on the wall armes I'm pleased with the huge "H" which you have over here on the wall --- with the states on one side which are in the Farmers for Humphrey group --- and on the other side which lists some of the farm bills of which I have been the chief author. These bills which I have introduced don't represent the thinking

of Hubert Humphrey, they represent the best thinking of many, many working farmers and many farm group and commodity leaders.

Isve had the privilege on working with some great friends of the farmer in the Senate and in the House.

My colleague Senator McCarthy of Minnesota and the great Congressman George McGovern of South Dakota are sponsors with me of the "Family Farm Program Development Act.

I was joined in sponsoring S. 1821, the Dairy Marketing Act, by the great dairy leader and Congressman from the Ninth district in Wisconsin, Lester Johnson. Sanctation Standards)

On the bill for hog marketing incentive payments, the co-sponsor on the House side was Congressman Hogan of Indiana.

Rep. Miller joined me in sponsoring the egg and poultry stabilization act, S. 2516.

On The International Food for Peace Act, I've had help from a number of colleagues, Sehator Carroll of Colorado, Senator McGee of Wyoming, Senator Monroney of Oklahoma, Senator Hart of Michigan, Senator Church of Idaho.

Again on the school milk appropriation bills I've worked shoulder to shoulder with many from the dairy states.

You remember my REA bill, S. 1/4 to restore the REA loan-making authority to the REA administrator, This bill was passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President. Thes bill was called the Humphrey-Price bill, the House sponsor being Congressman Price of Illinois. On that bill I had 24 co-sponsors in the Senate. Symington of Muss.

Senator Murray of Montana was associated with me on my bill to restore the authority of the farmer-elected committees.

It's a long list. I've worked with every individual in the Congress who was sincerely trying to accomplish something worthwhile for farmers.

On the sugar act extension bill in the enate, there are 44 sponsors in addition to myself --- almost a majority right there. After all, there's nothing so different about the sugar program. We'd just like to get a comparable program going on some of the other commodities.

Producers of each commodity could make the desisions themselves under the H. mphrey Family Farm Program Development Act. amilyFarm

In no Tence Straddly - Shartly Tence Straddling - Hozy talk - Sign Kep-Admint is old in Spirit Esterry Hynn - Gov nelson 3 Estrofmine Philw Mash S First Emlout to when I have the Minn Notrelleury mystile thickers

Wille Hiller Hickers

(1) Jose Doyn (Mytrand Smatra)

Free	Kultrell Stations Hi School Wine Friday, March 18, 1960 Wash De Young Democratic Clubs of Wisc.
Bull	M. Cath. Incolored Wisconsin A YOUTHFUL SPIRIT FOR AMERICA Minn natural weather Congression
Sate Prus	It is good to be with you tonight, because I feel at
	home. (Syrry Cart because I am a Midwesterner and
	one of your neighbors, but because I identify with the spirit and mood of Young Democrats.
•	and mood of Young Democrats. You young Democrats don't like fence-straddlers. Neither
	do I. Why don't like academic monologues which avoid the issues. Neither do II
	Young Democrats to the core of a problem or issue, and
	Well, I'm that kind of man. I don't believe in phrasing my
•	beliefs to pick up some votes from Republicans or States Agenters. In Mad Republican The Halfbardlags

I say what I think, no matter what the organized experts advise. Double talk Fence-straddling and hazy talk is a sign of old age, and we see too many such signs in Government today. There's a very simple reason for it. The Republican Administration in Washington is made up of old men. In fact, some of us have been thinking of re-christen the Cabinet "The Fen Old Wen Mel Now when I say old, I don't mean old in years. I mean old Banker in spirit. All of as know men who are old at thirty -- and we also know many men who are still young at seventy-five. Our Government has lost the spirit of youth which built this country and which is needed more than every now. The Republican Administration is old in spirit. The results

are weakness and fear.

It is weakness when the Administration sees obstacles looming

larger than the challenge to overcome them.

Lit is weakness when the Administration can think only of reasons for not doing things, instead of discovering ways to do them.

It is weakness when the Administration defends inaction, instead of acting to meet the critical needs of our age.

I am saddened when I hear America -- the richest Nation in the world -- making excuses that she can't afford to help other nations build their economies.

I am ashamed when I think of millions of people throughout the world in the grip of hunger, while America complains of the burden and cost of storing huge surpluses of food.

I am embarrassed when I think that America, a nation that led the technological revolution, that produced the atomic bomb in a brief five years, has been surpassed not just once but many times by a nation that forty years ago had little more than oxen and hoes.

What has happened to America? What has happened to our muscle? What has happened to our will to achieve, to create, to progress?

Those years cried out for leadership -- and the leadership was

there in the person of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Vallue Laur to Fear in Fear thelp

Those years cried out for new ideas -- answers to new problems. And the answers were found.

