

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
TAPED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR BROADCAST ON OR AFTER
JANUARY 8, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans --- This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you from my office in Washington.

First, Mrs. Humphrey and I send our greetings to all Minnesotans for the New Year, and our best wishes for a happy and prosperous 1961. Both of us enjoyed being home through the Fall, and we will miss the fellowship of our friends and all whom we met during the past months.

But this New Year season is an exciting time in Washington, and I am proud to be here as Minnesota's senior Senator, and eager to begin the work of government again after the holidays.

This mood of excitement and eagerness is not just mine. The Nation's capitol today seems far different from last summer. There is an atmosphere of change, an air of expectancy, a sense of hope.

The reason is simple. This is not just a New Year for Washington. There is a new Congress, a Congress with new confidence and new determination to solve problems of the present with programs of progress. Next week, there will be a new Administration, an Administration with vitality and imagination, with a sense of purpose and dedication.

Yes, the opening of the new Congress and the inauguration of a new President are exciting and proud moments for Washington, and America. But the nation's leaders are not occupied with mere pleasant thoughts of victory and celebration. They---and I---are deeply thoughtful right now about the challenges and the demands of this new year.

What are those challenges? What does 1961 ask of our Nation?

We are challenged by war in Southeast Asia, violence in Africa and contrived hate in Latin America. This year demands strength from America, and the wisdom to turn crisis away from conflict.

We are challenged by a world of restlessness and want, a world in which the conditions of war, and the allies of totalitarianism---hunger, poverty, illiteracy, disease---are rampant. The new year demands compassion from America, and the understanding that peace can be won only if the new and struggling nations are helped to orderly development and progress.

We are challenged more than ever by the arms race and the dangers of nuclear war. This year of 1961 demands renewed determination to work for safeguarded and

M o r e

controlled arms and nuclear testing agreements.

The biggest challenges to America are not just on the international scene, but at home also.

America faces continued economic uncertainty. Noted economists report bluntly that the Nation is in the midst of a recession. More than four million Americans are unemployed, and some experts predict the figure will rise to five or even six million this winter.

Our farmers continue to suffer the squeeze of rising costs and falling prices. America's great system of free-enterprise, family farming is in trouble.

On many other domestic fronts, the challenges are grave, the demands for action are great. In the fields of education, housing, civil rights, conservation and many others, Congress must act decisively to assure America's strength and growth.

I have full confidence that Congress, working with the new Administration of John F. Kennedy, will move swiftly to respond to the challenges and demands of 1961. And I pledge that I will join the task with all my energy and determination.

You may have learned that I have been honored with the appointment to the position of Assistant Majority Leader in the Senate. This new responsibility will in no way reduce my interest in and efforts for the people of Minnesota, and it will allow me to contribute even more to the decisions and progress of the new Government.

As this new year continues, I will report to you in detail of that progress ---and I call on you, the people of Minnesota, to report to me your ideas, suggestions and proposals.

This will be a good year, a productive year, for America. Working together, we will build a better life for all the people, and a stronger basis for a peaceful and free world.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
TAPED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR BROADCAST ON OR AFTER
JANUARY 15, 1961

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans --- This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you again from my office here in Washington, D. C.

In recent months, I spent quite a bit of time in the northeastern areas of Minnesota. I delved more deeply into the problems of Iron Range communities, where heavy unemployment persists and the business climate continues to be cloudy.

I learned one, distinct lesson by talking with hundreds of my fellow citizens in northeastern Minnesota:

The people of that area want jobs, not relief.

Northeastern Minnesota is not alone in suffering what the economists call "distressed conditions." Chronic unemployment and want stalk hundreds of industrial and rural communities throughout the United States. The Nation now recognizes that its economy is gripped by recession.

In each area in which the recession is felt keenly, the plea is the same as in northeastern Minnesota---"Give us jobs. Give us a chance to build opportunity. Don't give us charity."

Unemployment in America now exceeds four and a half million, and reliable estimates suggest that the figure will rise to five or six million during this winter. Unemployment is thus the Nation's number one problem, and the first challenge of the new Congress and Administration.

It is appropriate, I think, that the first bill introduced in the new session of the Senate was the Area Redevelopment Bill, which I co-sponsored with Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Congress has passed two similar bills in recent years ---which were vetoed---and I am confident that it will approve this new piece of legislation. The President-elect has pledged he will support and sign the Area Redevelopment Bill, making it the first major legislation signed into law in 1961.

