For Release Sunday a.m., March 21, 1959

SENATOR HUMPHREY CHARGES ADMINISTRATION WITH "SOCIAL BLINDNESS", URGES ACTION
TO REVITALIZE ECONOMICALLY DISTRESSED AREAS

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) accused the Republican Administration in the last night of "social blindness" -- a failure to "see or feel the plight of America's unemployed workers and their hungry families, and to understand the criminal waste of good brains and hands in the many areas of chronic unemployment throughout the country." (X)

Speaking to an audience in kareling policies Charleston, West Virginia,

Senator Humphrey said that "Administration leaders are trying to gauge the

economic health of the nation by watching the stock market, corporation profits,

and by golf-link discussions with representatives of the great corporations and

financial insitutions."

"What the **dominx* President and his advisers need to do is to get around the country and talk to the people in West Virginia and northern Minnesota mining towns, or in any of a hundred areas where manx families are trying to hold on without jobs, without hope, and often ever without food," Senator Humphrey declared.

"I can't believe that the President would oppose our Area Redevelopment legislation, our Democratic program for extending unemployment benefits, our efforts to expand the school lunch program, and our attempts to expand public

works projects in economically depressed areas, if he only understood the truly desperate economic situation in these areas."

"The trouble with the Republican Administration," he charged," is that they put dollars before people, balancing the budget before balancingthe fat nation's economy, and/corporate profits before full employment!"

"This is a momenthing, care-nothing, do-nothing, backward-looking, budget-preoccupied Government that is letting our nation slide into a secondary position in world power and permitting economic conditions to exist inxensix Winginianandx that are intolerable and disgraceful is in a country of such wealth and resources."

Serator Humphrey said that an Administration that understood and gave importance to the problems of chronically depressed areas would take vigorous and immediate steps to copes with them. "It would recognize that such areas are a cancer in the economic kine and social life the nation, draining away the strength and vitality of our nation, and that to remain indifferent is to court national disaster!"

He said that the Democratic Congress, hampered and blocked by "obstinate and opposition from the President and the Bureau of the Budget", is attempting

to provide both temporary relief for the "appalling conditions which find wives and little children living on the ragged edge", and at the same time searching for methods of "revitializing and reinvigorating the econmies of areas which have been subjected to great changes due to technological development and fundamental patterns of consumption."

Senator Humphrey predicted that the Democratic Congress would pass --"if

necessary, over the President's veto" -- the bill to extendé and expand temporary

penefits

unemployment benefits, giving temporary rakinf immediately to nearly 2 million

jobless Americans who have either exhuasted their benefits, or who are not

eligible under present law.

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These, of course, are short-term palliatives, "Senator Humphrey sadd.

"They can ease the pain, but they denot in themselves cure the economic illness of these depressed areas."

S nator Humphrey described the Area Radevelopment Bill already passed once and vetoed by the President, and "soon to be passed again by the 86th Congress",

as a xx"sound and constructive attempt to focus on the long-range needs of distressed the economically mercessand areas."

"This legislation would provide two tadly-needed programs -- one to retrain undemployed workers to take new kinds of jobs in new industry, and the other to encourage new industry to establish itself in the distressed areas through long-term, low-interest tovernment financing," he explained.

"There is even more that the Federal and State Governments can do together -- basically financed with Federal funds drawn from the healthier sections of the nation, "-Senator Humphrey said.

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leader for putily expanded future
to basically stimulate the productivity of the areas -- to provide

we transporation facilities, more and cheaper power sources,
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better school buildings and laboratories, and/timber management

practices, in appropriate areas. "Such/projects," Sentor Humphrey

noted, "would also have act as an immediate stimulants in the area

by providing additional jobs and markets for the production of the

opportuniti s.

2. Intensifed Government-financed research into the ways of

making greater use of the raw materials and natural resources of

the distressed areas, "to find additional outlets for existing

industry and new outlets for the latent wealth of the area."

3.

Government assistance to families in ar as of low natural-resource

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kewexaxbigherexxxxx the country which have better employment



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Administration last night of "social blindness" -- a failure to "see or feel the plight of America's unemployed workers and their hungry families, and to understand the waste of skill, talent, and hands in the many areas of chronic unemployment throughout the country."