Because there was a spirit of youth and a will sweep aside obstacles and move on to get things done Today, again we are challenged, but the guthing

our response is gone. Instead of vigor, we have fear. We do

not move, because an aged Administration is paralyzed by its

own fear.

It is afraid of inflation, and afraid of deflation.

It is afraid of full employment, and afraid of unemployment.

It is afraid of abundance, and afraid of shortage.

The Administration does not see opportunities. Oh, no.

The fear is too broad and too deep. The Administration sees

everything as a problem.

It sees an increasing population as a problem, not as an opportunity to develop a rich and expanding economy.

It sees abundant food as a problem, not as an opportunity to ease the hunger of others and lay the solid foundations for peace.

It even sees the eager faces of children as a problem, not as an opportunity to improve our educational system for a more skilled people. — + Lillia Education

The Democratic Administration of the thirties did not see the youth of the Nation as a problem and merely cluck its tongue over the evils of juvenile delinquency. Roosevelt built the CCC, and thousands of young men went into our forests and parks to work for conservation of our great natural resources.

Well, America needs another CCC, and that's one of the things

I'm working for. But what does the Administration say to that?

Administration doesn't mind giving billions of bankers by raising interest rates. But it can't afford to spend a few million dollars to build human and natural resources through a YCC.

The Republican Party has always been known as the party of the Grand Old Fogeys.

The Madison Avenue crowd tells us that this is the era of Modern Republicanism, that the Old Guard is on the wane and that the Young Turks are in the saddle.

(Young furk Roddfulle Turks Herough)

But all they are trying to say is that the Old Fogeys have been replaced by Young Fogeys.

My friends, we are not going to send rockets to the moon as long as we are led by a bunch of Fogeys - Old or Young.

We are not going to close the science gap or the space gap or the missile gap with the Russians as long as we are led by Fogeys - Old or Young.

We are not going to meet the economic threat of the Russians to "bury" us as long as we are led by Fogeys - Old or Young.

Make no mistake. Whatever else he may be, Mr. Khrushchev is young in spirit. I have met him face to face, and I know that no challenge is to great for him - whether it be the challenge of the Free World or the challenge of his colleagues in the Kremlin for supremacy in the Soviet Union.

I shudder at the ruthlessness of the methods Khrushchev uses to meet those challenges, and I do not for a moment propose that we imitate them.

I merely ask that we recognize we are up against an adversary who is determined to meet challenges, surmount

obstacles and solve problems.

We can't meet Khrushchev's youthful spirit with an aged and worn spirit of fear.

America had better begin thinking less about how we can't do this and can't afford that, and begin thinking more about how we can use our full powers and energies in the cause of freedom and progress.

Americahad better regain the spirit of youthfulness exemplified by such great Midwestern progressives as Bob La Follette and George Norris.

The Midwest is the heart of progressivism. You understand it here. You know that the spirit of progressivism is the spirit of youth. You know that those who have lost their zest for progress have lost their youth.

-10- Unless we restore this spirit to Government, we will fail to meet the challenges of our age and sink to a second class power. We cannot sit quietly in the sun as the shadow of an alien power passes over us.

We have a real fight on our hands, my friends, because it is hard to budge something which hasn't moved for eight years.

Our party must have a spirit of youth to do the job.

But sometimes I wonder if our party has lost some of the scrap and youthfulness that once characterized it.

I am not one to pick a fight solely for partisan advantage.

No one gains from such a fight. The country suffers; our party

suffers.

But I deeply believe that the Democratic Party has not

only a right but a duty to draw the issues and to stand clearly on one

side or the other.

Our job is to fight bad public policy wherever we see it, no matter how popular the man behind the policy. Our job is to fight for good public policy -- for the people if you will -whenever we have a chance to do so. Our job is to write a record a Democratic record, that every voter in the country can recognize clearly and judge reasonably. Our target is elusive. We know his name -- Nixon. the master fence-straddler. One day he is a loyal horse in the tired old team pulling a sagging Administration. The next day he is the wild stallion galloping off by himself. I've watched him when he had to come down off the fence. Oh, it's a sad sight. Just last month he was forced to break a tie vote in the Senate on legislation to increase aid to education. He winced. He squirmed. He gulped. And then he cast a vote against the school-aid forces.

This is what we must do in the coming campaign. We must pin down this elusive target named Nixon and force him to reveal

what he is and what he stands for.

To do this, the Democratic Party can not straddle the fence.

Our program and goals must be as distinct and pointed as a spear.

Our record must be as solid and strong as a shield.

When the battle is on, we cannot have a candidate whose record and shield is ready-made and paper-thin, no matter how colorful and expensively-adorned it may be.