The Area Redevelopment Bill is not a handout, or a device for relief, or a promise of charity. It responds to the real need---encouragement and development of better economic conditions to provide more jobs for the people in distressed areas.

M o r e

Our bill has four main provisions for programs which will help the communities of distressed areas back to economic health:

First, technical assistance will be provided to local governments and agencies to plan for effective long-range economic development, explore possibilities for expansion, and create new advantages with the community to attract new private and public enterprise.

Second, loans will be provided for private projects. Construction of new industrial and commercial buildings is essential to economic redevelopment and the creation of new jobs. With better long term credit available, businesses and industries will not move out of a distressed area. They will stay put, and new business will move in.

Third, a loan program will be provided for the construction and modernization of public facilities. Such work will also create jobs, and with new access roads, industrial parks, public utilities and industrial water systems, private industry will be attracted.

Fourth, a program will be provided to train workers in the new skills of industry and commerce. Such a program will allow payments to workers who have exhausted unemployment compensation while they are in training.

These steps and others in the Area Redevelopment Bill will go far to help distressed communities help themselves back to prosperity. The cost of the program is an investment in America and its people. Most of the programs provided by the bill are loan programs, and I, for one, have no doubt that these loans will return tremendous profit in new jobs, new prosperity and new progress for America.

The Area Redevelopment Program will not be just an isolated Federal program. It will allow the Government to work with the States and local communities concerned with unemployment. Coordination is necessary, and I have taken steps to develop that coordination. This week, Senator McCarthy, Congressman Blatnik and I will meet (January 19) with Governor Elmer L. Anderson and other local officials to prepare for a new---and effective--- area redevelopment program.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY TAPED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 18, 1961 AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR BROADCAST JANUARY 23, 1961.

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans --- This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you again from my office here in Washington, D. C.

This week, I am asking the Senate to approve a resolution commending an organization known as "Project Hope," which is currently serving the cause of peace and humanity in Southeastern Asia.

You may have heard about Project Hope, but during these recent months of crisis, conflict and dispute, you may have overlooked the brief news reports of its good work.

While the enemies of America have been expressing hate, or hurling threats, Project Hope has been quietly winning friends---and saving lives---in the name of the United States.

Last October, this privately organized project sent a ship---the S.S. Hope---to Indonesia to help teach and train the people of that country in modern medical techniques.

The S.S. Hope, a refitted Navy hospital ship, is manned by volunteer Americans---doctors, nurses, dentists and medical technicians. It is equipped with medical supplies and facilities donated by Americans. It is, in short, a perfect example of a true, voluntary people-to-people mission.

This mercy ship has already worked in three of the islands in the Indonesia group---treating sick or diseased natives, organizing health and sanitation programs, training local citizens in medical skills.

The reaction to the S.S. Hope's first visits was summed up by one Indonesian newspaper, which said:

"She represents the heart of a mighty nation."

The work of Project Hope is just beginning. Six more stops are scheduled for the S.S. Hope in Indonesia for its maiden voyage. Project Hope has received invitations from Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Korea.

M o r e

And the word of its work is spreading. More than 2,000 Americans---all skilled in medical techniques---have volunteered to serve Project Hope.

There is no limit to the needs of services which such mercy ships as the S.S. Hope can provide. Hunger, sickness, disease and ignorance are not limited to Indonesia, or Southeast Asia. These conditions of misery---and chaos---plague millions of human beings throughout the world. Millions suffer, and millions die each year because of inadequate medical care in backward areas or spots of emergency.

I hope to see Project Hope expanded. I see the need for a broader and more effective force of mercy patterned after the example of Project Hope.

This month I took the first step necessary to build up such a force by introducing a bill which would authorize a White Fleet of American ships, planes and other facilities to relieve suffering throughout the world.

The White Fleet would have two purposes. First, to rush emergency relief---food, medical supplies and shelter---to spots of natural disaster. Second, to work as the S.S. Hope does---training local citizens in underdeveloped countries to build up permanent, improved health programs.

Just last week we saw one, dramatic example of the need for such a mercy force. The crisis in the Congo caused widespread famine, and the need for food was critical. I called for immediate relief efforts to help the people of the Congo, and re-emphasized the fact that if a White Fleet force were in operation such relief would not be delayed by the need to organize transportation and distribution.

I intend to press hard during this session of Congress to secure approval of the White Fleet proposal. The government can and must help organize this mercy force. But I ask you---and all Americans---to respond to the example of Project Hope, and help build a White Fleet which is a true people-to-people effort.