"The seeds of recession and unemployment were planted on
the date that the Eisenhower-Republican Administration started
tight credit
its hard-money,/high interest rate policy. The responsibility
for the slow-down in our economy and the continuation of
unemployment along with the rising cost of living rests squarely
with the Republican Administration. No single factor has added
to inflation more than the rise in the interest rates. The
American people, both as tax payers and consumers, are being



victimized by the Republican Administration.

"Yes, its policies have failed to halt inflation, have resulted in retarded economic growth, serious unemployment, and promoted dangerous inbalances in our economy."

Senator Humphrey said that "Administration leaders are trying to guage the economic health of the nation by watching the stock market, corporation profits, and by golf-link discussions with representatives of the great corporations and financial institutions.

"What the President and his advisers need to do is to get a round the country and tek to the people in West Virginia and northern Minnesota mining towns, or in any of a hundred areas where thousands of families are trying to hold on without jobs, without hope, and often without adequate food," Senator Humphrey declared.

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"The trouble with the Republican Administration," he charges, "is that they put dollars before people, balancing the budget before balancing the nation's economy, and fat corporate profits before full employment!

"This is a care-nothing, do-nothing, backward-looking, budgetpreoccupied Government that is letting our nation slide into
a secondary position in world power and permitting economic
conditions to exist that are intolerable and disgraceful in a
country of such wealth and resources."

Senator Humphrey said that an Administration that understood



and gave importance to the problems of chronically depressed areas would take vigorous and immediate steps to cope with them. It would recognize that such areas are a cancer in the economic and social life of the nation, draining away the strength and vitality of our nation, and that to remain indifferent is to court national disaster!"

He said that the Democratic Congress, hampered and blocked by "obstinate opposition from the President and the Bureau of the Budget", is attempting to provide both temporary relief for the "appalling conditions which find wives and little children living on the ragged edge", and at the same time searching for methods of "revitalizing and reinvigorating the economies of areas which have been subjected to great changes due to technological development and fundamental patterns of consumption."

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extend and expand temporary unemployment benefits, giving temporary benefits immediately to nearly 2 million jobless Americans who have either exhausted their benefits, or who are not eligible under present law.

He said that "there is no excuse for the failure of the Administration to provide as much food as is needed under conditions where children are actually going without adequate clothing and food", and that Congress would provide as many funds as the President would request for this purpose.

"These, of course, are short-term palliatives," Senator

Humphrey said. "They can ease the pain, but they cannot in

themselves, cure the economic illness of these depressed areas."

Senator Humphrey described the Area Redevelopment Bill already passed once and vetoed by the President, and "soon to be passed again by the 86th Congress," as a "sound and constructive attempt to focus on the long-range needs of the economically distressed areas.



"This legislation would provide two badly-needed programs

-- one to retrain unemployed workers to take new kinds of

jobs in new industry, and the other to encourage new industry

to establish itself in the distressed areas through long-term,

low-interest government financing, he explained.

There is even more that the Federal and State Governments can do together -- basically financed with Federal funds drawn from the healthier sections of the nation," Semator Humphrey said.

He proposed that government undertake broad programs for the restoration of basic health to the distressed areas:

1. Concentration of authorized public works programs
designed to lay the base for greatly expanded future productivity
of the areas -- to provide more efficient transportation facilities,
more and cheaper power sources, better school buildings and
laboratories, and greatly expanded timber management practices,



in appropraite areas.

"Would also act as immediate stimulants in the area by providing additional jobs for workers and markets for businessmen
of the area."

- 2. Intensified government-financed research into the ways of making greater use of the raw materials and natural resources of the distressed areas, and "to find additional outlets for existing industry and new outlets for the latent wealth of the area."
- 3. The immediate consideration by the Federal Government of an export subsidy on coal where foreign competition and cut-rate prices injure American producers and shippers.
- 4. A determined effort to find greater usses for our vast coal resources in our foreign aid program, particularly to the underdeveloped countries that are beginning their industrialized programs.

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5. Government assistance to families in areas of low natural-resource potential, to aid them in moving to other areas of the country which have better employment opportunities.

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