Partidularly in the Midwest We must have a candidate whose

record and shield is solid, strong and well-tested over the

years.

One ofthe things you must look at when you are judging a candidate, whether in this Wisconsin primary or in the Fall election, is his constance - his faithfulness to principle

year in and year out.

When you find a man changing his stand on issues during an election year, beware of that man, for his beliefs may not spring from deep conviction.

You must ask yourself: Was this man <u>always</u> on the side of the farmer? Or is this just an election-year affair?

Was he always for flood control and public power? Or did he vote against such programs before this election year?

My record is my shield. It is constant, because my beliefs and convictions are deep and enduring.

I count myself as a liberal, and I am proud of it. I count myself as a friend of the farmer, and I have never deserted him.

I county myself a friend of labor, and I have never run out on the working man. I am a friend of education - yes, Federal aid

Kej

yes, our elderly people.

I have voted to help the farmer, the working man, the student and the elderly not just this year -- but last year, and the year before that, and in every year since I entered public life.

I have voted every year for civil rights, and I will not compromise now to win support from those who would deny
equal justice to all citizens.

Because it shows my deep and constant convictions of what

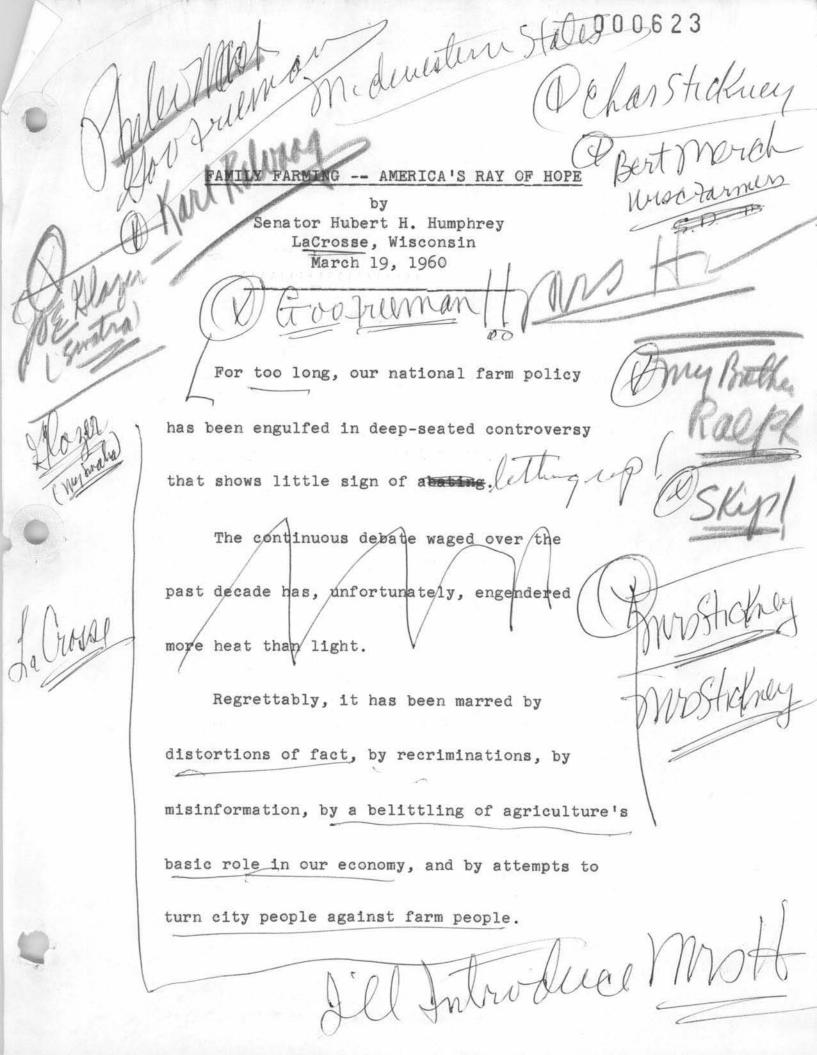
America must do to meet the challenges of our age

Take a good, hard look at it, and remember that I will not change tomorrow or next week or next Fall just to woo voters on

the top of the fence or the other side of the fence.

Take a good, hard look at it, and remember my basic conviction that only with a direction Adalaga, Finhers, conviction that only with a direction youth and zest can the Democratic Party win in November, and only with a spirit of youth and progress can America reach its full potential for freedom, security and prosperity.

Spirit ATR Churan T Mman



Controversy is neither wrong nor harmful,

if it is aimed at constructive purpose. Spirited

debate is helpful in a democracy, and necessary

to the formulation of public opinion. But out

of it should always come decision -- and progress.

