

ENERGY FOR ABUNDANCE

000645

Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) at the Democratic Dinner Meeting in the Tri-City Area, Washington, on Monday, April 20, 1959.

Here in this Tri-City Area you not only stand at the  
confluence of two great rivers, the Snake and the Columbia,  
but also at the crossroads of two great historical achieve-  
ments in man's quest for energy. *for Power*

*L* Here you receive the benefits of electric energy  
created by falling water from the multi-purpose Grand Coulee  
Dam on the great Columbia River. *Grand Coulee*

*L* And here you are helping to bring about the most  
phenomenal of the long line of achievements in the power  
field -- the development of electricity created by atomic  
power. *Atomic Power*

*L* One of our greatest needs in America today is energy  
and more energy -- energy to fulfill the infinite needs of  
man and his environment -- energy for abundance. *The dead hand of GOP!!*

*Handwritten notes:*  
Leadership  
Principle - Popularity  
Principle - Mediocrity

*Democ's needed! - Stevenson 1956  
Here!*

yes, Power your Key to a great future

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Why do we need so much power?

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We need an ever-increasing supply of power just to maintain our present standard of living. We need it to keep pace with a rapid increase in population -- a population which will reach some 260 million by 1980.

↳ We need an ever-increasing supply of power to support our defense establishment.

↳ We need power to remove poverty here at home and increase economic opportunity for all.

↳ We need power to extend a helpful hand to less fortunate neighbors abroad.

↳ We need power to serve as a living example of what free men can do with science and industry.

Whether ultimately we take the road of fission via hydrogen or fusion via nuclear fuels; whether we get our usable electricity by utilizing heat and turbines for ~~electricity~~

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or whether we achieve direct conversion of heat into

electricity ~~without the expense and waste inherent in~~

~~the use of steam~~, we still must achieve an abundance

*of Energy!*

of energy ~~which should, in time, make all men free from~~

~~the grueling toil of our ancestors, the malnutrition and~~

~~famine of our contemporaries.~~

Power is our first line of defense in the cold war.

*Soviet  
Challenge!*

When I look at the amazing growth in Soviet generating

capacity, my biggest concern is that we keep ahead in the

kilowatt race -- far ahead.

Between 1945 -- ~~the last year of World War II~~ -- and

1958 the total generating capacity in the United States more

than doubled. Our total output of electricity almost tripled.

*and,*

This is good, but not good enough.

The generating capacity of the USSR jumped from 10.7

million KW in 1945 to 48.3 million in 1957 -- more than a

*Saw  
in  
USSR*

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US - 10 cars to 1  
Soviet 4 machinists to 1

four-fold increase. Output there rose from 43.3 billion

KWH to 210 billion -- almost five-fold. According to Allen

Dulles of the CIA, <sup>By their output</sup> their output by 1965 will rise to 460

billion KWH -- more than double in about eight years --

more than ten times as much as twenty years earlier. In

the cold war and the threatened competition in the economic

field it is slight comfort to be assured that in 1965 our

capacity will still be more than twice that of Russia --

when we have quadrupled our capacity while they have multi-

plied theirs by ten.

*My Point of View*  
I do not take the doctrinaire position that all the  
electrical energy we need should be public power, or private

power. The problem is not that our sources of energy be in

private or public hands, but that there be enough of it at

economical rates

*for a growing America!*

I do not want to be misunderstood. In the drive for

abundant supplies of low cost energy there is -- there  
must be -- a place for Federal development, for the Federal  
yardstick in both hydro and atomic power. There is a place  
for state and local public power systems where the people  
want them. There is and should be a big place for private  
enterprise, regulated as a monopoly and stimulated by public  
competition. — But

P. U. D

I am not the imaginary "whole hog" straw man at which  
Mr. Eisenhower shoots somewhat more than imaginary darts in  
the form of scarewords. But I have no doubts whatsoever  
as to the benefits which would be lost should private monopoly  
in the power industry be freed from competition by public and  
cooperative electric systems.