In a world where restless millions are suspicious of government action and government programs, a mercy force which is launched by the voluntary efforts of the free American people can win the war against suffering, and help defeat the forces of totalitarianism which thrive on misery.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: SUNDAY, JAN. 29, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON JANUARY 25, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST ON OR AFTER JANUARY 29, 1961.

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans --- This is your Senator, Hubert
Humphrey, reporting to you again from my office in Washington, D. C.

As I record this report to you now, the new Administration is less than a
week old. Within a few days of the dramatic inaugural celebration, the nation's
new leaders had plunged eagerly into the work of government. Americans will not
have to wait and watch for action and leadership on the problems of the nation
and the free world. We have it now.

Let me report to you today on the decisive steps already taken in just one
field---the use of America's agricultural abundance.

On the same day last week, there were two key developments which proved
that the new administration considers America's abundance of food and fiber an
opportunity for progress, and not a problem of "disposal."

The first was the announcement by Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman---
your former Governor---that the distribution of surplus food to needy Americans
was being expanded immediately. The second development was the recommendation of
a Presidential task force, on which I served, to step up America's Food for Peace
program this year.

Secretary Freeman's announcement was the result of the first executive
order issued by the new President. That action means that more than three and a
half million Americans will receive additional food relief within a few weeks.

I have worked long and diligently for a program to distribute enough sur-
plus food to needy Americans to provide minimum nutritional requirements. My
legislation to establish a food stamp plan was approved by Congress years ago,
but no action was taken by the past administration. I have long believed that
action was imperative, that the United States was not fully justified in launch-
ing massive foreign aid programs when its own citizens suffered hunger or under-
nourishment.

The new program outlined by Secretary Freeman will double the amounts of
food granted to Americans who are not able to provide adequate diets for them-
selves and their families.

M o r e

In the past, these Americans have received necessary, but insufficient portions of cornmeal, flour, dried milk, rice and lard. Within a few weeks, they will also receive canned meat and gravy, powdered eggs and beans.

I can not imagine that any American would oppose the expansion of this surplus food distribution program. The health---and the lives---of our own citizens can not be neglected.

It is now definite that the second great opportunity to use our agricultural abundance---for the relief of hunger in underdeveloped nations---will be utilized this year.

The report of the Food for Peace task force which I helped to write calls for increased distribution and sale of surplus food and fiber overseas.

This Food for Peace program, which the President supports, will not just be a relief effort. America's agricultural abundance will be used to save lives and relieve the misery of millions, yes. But it will also be used to help build up the strength and stability of underdeveloped nations, by investing local currencies earned from sale of food in local public works projects and other programs.

With two-thirds of the world's people undernourished and with the enemies of freedom working full-time to capitalize on human misery, America can not afford to ignore widespread hunger. We have the means to banish hunger from the world. We must and we will use our abundance to do the job.

I am sure the people of Minnesota in particular welcome the decisive steps taken by the new Administration to use American food and fiber as an instrument for health, stability and peace. We recognize the needs of the nation and the world for food, and our State has a big role in the production of that food. With leadership and action, the nation's food abundance will be fully utilized as a blessing for humanity.

(END)

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER:
SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1961

HUMPHREY OUTLINES LEGISLATION FOR
FARM ELECTRIFICATION RESEARCH LAB

ATTACHED IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY RECORDED IN WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 1 AND SCHEDULED FOR USE IN MINNESOTA DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 5.

HERE ARE HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SENATOR'S REPORT:

- 1 -- He proposes the establishment of a Farm Electrification Research Laboratory in Minnesota. (The Humphrey bill authorizing the project is scheduled for introduction in the Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 8.)
- 2 -- Humphrey says new techniques and devices developed by the laboratory could "help cut costs of production, and allow the farmer to increase his profit margin."
- 3 -- The Senator predicts that Congress and the Administration will support his bill to establish the laboratory.
- 4 -- Humphrey explains the Congressional reorganization which will give farmers improved representation and increased influence in Washington through his role as Assistant Majority Leader, the selection of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy for the Senate Agriculture Committee and the Appointment of Orville Freeman as Agriculture Secretary.

TRANSCRIPT OF RADIO BROADCAST

BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

FOR USE IN WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 5, 1961

Ladies and Gentleman and fellow-Minnesotans --- This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you from my office in Washington, D. C.

This week I am asking Congress to establish a Farm Electrification Research Laboratory in Minnesota, to serve the farmers not only of our State, but of the entire nation.