Unfortunately, the great national debate on farm policy has bogged down. We are too deadlocked in fixed positions. Sometimes it seems more concern is held over who can prove he is right, than in what really happens to American agriculture.

It is going to take agricultural statesmanship to get us back on the road to progress,
and it's going to take it from the White House.

The fundamental issues involved are too vital
to the entire nation to be considered in a

vacuum; they must be regarded as an essential Part of Talal

public policy |

Family Farm Levelop

FAMILY FARMS - Dairy Molling

DAIRY PRICES - Dairy Molling WISCONSIN MINNESOTA HOG PAYMENTS - Premum tegn IOWA EGGS & POULTRY - StollastinAit ILLINOIS FOOD FOR PEACE INDIANA SCHOOL MILK NORTH DAKOTA SOUTH DAKOTA REA LOANS -KANSAS FARM COMMITTEES MONTANA FOOD STAMPS COLORADO TURKEY MARKETING

part of total public policy.

This is an election year. Farm policy is and

should be a major issue in the approaching

Presidential election. I disagree strongly with

some who say farm policy should be kept "out of

politics."

Politics and political activity is the

lifeblood of democracy. It is the means of

translating the views of our citizens into

public policy, through the ballot box.

Anyone who would try to deny the right of political debate on such a vital issue is really

expressing lack of faith in democracy, and our

democratic processes.

Parties!

The atkace

But to some of us, making farm policy a major political issue means far more than just having rival candidates bid for farm support with hollow election-year promises which have become a mockery of deception in the past.

What is needed, instead, is a searching appraisal of what has happened to agriculture, how we got into the trouble we now face, what can and should be done about it -- and which of the potential national leaders has the depth of understanding to really care about farm people, and the vigor and determination to fight effectively for their welfare.

Perhaps I am wrong. Yet from years of experience working closely with farm people of

with at long lest finding a national leader with
real depth to his convictions about the human recal
values of rural life, they are looking for real depth of the determination to find better ways
of bringing equality of opportunity to
agriculture. They no longer are willing to
grasp blindly at any election-year straw of

alls.

They want a family doctor who really cares

about them; not a medicine show pitch-man with

campaign promises about farm panaceas or cure.

a newly-concocted quack remedy.

Family Doctor

They want someone concerned about the basic trends in the farming pattern of our country. They want someone who has taken the time to study and really understand the fundamental role of food in our economy, and the firm foundation widely dispersed farm ownership provides for our free enterprise democratic way of life. They want someone who shares their own concern over the future to young people in agriculture, and someone who can help

convince the non-farm population of our nation their stake in a strong agricultural economy.

They want someone with the imagination and courage to create and try new approaches, to better achteve our common objectives -- and with a

determination to find solutions, instead of

throw his hands up in bewilderment.

Make no mistake about it: Better solutions can be found, and must be found, to the complex economic and social problems confronting rural America and its currently depressed economy.

Solutions can be found that are far more in the national interest, and far less costly to

taxpayers.

The present mess is inexcusable. A

government that cannot find better ways to provide
economic justice for its own agricultural producers
appears ridiculous in trying to assume world
leadership, and telling other nations how to
conduct their affairs.

For example, a nation that cannot figure out what to do with undistributed abundance in a world of the hungry, hardly seems qualified to be competing in a race into outer space.

There need be no mystery about it. All that it takes is a will to act.

Enough constructive legislation is pending

before the Congress right now to turn the tide

of American agriculture upward -- but it can never

become law over a Presidential veto. Enough

legislative authority is actually already on the

books to bolster the farm economy, if we had

and an Administration

a Secretary of Agriculture willing to use his

power effectively.

But the truth is that nothing really effective can be accomplished for you and the nation until the highest office in the land is occupied by someone with the will to see it done.

It is time the power of the Presidency was used to protect American agriculture instead of preventing, by veto, farm people from sharing

equitably in economic growth and progress of our

adtions

It can be done. And, eventually, it will

be done. But it will take a Democratic President

to do it.

This is a campaign occasion. I am a candidate

for President of the United States.

This great throng of farm friends is a tribute

that deeply touches me. It gives me the courage

I need to fight on in your behalf.

I know we think alike. We have worked shoulder-to-shoulder together too long to be otherwise. As much as your support is helpful to me, it is not my fight alone that we are concerned with here today. It is your fight too. I am merely your symbol, and your spokesman. If I succeed, you succeed in doing something constructive for yourself and your fellow farmers. / If I fail, you have suffered another setback. Together, we can win -- for you and for the nation. Because you are such a friendly audience, I want to be quite candid with you. I have no

doubt but that I could whip this throng
into an enthusiastic frenzy by lambasting Ezra
Taft Benson, and deploring what he and his fellow
Republicans have done to you.

Perhaps it would attract more attention in the national press, and perhaps it would even help win me the votes I need in Wisconsin.