And I have no reservations whatsoever about the continued  
desirability of construction of public generation and transmission  
facilities and the marketing of Federal power under the preference

clause. I say to ~~my~~ <sup>our</sup> friends in the private utility industry:

~~In an economy of abundance, particularly here in the Northwest~~

~~with your tremendous power potential, if Federal development~~

~~went forward as rapidly as it should, there would be an~~

~~abundance of low-cost power for all -- from the smallest~~

~~little cooperative to the largest private power company.~~

*But* In this country, since 1953, we have been living  
under the influence of an Administration hypnotized by  
its own slogan makers. You are all familiar with the expen-  
sive slogans of recent years: "Get the government out of

the power business." "Unleash private enterprise to develop

the nation's rivers at no expense to the taxpayers."

"Partnership". "Abolish the Federal monopoly on atomic

energy and let American private enterprise do the job."

"Reduce expenditures." "Reduce taxes". "Enlarge loopholes

for the great corporations through accelerated depreciation."

*Slogans*

*Old Guard - no change -  
New Rep. - change, but not now!*

"Balance the budget at whatever cost."

Here in the Northwest you have seen the fruits of this  
policy of slogan and slow-down.

↳ In spite of everything we can do, the Idaho Power  
Company has acquired the great Hells Canyon site at an immense  
cost to the Northwest in terms of flood control, low cost power,  
phosphate development, industrial growth, and all of the  
benefits which would have flown from that great project.

↳ You have witnessed years of inaction in the authorization  
of vitally-needed projects. — (Trickle Down George!  
H. H. Shreve)

↳ You have witnessed the appointment to the International  
Boundary Commission of men like Doug McKay -- men who speak  
(Give away Doug)  
the same language as the interests that have jeopardized the  
long-standing international cooperation between the United States  
and Canada on the full development of the Columbia.

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*seen*  
You have ~~been~~ ~~completely~~ ~~gone~~ the way in which

the Federal budget recommendations for power and river  
development have dropped almost from sight. — *and get the GOP*

*know that* ~~The~~ Pacific Northwest has forty percent of the  
potential hydro power in the United States and only about  
a quarter of this has been developed. There is nothing  
more essential to the well-being of this nation -- yes,  
and to its security -- than that we get on with the task of  
pushing this development to completion. *let*

*Thank God for* You, we, the entire nation have already lost the  
equivalent of one Bonneville Dam at Hells Canyon. This is

a luxury we can ill afford — even though the Congress was

able to force the Administration and the Idaho Power Company  
to disgorge the <sup>*not pay money*</sup> \$365 million subsidy which the Administration

had granted to that company after it had pledged it would

develop the middle Snake without a cent of the taxpayers money. *sent*



It is time that we got about the business of harnessing the hydro power of the Northwest, increasing the irrigated lands to meet the needs of our growing population, controlling the destructive floods which threaten our lands, industry, commerce, and people.

I tell you

If the psychology and slogans of the Eisenhower Administration had been official policy in the old days, the Lewis

and Clark expedition would have been grounded in St. Louis

for lack of funds; the Oregon Trail would have been closed in order

to balance the budget; and the settling of the Northwest

would have been postponed indefinitely as a threat to a stable

dollar.

*Gov. Doesn't understand the West  
Republican*

*it's Neo  
Stalinism*

In 1954 the Administration launched an all-out drive

to give away the richest discovery in the history of man. That

was the atomic energy program for which the ~~people had paid~~

~~time had voted~~ something like \$13 billion dollars.

*He is the  
Canary in  
the Caged  
Sparrow  
in the Kitchen  
during the Cold War*

*Give Away*

*Gov  
Wanta  
Colony  
Emergency*

*Now here's the  
Give Away  
of all!*

In Congress, because of the great leadership of your own  
Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson, we were able to  
water-down the giveaway. We were able to assert a preference  
right for non-profit systems; we were able to write in an  
amendment permitting the Atomic Energy Commission to force  
the cross-licensing of patents.

But under our form of government, with its division of  
powers, the Congress -- even when the Democrats have a majority  
-- cannot govern the country. And the results of the great  
battle over the atomic energy program have not been heartening.

At. Energy  
need  
to do  
more!