The bill I am introducing in the Senate is the result of many months of work and contact with the Rural Electric Cooperative Association. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to equip and maintain a central research facility to develop new and better methods of utilizing electricity on the nation's farms.

Rural electrification has sparked tremendous advances in farm operations and great progress for America's farm families since the thirties, but I feel we have barely scratched the surface of possibilities for uses of electricity in agriculture.

Today, only four per cent of the total horsepower expended on a farm is supplied by electricity. More than 75 per cent of the livestock labor on the average farm is done by hand. In poultry production, a man must work 39 hours to produce \$100 worth of products.

There is too little being done to develop new methods, through research, to help farmers improve the quality of their products and cut the costs of their farm operations.

The only federal laboratory space available for farm electrification research is a small section of an Agricultural Engineering Laboratory in Maryland, which was built and still is used for research in farm field machinery.

A new laboratory, centralizing all the farm electrification research in one, efficient facility, could and will lead to far-reaching breakthroughs for the nation's farmers.

Here are just a few examples of valuable ideas which could be transformed to solid accomplishments in the field if enough research work is performed.

We could spur improved plant growth through artificial lighting devices.

Better insect control is possible through radio-frequency treatment and light-trapping facilities.

M o r e

Electro-magnetic radiation could be used to control weeds and weed seeds.

High-frequency drying of grain could improve its nutritional and germination qualities.

Ultra-violet lamps may be used to increase milk flow and egg production.

Solar heating---and cooling---might be used someday to condition forage and grain and heat livestock shelters and residences.

All of these possibilities---if turned into realities by research---will mean relief to millions of farmers caught in the price-cost squeeze. High production costs and low farm income have spread so far that action on many fronts is imperative. Modern uses of electricity can help cut costs of production, and allow the farmer to increase his profit margin.

I am confident that Congress and the new Administration will support my bill to establish the Farm Electrification Research Laboratory. And this laboratory will be located in Minnesota, which has the resources and the progressive agricultural community necessary for success of research.

Let me add one other report which I am sure will be of interest to you. In the coming months and years, Minnesota will have the most effective possible representation in Washington on farm matters. The Senate has been reorganized to allow me to become a member of the powerful Appropriations Committee, and in this position I will be able to exert strong influence to secure the funds necessary for effective agricultural programs. As the new Assistant Majority Leader, I will be given the responsibility to steer farm legislation through the Senate. My place on the Senate Agriculture Committee has been filled by my colleague and your Senator, Eugene J. McCarthy. And you are well aware by now, I am sure, that former Governor Freeman, as Secretary of Agriculture, will add new force to programs wanted by farmers of Minnesota and the entire nation.

Frankly, I think our State now has an unbeatable combination in Washington. We will work as a team, with the Administration, to win advancements for the State's farmers which have been delayed by so many years of inaction.

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEBRUARY 8, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 12, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office here in Washington, D.C.

Last summer, I introduced in the Senate a bill to establish a Peace
Corps of young Americans to serve their country and the cause of freedom
overseas.

Since then, my desk has been covered with a steady stream of letters
from young American citizens who are eager to know more about the Peace
Corps proposal.

I have told each of them that the Peace Corps would recruit volunteers
with specific skills, that each member would serve for three years at a
modest rate of pay, and that Peace Corps units would work in underdeveloped
nations to help local citizens help themselves to progress. The Peace Corps,
I have written, will work to develop health and sanitation programs, offer

(more)

training in basic agricultural and industrial skills, and teach literacy and the English language to local citizens.

Now let me tell you about these thousands of letters written by young American citizens in response to the Peace Corps program.

All are enthusiastic. And most express a willingness and an eagerness to participate in a Peace Corps program. Here are just a few examples:

A graduate student of engineering in California said: "Someday I will settle down in a suburb, open my own office and probably make piles of money. But before I do, I want to give myself and my skills to the service of my country's efforts for peace."

A young nurse in Georgia asked: "How can I speak nobly about helping others when I am not helping where the need is greatest.? Send me to an area of hunger and disease---alone, if necessary---and I will try to heal."

A language instructor in Iowa wrote: "The power of language, the power to learn, is absent from many lands. A Youth Peace Corps would allow me to participate in a New Frontier of Education. I pray that I will be able to do so."

(more)

A mathematics student in New York said: "My friends and I feel detached from the threats to freedom and peace and the policies and programs of America. We have no part in today's world struggle. We want a role. We want to work for peace."