Yet what purpose would it really serve?

Your pocketbooks and your deflated bank

accounts, your higher mortgage indebtedness

and high interest rate burden, tell you more

dramatically than any political speaker conti

tell you how seriously hurt out farm economy

has been hight in these last seven lean years.

The farm auction list in any rural access

newspaper tells you, a gramatically as I sould

tell you about our dwindling farm population

being squeezed off the land by economic hardship.

You know better than most how strongly I

feel on key farm issues. You know the long,

consistent fight I have carried on in your

behalf. You know it has been a constructive

fight, not just a negative fight -- you know that

I have continually been in the forefront of

offering new legislation of the forefront of the support behind it, rather than just criticize

So it is in that spirit I want to concentrate today. I want to make more use of this occasion bland or kondenn that a mere "base Benson" rally.

the failures of others.

Agriculture after January, 1961 -- whatever the outcome of this election. But that alone will not solve your profibers.

Ezra Benson will no longer be Secretary of

Future farm policy is being decided in this election. It will be decided in part in the Wisconsin primary. It will be decided further at the Democratic National Committee's platform sessions in Los Angeles in July. It will be further determined at the election of a new

President in November.

For that reason, I want this rally to make a more useful contribution than just advance my personal cause. I want it to be a constructive contribution to new thinking on agricultural policy, so as to influence the momentous decisions

to be made in the next year concerning you and your future.

One of the reasons I am in this race is to

achieve a national sounding board to tell the

American people things I feel they need to

hear. Perhaps echoes from this meeting can

help get across to the rest of the nation a

story that the fest of the netten meds to be

heard and soid

That story is this:

What is this farm policy fight really all about?

We have many representatives of national

press and periodical syndicates here with us.

They are the moulders of public opinion. Perhaps
these remarks can give them something to think

about -- and others too it they will carry our

wessage fairly to their readers.

Supposedly, the great national debate on farm policy has all been over differences of opinion about best methods to achieve the same objectives.

The nation's press, in trying to over-simplify a complex issue, has led the country to believe that it is merely a fight between advocates of higher price supports and lower price supports, or no price supports at all.

Actually, far more is involved.

I can no longer accept as true the premise
that this struggle is merely over differences
as to how we can best achieve the same objectives
for farm people.

If we really were in accord on the purpose and objectives of farm policy in this country,

have resolved such differences of the experience of trial and error we have had in the last two decades.

The fact that it has been impossible

to do so brings us face to face with the

inescapable conclusion that much more is

involved than the best methods to achieve common objectives.

The truth is that behind all the

high places, fundamental differences do exist

over the objectives themselves -- over the pattern

of agriculture we should have in America.

and we must

flush those differences out in

the open, and discuss them frankly we will remain

hogged designed deal to tel progress.

The real issue is the right to economic survival of America's traditional family farm pattern of agriculture -- the most efficient the world has ever known and a solid bulwark of our free enterprise democracy.

enterprise agriculture -- the owner-operated

family farm, where managerial skills, capital

investment, and actual labor are all combined,

where ownership carries with it an inherent pride

in the care and conservation of our productive

resources, where human and social values of rural

community life are not subjected to mere material

values of a soul-less corporation -- that is what

is at stake.

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We are being led down a path that threatens this fundamental, basic American pattern with extinction.

and centainly with no sanction from the Congress

We hear less and less concern about perpetuating our family farming pattern, and more and more about giving way to the pressures of mass operations. We hear more emphasis on mere bigness and so-called efficiency, and less on human values and social problems of rural living.

This trend is deeply disturbing to me.

So-called bigness is not necessarily goodness. Make So-called efficiency is not always decency and fair play.

I am against collectivization of our 6 4 2

agriculture -- either by the Soviet pattern,

or the corporate pattern of absentee-ownership.

I seriously challenge the current school

of thought that "bigness" may be the answer.

Currently the efficiency factor of mass corporate

farming activities is essentially cheap labor --

just as it once was in the sweat shops of our

industries.

bression etcourt

I cannot conceive of a permanent,

peasant-class "cheap labor" force as the source

of our nation's food supply, and the custodian

of our productive resources. It would be a

dangerous backward step in America's social progress,

inviting the seeds of social unrest and revolt --

at the very minimum, it would create the necessity

of farm workers organizing to bargain collectively

for decent pay, eventually wiping out the supposed

efficiency factor of cheap labor and at the same time

endangering the assured flow of food abundance we

Americans now take for granted.

No one can convince me for example, that the nation's consumers can ever be as well protected by having productive resources concentrated in the hands of a few giant corporations as they are today with the widely dispersed ownership of the source of our food and fiber supplies.

