in such resources to remain vigilant and alert.

Fortunately, we have great conservation organizations in this country dedicated to serving that "watchdog" purpose, and cooperating with those of us in Congress anxious to preserve the conservation traditions and policies of the past. Among those is the Wildlife Management Institute of Washington, D. C., one of the oldest non-profit, national conservation organizations in the country. The Institute is dedicated to better management and wise utilization of renewable natural resources in the public interest. The work of this private organization dates back to 1911.

I am very happy to have as my guest on this program

Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, Vice President of the Wildlife Management Institute.

Mr. Gutermuth is also Secretary of both the Natural Resources Council of America, and the Emergency Committee on Natural Resources. These two associations function as service and liaison groups for member organizations in their efforts to promote conservation, restoration, and better management of natural resources. Practically every large national conservation organization and scientific society engaged in natural resource work in North America is represented in the membership of the Council and the Emergency Committee.

I can assure our sportsmen and other friends of conservation  
that Mr. Gutermuth and the organizations he represents are doing a  
wonderful job here in Washington, and I am glad to have this opportunity  
of discussing some of these issues with such a well-qualified spokesman  
as you, Mr. Gutermuth.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Brief remarks by Mr. Gutermuth, just acknowledging introduction.)

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Now, Mr. Gutermuth, let's get down to brass tacks. As a  
member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I am particu-  
larly interested in the proposed "watershed bill", the legislation that  
would permit the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the local  
people in programs of soil and moisture conservation in the upstream  
portions of the Nation's watersheds. While this measure has passed the  
House, it is still before our Committee although has been reported with  
suggested amendments by a subcommittee on which I do not serve. It is my  
understanding that the national conservation organizations are recommending

the Senate approve this bill without amendment -- in other words,

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adopt the language of the House Bill, H. R. 6788, instead of the

companion Aiken bill, S. 2549. Now you have just recently had a big

national watershed conference here in Washington -- what did the

groups have to say about the watershed bill?

TELEVISION SHORT  
NEWS  
May 29, 1954

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## GROUP HEALTH INSTITUTE TALK

There are four basic problems of health that today face the American society. They are:

The high cost of medical care.

The mal-distribution of medical facilities.

The shortage of qualified personnel.

The need to expand research and conquer disease.

Our Nation has made great progress, and we can be proud of the accomplishments of modern medicine.

But in the face of growing needs, the government of the United States lacks the imagination, the vision, and the courage to come to grips with the problem. Slaves to a rigid, heartless ideology of "false economy", the Administration insists on cutting down its budget requests to Congress for medical research, because it says it wants to balance the budget. It is willing to unbalance the lives and health standards of the American people in order to balance the budget -- and it is not even balancing the budget.

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We need constructive and imaginative legislation to help the health needs of the American people. Illness costs the Nation today \$30 billion a year, which is just about the total take of the Federal income tax. We can only achieve a comprehensive legislative program to cut down that toll, however, if the American people want it, if the American people ask for it, and if the American people work for it.



TELEVISION SHORT  
NEWS  
May 29, 1954

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BUSINESSMEN BACK FARMERS

Minnesota's businessmen, as well as farmers, are concerned about falling farm purchasing power, and urging Congress to do something about it.

I have been quite impressed by the array of petitions from businessmen in Minnesota's rural trading centers, asking that we continue price supports to farmers at 90% of parity and opposing the drastic cut in dairy supports to 75% of parity.

My office has just completed checking our mail on this subject, and I find that 1,841 businessmen have signed petitions received in recent weeks urging my continued fight against cutting price supports as the Administration proposes.

Let me just read you the list of communities from where these petitions were sent:

Willmar, Pennock, Lake Lillian, New London, Spicer, Atwater, Watson, Montevideo, Badger, Bejou, Waubun, Lake Park, Appleton, Benson,

Holloway, Danvers, Clontarf, ~~Murdock~~, DeGraff, Baudette, Elrosa, Hector,  
Renville, Mahanomen, Danube, Olivia, Bird Island, Sacred Heart, Graceville,  
Hope, Brooten, Belgrade, Madison, Milan, Cottonwood, and Hazel Run.

That is quite an expression of rural business opinion. The  
main streets of Minnesota, apparently, agree that we need to protect  
the agricultural economy for the benefit of our entire economy.

TELEVISION SHORT  
NEWS  
May 29, 1954

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FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

In my opinion, it would be a serious mistake for the Congress to accept the recommendations of the Administration which drastically cut next year's budget for the public health service Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis. The Bureau of the Budget has recommended a budget of \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 1955, as compared to \$6 million for the current year of 1954. This cut represents a 53% reduction in Federal grants to states for tuberculosis control. Such a drastic cut is indeed flirting with the national health and welfare of the American people.

Tuberculosis is not yet licked, and needs constant vigilance. We have made real progress, through our X-ray case finding. Tuberculosis control depends on finding cases early, isolating the patient and placing him under proper medical treatment. But to reduce the Federal grant programs by 53% will mean an estimated reduction of 43% in the number of X-rays taken to locate tuberculosis cases.

I doubt if this is really economy, for tuberculosis is costly in public funds in care of chronic patients unless we can continue our efforts to stamp it out. True economy would be establishment of a program which eliminates tuberculosis from our society. This is the real way to save money for the American society.



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