Yes, the nation's young citizens do want to work for peace. They do not want to sit back and merely discuss and study world affairs. They are willing to sacrifice years of their lives and work under difficult conditions. They want to participate and contribute to a positive, American program for peace.

I believe their contributions would be significant. Today's world is balanced between peace and war, freedom and totalitarianism. We must use every resource available to swing to balance to our goals. And our best resource is our young.

The Peace Corps program presents a magnificent opportunity to tap the vitality, eagerness and idealism of skilled young Americans in our quest for peace. It offers the nation a new and dramatic framework through which our

(more)

young citizens can fight against the conditions of war and totalitarianism---
poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy.

The Peace Corps has the strong backing of the President. I will
introduce the Peace Corps bill again in this session, and I am confident that
the Congress will support it.

A modest start may be necessary before the Peace Corps can be built
into a force of several thousand members. But we must make a start now.
The vast areas of the world which cry out to be developed must not become
dominated by totalitarian powers. The millions of human beings who lack
the training and knowledge necessary for security must not become pawns
of Communism.

Let us take advantage of the opportunity of the Peace Corps and the
enthusiastic dedication of our young citizens. Let us call them to the
service of their country and the cause of peace.

(END)

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEB. 8, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 19, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my Senate office here in Washington, D.C.

The new Administration has now been in office for one month. In that brief period, the nation has seen proof of new leadership, new vitality, and new imagination in government. There is a spirit of action and progress in Washington now, and I believe the people of America are responding to the challenges of the President to revitalize the nation's strength.

If there is one, distinct element of the new Administration's character which I most welcome, it is the honesty with which the President has spoken to the American people.

He has not been afraid to stand before the newsmen and cameras to answer any question about America's problems and programs. He has not been

(more)

afraid to let the American people hear and see his press conferences on radio and television. He has not been afraid to speak the truth about the problems, the challenges and the threats we face.

Often the truth is unpleasant. We Americans are an optimistic people, and we prefer to think of the blessings we enjoy rather than the problems we face. We prefer to look to the future rather than dwell on the past. We dwell on the positive rather than discuss the negative.

But I believe the American people also prefer to ~~be~~ face facts, rather than bury their heads in the sand while events sweep around them. We do not want to ignore the problems or dangers to our country and our freedom. We do not want to be misled or reassured, just so we may wallow in the luxury of indifference.

Frankly, I think the American people have not been told the truth of our situation for the past several years. We have been faced with massive responsibilities and awesome problems, but have been offered explanation instead of action. We have been told that everything is fine, when we needed

(more)

to be challenged to work.

I believe the American people can and must be trusted with the truth.

In the past month, we have been trusted. We have been told bluntly and accurately of the economic recession which grips the nation. We have been told of the rising unemployment of our workers. We have been told of the desperate plight of our farmers. We have been told of the inadequacy of our educational facilities. We have been told of the nation-wide problems of our senior citizens. We have been told of the immediate need for stronger defense forces, and of the continuing threats to our security and the peace of the world.

We have not panicked. We have not thrown up our arms in dismay and run for cover. We have listened soberly and responsibly to the truth of our nation's domestic and foreign challenges, and we are ready for action to meet those challenges.

The United States is a nation of magnificent accomplishment, and great potential. Yes, our economy is lagging and our leadership in the world is

(more)

threatened by totalitarian powers. But we know the truth now, and we know what we must do. We will achieve our full greatness as a nation. We have faith that our resources, our energies and our skills---coupled with understanding and determination---will carry us to our goals of a world of peace, freedom, security and dignity for all men.

The American people will not whine or complain when they are told what they must do to meet the challenges of our time. With faith in ourselves, and active dedication to our goals, we will move forward surely to the New Frontiers of this era.

I, for one, will join with the President in speaking bluntly and honestly of our needs and our problems. I will not pull any punches or cover up any unpleasant facts to win the favor and support of the people of Minnesota. My responsibility as your Senator is report fully and accurately the affairs of your government, our nation and the world. I pledge myself to the fulfillment of that responsibility.

(END)

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A.M.
MARCH 6, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON MARCH 1, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF MARCH 5, 1961.

Usually these reports to you concern matters of legislation, or national policy, or broad government programs.

This report is different. It is the story of a young man from Battle Lake, Minnesota, whose example of courage and compassion should be known to every American.

His name is Larry Ulsaker. He is 24 years old now. A few years ago, Larry was winding up his studies in agricultural engineering at the University of Missouri when he spotted an announcement by International Voluntary Services.