No one can convince me, either, that we are really more efficient if we separate capital, managerial skills, and labor into three classes in agriculture -- instead of having them all combined in the family farm unit.

None of us wants to perpetuate inefficiency,

or tie farmers to units too small to be economically

practical. Yet, there is a distinct line between

improving the efficiency of family farmers and in
creasing their opportunities to make family farming

profitable, or the one hand, and abandoning the family

operated farm concept to be replaced by large-scale

industrialized farming operations with absentee
ownership and hired labor.

Serious questions of public policy are involved, if we are to cross that line.

It is not a change of direction toward which we should be allowed to drift or be pushed, without knowing fully the consequences.

It isn't just the farmer who should be concerned.

it is every consumer in America. It is every believer in real competitive free enterprise. It is every

American wanting to see democracy succeed in the world.

For my part, my faith is still strong in the pattern of agriculture which has made America strong, and my faith remains unchanged in the objectives under which American agriculture has contributed so much to our economy.

The entire nation needs to realize that farm policies must be geared to desirable social objectives as well as desirable economic objectives.

And foremost among such social objectives, improposition, should always remain the encouragement and preservation of our traditional rural pattern of the family-farm type of agriculture that has long been

accented as essential to a strong democracy.

It is easy to understand why.

A large number of prospering farm families
on family farms is a strong balancing force within
the nation, against the political and social extremes
of economic class warfare.

On the family farm, the economic functions

of capital ownership, of arranging for financial

needs, of managing the productive enterprises,

and of farm labor are all performed by the farm

operator and his family, thus eliminating controversy

and tension along economic lines.

Our family farm pattern of agriculture has been the basis of all our agricultural progress and good community life. It builds in farm family members attitudes of self-reliance, social responsibility,

individual initiative, tolerance, and self-government --

the attitudes that make for a sound and progressive democracy.

The family farm builds strong families, and the

family farm builds strong social communities, with

good schools and active churches.

There is no need for either corporatizing

agriculture, or collectivizing it. Family farmers

themselves, in true democratic tradition of learning

have developed their own extension

of the free enterprise system in farmer-owned, farmer-

controlled cooperative marketing and supply enterprises

-- as a legitimate and desirable means of preserving in-

dividuality and yet finding a way to compete in an

economy of bigness.

Farm cooperatives are the free world's answer to

Coops

a far more successful answer. They are a powerful
example to the world of how free men, working together,
can develop democratic institutions that far surpass
government-dominated collectivization for efficiency
Farm co-ops must be recognized as a vital part of our
free enterprise system, and must be zealously guarded
and protected along with he family system. They are a powerful

My convictions about the family farm system and farm co-operatives are deeply held, born out of first-band observation and experience as well as

theoretical study

To vil The the right pettern for our democracy. It

is right for the famrers, and to the best interest

of the rest of our country.

CONTROLL CONTROL CONTROLL CONTROLL CONTROLL CONT

But even more, 12 offers a ray of hope to much of

the rest of the world.

As seriously concerned as we all are with our domestic problems in agriculture, the gravest problem

of our time is war or peace in the world.

Everyting we as a nation do, or fall to do,

has an influence on the world's destiny for

THE STREET STREET, STR

generations to come -- perhaps even on our own

survival.

Too little attention is given by our foreign policy experts to the real role of agriculture in creating a just and lasting peace.

At long last, we are making some progress in winning recognition of how powerful a force for peace and freedom our undistributed abundance of food and fiber can be, when converted into

A TUE

economic development and elimination of hunger,

disease, and misery in vast areas of the world.

Fredthe Hungry Healthe SICK Cloth the Naked Yet an even more significant contribution is being ignored.

What America's foreign policy needs is a

dramatic symbol -- a symbol of hope to newly

created nations, a symbol of democracy's

effective answer to Soviet propaganda.

what more dramatic symbol, what more effective
ray of hope, can we offer the uncommitteed
nation's of the world than the example of America's
free enterprise family farming system, where farmers
own their own land -- and have a decent opportunity
to share equitably in returns from the produce of
their soil and their labor?

That is the story the world needs to hear.

Till this try - Voust

The dream and desire of free men everywhere is to own land. Unrest in many parts of the world today results from insecure and inequitable farm land tenure, creating hopelessness among those who work the soil, and making them an easy prey for communism's glittering false lures and promises. The restless peasants of the world can find the ray of hope they seek in America's pattern of family farming and family farm ownership that enables the nation's farmers to farm efficiently, conserve soil and water resources, provide adequately for their family needs, and participate fully in civic, community, and public interests. Can we risk destroying that ray of hope ourselves?

Can we risk destroying that ray of hope ourselves?

Can we risk destroying the very symbol that proves democracy's superiority over communism?

