

Minnesota Primary, March 1-6, 14-16, 1956.

Memo on this Folder

Most of the materials in this file relate to the visit to Minnesota by the Democratic candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, during the 1956 Minnesota Presidential Preferential Primary. There are a few items relating mainly to Humphrey, and these are found in the miscellaneous folder and in the folder marked Benson Farm Rally. The rest of the materials relate to the Primary. Humphrey and other DFL Leaders accompanied Stevenson on this Minnesota visit. Also included are materials relating to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's tour of the Iron Range for Stevenson (March 6), and the visit to Minnesota by Mrs. Ernest S. Ives, sister of Stevenson, on March 14-16.

Kathryn Johnson

Kathryn Johnson
July, 1971

[copy of memo in "Appearance File"]

From the Office of
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
140 Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.
National 8-3120, Ext. 881

Overnight for Friday P.M. Release
March 2, 1956

SENATOR HUMPHREY CARRYING BENSON FIGHT TO FARMERS AT BENSON, MINNESOTA

Several thousand Minnesota farmers will gather tomorrow night at Benson, Minnesota, to protest what Secretary of Agriculture Benson is doing to them, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) revealed today.

Senator Humphrey "took a break" in his marathon farm speech "to answer the appeal of these farmers to come home to Minnesota and tell them what is happening down here in Washington."

"I intend telling them what is going on, and ask them just what they think about the Eisenhower-Benson high pressure advertising and lobbying campaign.

"Then I am coming back to the Senate to renew my fight, and let the rest of my colleagues know just how these farmers really feel."

Senator Humphrey who has been speaking on the Senate Floor for the last three days with a comprehensive farm speech that started off with 350 pages, but as the Senator told the Senate yesterday, has since "grown considerably in light of developments", promised the Senate that he would return with much more to say to complete the record of "exposing Administration myths."

In accepting the invitation to come to Benson, Minnesota, to speak at a farmers' mass meeting, Senator Humphrey said he had been informed from 2,000 to 3,000 farmers planned to be present to hear the story of the battle now in progress in Congress.

"I guess they have picked the fine community of Benson to protest the reflection on its good name that has resulted from the disregard in which Secretary Benson is now held in our farming areas," Senator Humphrey declared.

Senator Humphrey said he probably "would not be able to complete my remarks Friday anyway," so he was yielding the floor for some of his colleagues to join the fight until he returned.

"Let me assure you, however, that I am far from running out of things that need to be said to protect the interests of American agriculture," he declared.

From the Office of
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
140 Senate Office Building
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National 8-3120, Ext. 881

For Immediate Release
January 4, 1956

12-POINT 'OMNIBUS FARM BILL' PROPOSED FOR COMPREHENSIVE FARM PROGRAM

Enactment of a comprehensive "Omnibus" farm bill covering many key phases of an effective over-all farm program is being urged by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Senator Humphrey revealed he had urged the comprehensive approach to new farm legislation at the opening executive session of the Senate's Agriculture Committee.

"Instead of a piecemeal approach that may tend to give more emphasis to one part of a farm program than another, it is time we take an over-all look at what is needed and present the Congress with an omnibus bill covering all the improvements presently necessary in our farm program," Senator Humphrey declared.

"All phases of our farm program are inter-related, each dependent upon others for effective results. For that reason, it seems to make good, practical sense to approach our agricultural problems broadly and in a comprehensive manner."

Senator Humphrey told the Senate Committee he hoped such a comprehensive "omnibus bill" could include:

1. Restoration of 90% support on basic commodities, but with a cut-off on any support loans on production valued in excess of \$25,000 from any one farm.
2. Inclusion of perishables such as beef, hogs, milk, chickens, and eggs under the same level of support as basics, but providing discretionary authority for use of a broader range of methods of support such as production payments, direct purchases geared to reflect price protection to farmers instead of letting the benefits go to processors, and loans or purchase agreements, either individually or in combination with each other.
3. Extension of mandatory price support protection to other feed grains at a feed value equivalent ratio to the support level for corn.
4. A Conservation Acreage Reserve Program on a voluntary sign-up basis, providing for a soil, water, and timber "bank" to encourage retiring land from crop production and building its future fertility by expanding grasslands, preserving more wetlands, and stimulating planting of brush and timber cover, with adequate protection against expanding commercial production of livestock and dairy products.
5. A comprehensive federal "yardstick" family farm credit program providing direct and guaranteed federal loans to meet all needs of family farmers unable to obtain such credit at reasonable rates from cooperative and other private sources.
6. Extending authority for and expanding the Agricultural Trade and Development Act for overseas disposition of agricultural surpluses.
7. A food stamp plan to stimulate domestic consumption among low-income families.
8. Specifically provide for administration of farm programs by farmer-elected committees at the community, county, and state levels.
9. Extend and expand special school lunch milk program, to include provisions for milk distribution among child-care centers, settlement houses, and other non-profit children's institutions and camps; extend authorization for brucellosis eradication indemnities; and fix by law formula for milk equivalent parity ratio for manufactured dairy products.

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10. Forest marketing guidance through authorizing price reporting on forest products and further research into forest products marketing problems.

11. Loan authorization to finance improved terminal marketing facilities for handling fresh produce, aimed at eliminating inefficiency costs now passed along to consumers.

12. Revitalizing crop insurance program by turning administration back to farmer-committees and expanding to more counties and more crops.

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