Year after year the Democrats in Congress have fought to  
get the money and executive support necessary to carry out a  
crash program on atomic energy. We have been met with a  
numbers game on what was being accomplished, or planned, or  
day-dreamed, or hoped for, ad infinitum. So that today we  
are lagging behind England and the Soviet Union in the development

of atomic energy

*for Peaceful Purposes!*

000655

Last year, under the leadership of your Senator Jackson and Senator Morse of Oregon, we authorized a dual purpose reactor for Hanford, to produce both plutonium and electricity -- 700,000 KW of electricity -- two Bonnevilles. But the pressures against this reactor never cease. All we have so far is an installation under construction which can be made dual purpose, but the fight for the power part of the installation is still ahead of us. *— we must win it!*

There is still another battle we must somehow win. Senator Jackson and those of us who support him have insisted that power from the Hanford reactor be fed into the Bonneville power grid where it can be utilized to its maximum to supply all of the people with low cost power. But the Republican Administration cannot see this proposal. Their vision stops

at private utility stock market quotations.

L The Republican Administration is blind to the  
benefits of a giant power grid, which can tie together

the generating facilities of an entire region.

*Even Republicans*

*should know that*

the productive power of a modern industrial society

is closely related to the cost per KWH of electricity.

L And the economical production and transmission of

electricity is inextricably tied to a "giant power" grid.

~~envisioned a generation ago by Governor Gifford Pinchot.~~

L In the Northwest the Bonneville power grid has given you

the closest thing in the nation, with the possible exception

of the TVA area, to Giant Power. <sup>*grid.*</sup> But we must build a power

grid for the whole nation which will enable us to tie giant

atomic reactors to hydro and steam facilities so that

the entire nation can have the benefits of an abundance of

low-cost power, supplied by public and private sources alike.

Taken as a whole, our power system is too much like  
our highway system 40 years ago. Some of you can remember  
the days when our highway system was largely a county and  
city affair. Even the paved roads -- and there weren't very  
many of them -- looked like something kids in the first  
grade had drawn for fun. *these early roads* They were a few feet wide; they  
climbed any hill a team and wagon could climb; they zig-  
zagged around each farm or other obstruction, real or  
political. Adequate for a team and wagon, they were a  
challenge to even the model T and a positive threat to the  
occasional fool-hardy spirit who wanted to push a White  
Steamer down them at 20 miles per hour.

We just could not have gotten very far into the 20th  
century with that kind of a highway system. So we did  
something about it.

But today the nation's power grid is planned about

as scientifically and with just about as much regard for  
the nation's requirements as the counties planned highways  
40 years ago. Part of the trouble -- then and now -- was  
inability of the local units to finance anything better.

Part of the trouble -- then and now -- was an inability to  
conceive of anything that could not be seen from the window  
of the court house.

Our technicians can build a real power grid, and we  
can afford that kind of a power grid. We ought to have it.

And we ought to have it soon.

Five hundred thousand kilovolt transmission lines  
which are only in the talking stage here are already in  
operation in Russia. The Russians are planning a million  
KV lines with direct current transmission over which they  
can transport power 1,000 miles with only limited loss of  
energy. These lines will enable them to link giant hydro to

giant thermal generators with the latter ~~the~~ coal fired  
built near coal mines. The economies of "hauling coal by  
wire" will be of great significance in achieving low cost  
power.

In this great land peopled by "strangers from a  
thousand shores", we have moved mankind far in three centuries,  
blessed by immense natural resources and the greatest individual  
freedom of any industrial people in the history of the world.

Have we grown weary? Or Old? Or afraid?

Are we prepared to lay down our burdens and give up

our hopes and fall prey to our fears and distrust of each  
other?

I say now, and I believe the overwhelming majority  
of our people say "no". Let us go forward, contending as we  
may over our honest differences and over our various vested  
interests, but let us have an end to fears and the slogans

The experience  
in the Columbia  
Basin  
forth  
world!

of stagnation and sterility.

The highest wisdom, it has been said, is to dare.

I believe this and I believe you do, too.

— so lets  
dare to do more— and  
dare others to keep pace  
with us.