Strange 2

With all of its trips into outer space, the

Soviet Union cannot equal our achievements in

agriculture -- and it can offer no fulfillment to

the dream of peasants elsewhere in the world to

eventually owning a farm of their own.

How we take care of our own farmers, and our own system of farming, can have a profound effect on the struggle now under way in the world.

Perhaps there would be no Castro in Cuba today,

if we had encouraged family farm ownership, and

farm cooperatives -- instead of backing a status

quo of corporate bigness in farming operations

that exploited the Cuban workers

Other areas of the world are revolting against exploitation by bigness, and insisting upon opportunity for individual independence and dignity.

We have in our grasp the opportunity to lead them by our example, to prove democracy's effectiveness in offering equal opportunity for all.

THE RESIDENCE THE PARTY OF THE

Let me just conclude on this note:

Perhaps some will say that I have offered too little, today, in way of specific suggestions to correct our farm plight.

But to you and me, the specifics are the

easiest part of it -- if we can create a

real understanding in the nation as to the

fundamental objectives we seek to achieve -
and must achieve.

Thos objectives are fourfold:

1.) To assure the American people continued abundance of food and fiber;

2. To offer America's farmers an opportunity
of achieving equality with other segments of
our citizens;

- To preserve and protect America's traditional pattern of family-owned, family operated farms as the type of agriculture best adapted to our democratic way of life, and encourage farm-cooperatives as a democratic extension of the free enterprise system to serve farm families.
 - abundance as a force for peace and freedom in a world of the hungry, and hold forth the

 American pattern of family-owned and family
 operated farms as a ray of hope to the millions of struggling peasants in underdeveloped areas of the world.

Repeatedly, the Congress of the United States
has restated its intent to uphold the first
three of these objectives, in one way or another,

In more recent years, the fourth objective is rapidly becoming accepted as a vital necessity in our troubled world -- yet it is an objective that needs stell greater emphasis.

If my message today can help remark the nation's thinking and mobilize reaffirmation to these fundamental objectives, it will have served a useful purpose.

objectives national farm policy must be shaped to serve, the way is clear for once again giving America the kind of farm programs that are needed.

Underlying all our considerations in shaping national farm policy must be continued recognition of the human elements involved -- the human and social values that are far more important than material values.

Remember, America is not just efficiency and bigness. America is people--people with needs and wants. People with hopes and aspirations.

American agriculture, too, is more than just efficient production. It is family living. It is church on Sunday. It is the family picnic, the rural school.

institutions is due in no small part to the
wholesome atmosphere created by men and women
and their families who live on our family farms.

That contribution to America's strength must
never be ignored, nor its preservation neglected.

For the strength of América is in its people—
its people at work in gainful employment, its
farmers producting at fair prices, its merchants

selling their goods and services in

sufficient volume to maintain a profit.

The strength of America is to be found

in the children in good schools, its old

people cared for in dignity in the twi
light years of their lives.

The strength of America is found in the fulfillment and practices of the great spiritual and moral principles that have guided us throughout our history. Yes, the strength of America is found in a faith in God, and a trust in people.

It is this kind of America that I believe in, and it is to this kind of an America that I dedicate my life and whatever talents God may have given me.

And it is for this kind of American that I believe it is essential we maintain a strong and prospering agriculture, solidly based upon family farms.

Madigan, Hise March 21, 1960 Shunghrey Supper at Page 1 Park Hotel

Excerpts from Speech:

DEMOCRATS MUST CARRY ELECTION FIGHT ON ISSUES, NOT PERSONALITIES.

If the Democratic Party -- and potential

Democratic standard bearers -- want to deserve the

be willing to stand up and be counted as to what

confidence of the American voters, all of us must

we are going to do about the real needs of the

people.

The country is tired and sick of generalities and lip service to lofty objectives. It wants specific answers to specific needs -- and our Party had better get busy recognizing the needs, and finding the answers.

I have been waging my Wisconsin campaign on the issues that concern Wisconsin voters, but all too often the local and national press are more interested in personalities than in where candidates stand on issues.

It is not enough to seek popularity by trying to avoid offending anyone. If all you want is wishywashy fence-stradling to avoid choosing sides, you might as well vote Republican-for they are the experts at that kind of popularity. But if you are willing to take a stand for what you believe is right and just, then fight for it -- we can win in November, and we deserve to win.

That has always been my position in public life,

and it is my position today. I am not an appeaser—

at home or abroad. If our election process is to

mean anything, people must be given a real choice

between differing viewpoints and political

philosophies -- not just engage in a national

beauty contest.

For my part, there is no greater role I feel I can perform for my party--and my county -- in the months preceding our Democratic National Convention than in seeking to compel our party to take stock of the Country's needs, and take a firm, aggressive, and sanely liberal position toward meeting those needs.