This organization appealed to Larry. I.V.S. recruits young Americans with special skills---particularly in the field of agriculture---and sends them overseas to work with the local citizens of underdeveloped nations on projects to spur agricultural and economic progress.

Larry volunteered, and was accepted by I.V.S. He gave up a well-paying job as a soil conservationist and was sent to Laos at a nominal salary of \$60 a month. He didn't care about money; he wanted to help others.

Larry did help. He worked hard, sharing his skills with people who desperately needed instruction and guidance to improve their lives and the conditions in their remote communities.

But last April a tragic accident halted Larry's work. He and a group of young Lao men were building a bridge in a high, mountainous area of the country. A steel cable dragging from a tractor on which Larry was riding snagged a bridge post and severed his right leg.

He was rushed to a hospital, but he lost his leg. I.V.S. brought him home, to Minnesota, for additional hospitalization and recuperation.

Larry did not complain to I.V.S., nor did he blame the young Lao man who drove the tractor. His one wish was to return to Southeast Asia and resume his work. As soon as he was fitted and trained to an artificial leg, he asked his doctors and I.V.S. to allow him to go overseas again.

M o r e

The request was granted. Last November, Larry returned to Laos---and to crisis and war. A month later, he and other I.V.S. volunteers were in the midst of violent fighting in Laos. They escaped---through machinegun and mortar fire ---and followed a column of refugees into Thailand.

Larry is in Viet Nam now, still working to help others help themselves to build better lives and better communities. He has not been discouraged---not by the loss of his leg, or a war, or narrow scrapes with death. His reports to I.V.S. and friends express only sadness that his work in Laos was interrupted, and an eagerness to return.

In one letter home, Larry wrote the following words:

"It's almost frightening," he said, "to see the fervor with which Asians strive for an education. They're willing to learn from, and follow, anybody who will take the time to teach them, Communist, or anybody else. I'm convinced that if we would just teach these millions of illiterates to read and use our genius to sell Democracy's ideals of freedom, justice, and honor as enthusiastically as we sell automobiles, cigarettes and beer, we wouldn't have whole nations falling for Communist propaganda."

I hope Larry will not mind that I have told his story and quoted from his letter. I have done so because I want as many Americans as possible to understand the courage, the determination and the idealism of which young Americans are capable, and the good work to which those qualities can be used to help build freedom throughout the world.

During these weeks, the Nation is concerned with the plans to develop a Peace Corps of many young Americans to work overseas on such projects as those advanced by I.V.S. The President has ordered a temporary program to begin this Year. I will sponsor the necessary legislation in the Senate to establish a permanent, expanded Peace Corps, because I have faith that there are many thousands of young Americans capable of making the same contributions---and exhibiting the same compassion and determination---as Larry Ulsaker.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A. M.
MARCH 13, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON MARCH 8, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF MARCH 12, 1961.

In a few weeks, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union for a nuclear test ban treaty will be resumed at Geneva. The opening of these sessions will mark a new beginning by the United States to work for a safeguarded agreement to end nuclear weapons testing.

I am vitally concerned with the prospects and efforts to reach such an agreement with the Soviet Union. I know that if we can not secure a treaty---with provisions for adequate inspection and control---our chances for arms control progress and an enduring peace will be seriously impaired.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, I am continuing my work to help solve some of the problems involved in the test ban negotiations. I know from experience that we can not raise our hopes unrealistically high, that we still face a determined and often stubborn position of the Soviet Union.

But in recent weeks I have seen evidence that the chances for success at Geneva are better now than ever before.

Last week, I attended a conference at the White House with the President and national leaders concerned with the forthcoming test ban negotiations. At that meeting, the President asked for ideas and comments from us, and outlined his own position. He made it clear that he is determined to exert a sincere, all-out effort to secure a safeguarded test-ban treaty.

The President has done more than just give lip-service support to the effort to secure a treaty. For the past several weeks, the new Disarmament Administration---which I suggested last year---has worked ceaselessly to develop answers to the political problems of a test ban. A committee appointed by the President has been engaged in intensive scientific studies of the technical problems of a test ban.

The United States, thanks to the action of the new Administration, is now prepared to go to the negotiating table with a clear-cut position. Frankly, our negotiators have not had a clear purpose and distinct offers to make in the past. And our negotiators will go to Geneva with a broad and detailed knowledge of the political and technical aspects of the test ban treaty. In the past, our representatives at Geneva were often at a disadvantage because they did not have the

M o r e

information necessary to negotiate effectively.