April 17, 1959



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Remarks of

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Democratic Dinner Meeting

Tri-City Area, Washington, April 20

JEV  
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delivery

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Here you receive the benefits of electric energy created by falling water from the multi-purpose Grand Coulee Dam on the great Columbia River.

And here you are helping to bring about the most phenomenal of the long line of achievements in the power field -- the development of electricity created by atomic power.

One of our greatest needs in America today is energy and more energy -- energy to fulfill the infinite needs of man and his environment -- energy for abundance.

Why do we need so much power?

We need an ever-increasing supply of power just to maintain our present standard of living. We need it to keep pace with a rapid increase in population -- a population which will reach some 260 millions by 1980.

We need an ever-increasing supply of power to support our defense establishment.

We need power to remove poverty here at home and increase economic opportunity for all.

We need power to extend a helpful hand to less fortunate neighbors abroad.

1 paragraph of text + 10 pages of Humphrey

We need power to serve as a living example of what free men can do with science and industry.

Whether ultimately we take the road of fission via hydrogen or fusion via nuclear fuels; whether we get our usable electricity by utilizing heat and turbines for electricity; or whether we achieve direct conversion of heat into electricity without the expense and waste inherent in the use of steam, we still must achieve an abundance of energy which should, in time, make all men free from the grueling toil of our ancestors, the malnutrition and famine of our contemporaries.

Power is our first line of defense in the cold war.

When I look at the amazing growth in Soviet generating capacity, my biggest concern is that we keep ahead in the kilowatt race -- far ahead.

Between 1945 -- the last year of World War II -- and 1958 the total generating capacity in the United States more than doubled. Our total output of electricity almost tripled. This is good, but not good enough.

The generating capacity of the USSR jumped from 10.7 million KW in 1945 to 48.3 million in 1957 -- more than a four-fold increase. Output there rose from 43.3 billion KWH to 210 billion -- almost five-fold. According to Allen Dulles of the CIA, their output by 1965 will rise to 460 billion KWH -- more than double in about eight years -- more than ten times as much as twenty years earlier. In the cold war and the threatened competition in the economic field it is slight comfort to be assured that in 1965 our capacity will still be more than twice that of Russia -- when we have quadrupled our capacity while they have multiplied theirs by ten.

I do not take the doctrinaire position that all the electrical energy we need should be public power, or private power. The problem is not that our sources of energy be in private or public hands, but that there be enough of it at economical rates.

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I do not want to be misunderstood. In the drive for abundant supplies of low cost energy there is -- there must be -- a place for Federal development, for the Federal yardstick in both hydro and atomic power. There is a place for state and local public power systems where the people want them. There is and should be a big place for private enterprise, regulated as a monopoly and stimulated by public competition.

I am not the imaginary "whole hog" straw man at which Mr. Eisenhower shoots somewhat more than imaginary darts in the form of scarewords. But I have no doubts whatsoever as to the benefits which would be lost should private monopoly in the power industry be freed from competition by public and cooperative electric systems.

I have no reservations whatsoever about the continued desirability of construction of public generation and transmission facilities and the marketing of Federal power under the preference clause. I say to my friends in the private utility industry: In an economy of abundance, particularly here in the Northwest with your tremendous power potential, if Federal development went forward as rapidly as it should, there would be an abundance of low-cost power for all -- from the smallest little cooperative to the largest private power company.

In this country, since 1953, we have been living under the influence of an Administration hypnotized by its own slogan makers. You are all familiar with the expensive slogans of recent years: "Get the government out of the power business." "Unleash private enterprise to develop the nation's rivers at no expense to the taxpayers." "Partnership." "Abolish the Federal monopoly on atomic energy and let American private enterprise do the job." "Reduce expenditures." "Reduce taxes." "Enlarge loopholes for the great corporations through accelerated depreciation." "Balance the budget at whatever cost."

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Here in the Northwest you have seen the fruits of this policy of slogan and slow-down.

In spite of everything we could do, the Idaho Power Company has acquired the great Hells Canyon site at an immense cost to the Northwest in terms of flood control, low cost power, phosphate development, industrial growth, and all of the benefits which would have flown from that great project.