If I can help sharpen the issues so that everyone concerned has to stand up and be counted, one way or another, so much the better.

Let's not be fooled by the era of trying to avoid anything that may step on anybody's toes. There are differences of viewpoint on every issue, and there should be in a democracy. But it is the responsibility of leadership to have some convictions and stand by them, taking a stand and seeking to mobilize support behind it, rather than drifting with the supposed popular tide at any given time.

Remember, the Democratic Party was victorious under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman because both the leaders and the party met face-to-face the problems of the day. They did not hedge or back away. They answered problems with legislation and action -- not with well-turned, hazy phrases and polished platitudes.

At this mid-point in the 20th Century, mankind is again moving into an untraveled world with new problems, new dangers, and new uncertainities to confront us. But we must learn from doing, and we can better learn to cope with the new problems if we solve some of the old ones yet with us.

Perhaps it is no longer fasionable to speak of the problem of slum clearance and public houseing; or to turn attention to how adequate medical care can be brought within the means of everyone; or to point out that the fantastic growth of the problem of the aged makes necessary the development of federally assisted housing for the elderly; or to say that federal multi-purpose dams and harbor improvement and flood control and the construction of jetties on federal waterways must be undertaken by the federal government -- and now.

Perhaps, as some say, these issues, 'rock the boat'. But they are issues that must be faced -- and it is more important to be effective, than fashionable. There is just as much need for new courage to face old problems as there is for bright new ideas and appealing new programs. We should certainly spend as much time cleaning up our own back alleys as we spend talking about the new highways for the World. Neither Roosevelt nor Truman was ever misunderstood .-either at home or abroad. And because of this the Republicans hated them, the bankers scorned them, the press ridiculed them -- and the people loved, elected, and re-elected them.

If we are to win in 1960, we must have that type of liberal, clear-cut, straight forward leadership. We can not outglamour Rockefeller nor Nixon; we can win only with a program.

SPEECH EXCERPTS: PROGRAM FOR AGED

More adequate income, decent housing better health care, and a dignified place in society for nearly 16 million citizens over 65, 20 million over 60, are among the most important problems currently facing the nation.

The next President of the United States must be determined to meet this challenge -- and he will if the country elects a Democrat who really care about people.

From the standpoint of decency, compassion, and economic utilization of our human resources, we simply cannot relegate some 10 percent of our population to mere existence at sub-standard levels.



If we continue to relegate old people to
the sidelines -- financially, medically, and
socially -- the financial burden to this country
just in terms of institutions for the aging will
be too fantastic to contemplate.

We need to be more aware of what is happening to our population. In 1900 there were only

3 million Americans over the age of 65. Today

there are nearly 16 million, and in 10 years there
will be anestimated 20 million.

It this dramatic trend continues, today's problems of the aging will seem like minor ripples as compared with the floods of tidal



proportions to come.

This population boom amounts to a national crisis because of the role we tend to assign to 'older men and women'

We have made it possible for more people to live into the so-called 'golden years', but without adequate incomes, health care, housing, and without a recognized role in the community life of the nation.

Estimates of the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare reveal that it costs at least
\$2,300 a year for a couple to live by themselves
in an urban center in modest fashion.

Yet over half of the couples who live in this country have less than this amount of income.



The average couple on social security receives about \$1,440 a year if they are both retired.

On an individual basis, 60 percent of those over 65 have less than \$1,000 a year in money income.

Even more desperate is the income situation of the 1.3 million aging widows now receiving an average social security benefit of \$56 per month, because their benefits are fixed at 75 percent of the amount which had been paid to the husband, now deceased.

The income of a large proportion of these nearly 16 million Americans over 65 ranges from mere subsistence to desperation and despair. While man does not live by bread alone, a decent and responsible economic base is essential for a creative American life.



The aim of any 'realistic' program for our older citizens must be to permit them to live in dignity, security, and with a sense of usefulness.

What we need is a many-sided program which insures their productiveness, their independence and self-reliance, and prevents physical and moral decay.

Let me suggest six steps as a start in this direction. They include:

- Increase social security benefits "to keep pace with living costs."
- Increase from \$1200 to \$1800 the amount which social security beneficiaries may earn without losing benefits.
- 3. Extend the social security system to cover the cost of hospital and nursing home care for older citizens.



- 4. Establish improved minimum federal standards which states must meet on old-age assistance programs.
- 5. Allow a tax credit incentive to encourage the hiring of older workers.
- Provide effective federal assistance for specialized housing programs for the aged.

I am sponsoring legislation for such purposes in the Senate.

Even this is only a start. There are many other things which the Congress can and should do. We need to provide more funds for medical research to study diseases which affect older people in particular, and we need to build more and better hospitals to provide adequate facilities for treatment of the expanding aged population.



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