We can not be certain what the Soviet Union's position will be until the Geneva talks begin. But we have seen signs that Soviet leaders want a test ban treaty as much as we do, that they are ready to make concessions from their former inflexible position. It is evident that the Soviet Union is well aware of what a nuclear war would do to all participants, and that the Soviet economy is feeling the pinch of the nuclear arms race.

One point is clear. No matter how mellow the feelings become between East and West, no matter how polite and reasonable the Soviet negotiators may seem, the United States must insist on an effective system of inspection, detection and control for a nuclear test ban treaty. We can not allow any test ban treaty to go into effect until we are certain that secret violations are not possible.

I look with cautious hope to the coming Geneva negotiations. The chance for success exists, and as long as it does the United States must strive toward this step in arms control. In a few years, other nations may well hold the terrible power of nuclear weapons in their hands. In a few years, we could face a Castro or an aggressive Red China with operational nuclear weapons. If progress can not be made now, the prospects for real peace will be reduced, and the future of mankind will be in grave danger.

Radio Tape
Week of Mar 27

Notes for 5-Minute Radio Tape
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Hello. This is Senator Hubert Humphrey.

I want to tell you -- my friends in Minnesota -- about my
new duties as Assistant Majority Leader in the United States
Senate.

~~It is a great honor and privilege to be asked to represent~~

At the beginning of this session of Congress, my colleagues
in the Senate elected me to be Assistant Majority Leader. This
job -- sometimes called "Majority Whip" -- means that I have
new duties and new opportunities for service.

A duty -- and an honor -- of this new post is to participate
at regular Tuesday morning breakfast meetings at the White House
with President Kennedy and top leaders in Congress.

At these White House breakfast conferences we discuss.....

AD- LIB
-- (For these rural radio stations,
Use as example ~~for instance~~ the
1961 feed grains program.)

MESSAGES

Ague. —

LAOS
CUBA

Soc Sec
Budget

Food For Peace

The primary purpose of our feed grains program is to ~~improve~~ raise the price of feed grains. To be eligible, a farmer must take out of production 20 per cent of the acreage he had in production for the two-year period, 1959-1960.

Second, it is designed to cut down production of feed grains, and thus cut into the available surpluses held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

And third, the law is designed to give the Secretary of Agriculture some flexibility in getting compliance with the acreage reduction and production parts of the program.

closing statement

Y

It is a great honor and a great privilege to serve as the Assistant Majority Leader in the Senate -- but I want to assure my friends in Minnesota that these new duties, these new responsibilities, will not interfere with my regular work and my personal attention to the needs of the people in Minnesota.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A. M.

MARCH 27, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON MARCH 22, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF MARCH 26, 1961.

Today I want to talk with you about juvenile delinquency, how it is increasing and what we can and must do to combat it.

Recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that more than 400,000 young Americans were in trouble with the police in 1960 alone. Adult crime last year increased two per cent over 1959. But arrests of youngsters under the age of 18 rose six per cent above the 1959 total.

Juvenile delinquency is not just a city problem, nor is it confined to one region. In one recent year, 35 per cent of juvenile court cases were in semi-urban and rural areas of America. Juvenile delinquency is a national problem, and it requires action on all levels---local, State and Federal.

One step to combat juvenile delinquency was taken recently by the Federal government---the award of \$267,000 in grants to establish a summer training program for juvenile judges and others working with juvenile delinquents.

The program will begin this summer in Minnesota, under the direction of our own University of Minnesota. It will be held in conjunction with the present juvenile police officers institute---another pioneering effort in Minnesota to combat juvenile delinquency.

The new institute will help remedy one of the present weaknesses of our juvenile court system---the lack of expert knowledge by many judges. Juvenile court judges will be able to attend a ten-week course which will give them the most advanced training in psychology, child development, sociology, and the procedure and philosophy of the juvenile court system.

These Federal grants, made by the National Institute of Mental Health, will also allow expanded training for parole and probation officers, personnel of correctional institutions and welfare workers.

I think we should be proud that Minnesota was chosen for this new program to fight juvenile delinquency. These summer programs will serve not just Minnesota, but other States which send judges and officers for special training.

M o r e

The training institute is designed to improve the quality of the work of those who deal with juvenile delinquency. But there is another problem, involving quantity---the number of trained professionals who work with youngsters in trouble.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that our country has a shortage of at least 15,000 trained social workers. Only one of ten juvenile probation officers has professional training. And only half of America's medium-size communities and one-fourth of its communities with less than 10,000 population have specialized units for handling juvenile crime.