You have witnessed years of inaction in the authorization of vitally-needed projects.

You have witnessed the appointment to the International Boundary Commission of men like Doug McKay -- men who speak the same language as the interests that have jeopardized the long-standing international cooperation between the United States and Canada on the full development of the Columbia.

You have been acutely aware of the way in which Federal budget recommendations for power and river development have dropped almost from sight.

The Pacific Northwest has forty percent of the potential hydro power in the United States and only about a quarter of this has been developed. There is nothing more essential to the well-being of this nation -- yes, and to its security -- than that we get on with the task of pushing this development to completion.

You, we, the entire nation have already lost the equivalent of one Bonneville Dam at Hells Canyon. This is a luxury we can ill afford -- even though the Congress was able to force the Administration and the Idaho Power Company to disgorge the \$365 million subsidy which the Administration had granted to that company after it had pledged it would develop the middle Snake without a cent of the taxpayers money.

It is time that we got about the business of harnessing the hydro power of the Northwest, increasing the irrigated lands to meet the needs of our

growing population, controlling the destructive floods which threaten our lands, industry, commerce and people.

If the psychology and slogans of the Eisenhower Administration had been official policy in the old days, the Lewis and Clark expedition would have been grounded in St. Louis for lack of funds; the Oregon Trail would have been closed to balance the budget; and the settling of the Northwest would have been postponed indefinitely as a threat to a stable dollar.

In 1954 the Administration launched an all-out drive to give away the richest discovery in the history of man. That was the atomic energy program for which the Congress up to that time had voted something like \$13 billion dollars.

In Congress, because of the great leadership of your own Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson, we were able to water-down the giveaway. We were able to assert a preference right for non-profit systems; we were able to write in an amendment permitting the Atomic Energy Commission to force the cross-licensing of patents.

But under our form of government, with its division of powers, the Congress -- even when the Democrats have a majority -- cannot govern the country. And the results of the great battle over the atomic energy program have not been heartening.

Year after year the Democrats in Congress have fought to get the money and executive support necessary to carry out a crash program on atomic energy. We have been met with a numbers game on what was being accomplished, or planned, or day-dreamed, or hoped for, ad infinitum. So that today we are lagging behind England and the Soviet Union in the development of atomic energy.



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The Republican Administration is blind to the benefits of a giant power grid, which can tie together the generating facilities of an entire region.

The productive power of a modern industrial society is closely related to the cost per KWH of electricity. And the economical production and transmission of electricity is inextricably tied to a "giant power" grid, envisioned a generation ago by Governor Gifford Pinchot. In the Northwest the Bonneville power grid has given you the closest thing in the nation, with the possible exception of the TVA area, to Giant Power. But we must build a power grid for the whole nation which will enable us to tie giant atomic reactors to hydro and steam facilities so that the entire nation may have the benefits of an abundance of low-cost power, supplied by public and private sources alike.

Taken as a whole, our power system is too much like our highway system 40 years ago. Some of you can remember the days when our highway system was largely a county and city affair. Even the paved roads -- and there weren't

many of them -- looked like something kids in the first grade had drawn for fun. They were a few feet wide; they climbed any hill a team and wagon could climb; they zig-zagged around each farm or other obstruction, real or political. Adequate for a team and wagon, they were a challenge to even the model T and a positive threat to the occasional foolhardy spirit who wanted to push a White Steamer down them at 20 miles per hour.

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In this great land peopled by "strangers from a thousand shores", we have moved mankind far in three centuries, blessed by immense natural resources and the greatest individual freedom of any industrial people in the history of the world.

Have we grown weary? Or old? Or afraid?

Are we prepared to lay down our burdens and give up our hopes and fall prey to our fears and distrust of each other?

I say no, and I believe the overwhelming majority of our people say "no." Let us go forward, contending as we may over our honest differences and over our various vested interests, but let us have an end to fears and the slogans of stagnation and sterility.

The highest wisdom, it has been said, is to dare. I believe this and I believe you do, too.

*Exempt*







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