

Oct 7<sup>th</sup>

DISTRIBUTION:

TITLE: "UNITED STATES SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY WILL VISIT IN....."

(For release week of Oct. 3, 1954)

Sent To: weeklies in the following towns.

Elk River

Clear Lake

Sak Rapids

Foley

Milacs

Princeton

Isle

Onemia

Ogilvie

Mora

Isanti

Cambridge

Braham

Sent by Larry Anderson



## NEWS RELEASE

# from the HUMPHREY for SENATOR VOLUNTEERS

1722 HENNEPIN AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Phones: BRidgeport 4112 • PRior 7100

United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey will visit in \_\_\_\_\_  
Thursday, bringing his campaign for re-election directly to the people of this  
area.

Senator Humphrey will report on the recent session of Congress and discuss  
the issues he feels vitally affect the people of Minnesota during his talk here  
and in other talks during the day.

Most of the day will be devoted to visits in Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Benton,  
and Sherburne Counties in the Sixth Congressional District, after starting with a  
morning meeting at Braham in Isanti County, in the Third Congressional District.

The day's campaign activities will be highlighted by an address and public  
meeting in the high school auditorium at Elk River at 8 p. m. Thursday night, fol-  
lowing a meeting at 7:15 p. m. with businessmen of Elk River.

The day's schedule includes:

9:00 a. m. -- Street visit in Braham  
10:00 a. m. -- Street visit in Grasston  
10:45 a. m. -- Street visit in Mora  
11:45 p. m. -- Street visit in Ogilvie  
12:30 p. m. -- Street visit in Bock  
12:45 p. m. -- Luncheon at Hinson Hotel in Milaca  
1:30 p. m. -- Street visit in Milaca  
2:30 p. m. -- Public meeting in Armory in Milaca  
3:45 p. m. -- Street visit in Foley  
5:00 p. m. -- Dinner at Charles Stickney farm, Clear Lake  
7:15 p. m. -- Meeting with businessmen in Elk River  
8:00 p. m. -- Address at public meeting in high school auditorium, Elk River

Arrangements for the day's tour have been made by Carlton Anderson for Isanti  
County, Theodore Saline for Kanabec County, Elmer Hanson for Mille Lacs County,  
Severyn D. Youso for Benton County, and Charles Stickney for Sherburne County.

DISTRIBUTION

TITLE: HIGHER LIVING STANDSRD FOR RURAL FAMILIES URGED BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

(For release Friday a.m., October 8, 1954)

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SENT TO:

Metropolitan press, radio & TV

Non-Metropolitan dailies

Agricultural writers

Labor papers

Suburban press

D-F-L Candidates

Executive committee

St. Cloud radio

Sherburne county weeklies

Sent by Larry Anderson, Oct. 4, 1954

HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS FOR RURAL FAMILIES URGED BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Minnesota's farm families need parity of economic opportunity to achieve parity of living standards with neighboring city residents, Senator Hubert Humphrey declared last night in an address at a public meeting in Elk River.

A "vast potential market of American industry and business" exists in rural areas of the country, if farm people are given a chance to earn purchasing power comparable to city residents, Senator Humphrey added.

"Despite the improvement in rural living conditions in the last decade, farm people still lack many advantages common to cities", he declared.

"Educational, medical, and recreational services available to farm people fall considerably short of those in urban areas. The proportion of homes in farming areas equipped with such facilities as running water, bathtubs, flush toilets, and telephones is much smaller than that in cities. Rural areas have fewer doctors, fewer nurses, fewer hospitals, and fewer clinics than do cities in relation to population.

"Farm families do not yet have 'parity' in roads and fire protection, or in educational facilities. Rural teachers are more poorly paid, and rural schools are generally less well provided with buildings, equipment, and faculty. By accepted standards, two-thirds of the farm families are poorly housed.

"Where, then, is the 'favoritism to agriculture' we hear so much about?

"Actually, just the opposite is true. Agriculture is still the neglected segment of our economy, relegated by some to virtually second-class citizenship. Is that a safe way to treat the basic source of our life and sustenance?

"We need an American standard of living on American farms, and we need parity of farm income to achieve it.

"Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that a Denver, Colorado, city worker's 4-person family, in terms of 1949 prices, needed an income of \$3,800 in order to have a modest but adequate standard of living. In terms of prices farm families have to pay, and deducting the value of home-produced goods, that means that a farm family should have had about \$2,500 (in 1949 dollars) cash income available for family living in order to have what might be termed a modest but adequate American standard of living on the farm.

"Yet even though 1949 was considered a 'good' year for farm income, according to the 1950 farm census more than 7 full-time farming families out of ten had less than that \$2,500 annual cash income available for family living.

"Are we going to ignore this disparity in opportunity for decent living standards, by further depressing the economic opportunities for agriculture? In the name of fairness and human justice, how can we justify blandly telling farm people they must be 'adjusted' still further downward"? Senator Humphrey asked.

DISTRIBUTION

TITLE: FAMILY FARMING PATTERN MUST BE PRESERVED, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

(For release Thursday, Oct. 7, 1954)

SENT TO:

Metropolitan press, radio & TV

St. Cloud radio

~~Times~~

Millacs and Kenabes county weeklies

Labor papers

Suburban press

D-F-L Candidates

Executive committee

Sent by Larry Anderson, Oct. 4, 1954

FAMILY FARMING PATTERN MUST BE PRESERVED, SENATOR HUMPHREY SAYS

Human resources and social values of rural living cannot be ignored in development of sound agricultural policies for America, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared today in an address at a luncheon meeting in Milaca.

"Farming is a way of life as well as a way of making a living, and rural America always has made a contribution to the stability of our democracy and the character of our people upon which no price tag can be placed.

"America's pattern of family-type farming has proven the most successful the world has ever known, and must never be sacrificed under any materialistic concept of 'efficiency'. It must be preserved and protected, by offering adequate economic opportunities for keeping rural youth on the land.

"Unless we maintain such opportunities, the only alternative for feeding our nation in the years ahead will be mass-production corporation farming, with absentee-owners draining economic resources out of our rural areas and relegating the people actually working the land to the peasant role of farm laborers. What happens then to the rural communities and rural institutions -- the schools and churches which are the heart of rural life in America today?

"That's why we must remember, when we talk about farm policy, we are talking about more than just prices of farm commodities -- we are talking about the lives of human beings; about farm families, rural churches, and country towns.

"Instead of government officials talking about squeezing marginal farmers off the land, they should be devoting their energy and intelligence and imagination to improving the opportunities for such people to work themselves out of marginal economic categories so they can enjoy decent American standards of living.

"America's farm programs of the past 20 years have been designed for just that purpose, and they have made great strides toward accomplishing that objective. Individual farm ownership showed its greatest gain in our history during that period. Rural communities have been strengthened as a result.

"Now is certainly no time to lower our sights, and turn away from these goals of strengthening and preserving the family farm pattern of agriculture in America.

"Any so-called downward adjustment of farm income means a downward adjustment of rural living standards, and a downward adjustment for main street business in rural communities.

"We should be doing more, not less, to narrow the gap that still exists between economic opportunities for farm people and non-farm people. But the very least we can do is to hold the gains we have made, and keep the protection now afforded agriculture.

"There is no room in America for second-class citizens.

"We need an American standard of living on American farms -- and we need parity on farm income to achieve it."





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