We need more trained workers and officers, and this week I am introducing legislation which would help get them.

My bill would provide Federal assistance to States to improve and expand State and community programs to control juvenile delinquency. It would provide funds to colleges and State agencies to train more professional officers to work effectively with young people. It would authorize new research programs to find ways and develop the means to reduce juvenile crime.

This program will cost money, but America can and must afford the expenditures necessary to halt the tragic rise of juvenile crime. Any funds spent to fight juvenile delinquency will be sound, practical investments. It is estimated that the career of just one juvenile delinquent can cost the taxpayers \$25,000 in police, court, confinement and parole expenses.

We can not continue the present waste of funds and lives through juvenile delinquency. We must strike at the conditions which lead youngsters into trouble. Juvenile delinquency is a problem and a challenge which can not just be "handled." It must be prevented.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A.M.
APRIL 10, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON APRIL 5, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 9, 1961.

Our State of Minnesota is rich in resources and its people are skilled in the modern methods of business, industry and agriculture. Minnesotans have contributed much to this Nation. America is strong today partly because of our State's iron, its wheat, its dairy products, its textiles and dozens of products which Minnesotans can supply so abundantly and so efficiently.

Minnesota will continue to add to the strength of America and will rise to new economic health only if it has the means to transport its goods to other areas of the Nation.

Transportation is not a luxury for Minnesota; it is a necessity. And the first necessity of transportation for the State is reliable, constant, railroad service.

I have been alarmed in recent years by the pattern of the railroad industry. In a Nation with increasing population, increasing needs, increasing production, the railroad industry is attempting---with alarming success---to decrease train facilities and service.

Many railroad firms have scrapped passenger services. Many have dropped mail-hauling lines. Many have even cut back on rail freight service. The management of some railroad firms have attempted further reduction of service through mergers and consolidation of rail companies.

This is a national problem, but it is particularly acute in Minnesota right now. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company has abandoned six trains in the past two years. Now it has served notice of its intention to abandon one of the last transcontinental passenger trains---the Olympian Hiawatha.

These trains---known as lines 15 and 16---travel daily from Chicago to Minneapolis and then to Seattle and Tacoma on the Pacific Coast. The proposed discontinuance would eliminate service on this railroad from Minneapolis west. Such a step would mean loss of a valuable link between hundreds of cities in Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. During portions of the year, these passenger trains provide the only dependable, all-weather means of transportation from city to city. If discontinuance is permitted, many communities now served by the Milwaukee trains will be left without any remaining passenger service. In the great northwest, where extreme weather conditions frequently limit highway and airplane service, discontinuance would seriously disrupt local economy.

I believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not done enough to halt the pattern of train discontinuance, cutback and merger. The railroads have used loopholes in the Transportation Act of 1958 to eliminate trains on a scale which was never contemplated by Congress when the Act was approved.

If discontinuance and merger continue, many more communities will be left without railroad service, many thousands more employees will lose their jobs and the future expansion and progress of our region in business and industry will be gravely limited.

I believe the public interest requires the government to take whatever action is necessary to preserve adequate, efficient and competitive railroad facilities. It is obvious that the management of the railroad industry has not acted to preserve that kind of rail transportation.

It is time for the Congress to take a hard look at the patterns of the railroad industry and act to amend the Transportation Act of 1958 to close the loopholes which have allowed the industry to ignore the public interest. The I.C.C. does not now have the power to regulate the railroads to protect the public interest. We must have a clarification of the law to define that authority for one specific agency. And we must also have a well-formulated, clear-cut policy and plan relating to railroad mergers and discontinuances.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A.M.
APRIL 17, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON APRIL 12, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 16, 1961.

Education has been an important topic of discussion in recent years, and is a matter of deep concern to Congress this year. The American people have shown a healthy interest in improving our educational system, and Congress today is working toward a program to help the States expand school facilities and service.

I believe that education in America deserves priority attention right now and in the years ahead---that we must have more schools and more teachers for our children---and that the Federal government, working with the States and local communities, can and should help meet our educational needs.

But for all the needs to expand and improve our educational system, America's schools are among the best in the world. Our children have opportunities for learning unmatched by any other nation of the world.

So today I want to speak with you about the educational needs of the rest of the Free World---and particularly the newly emerging nations which are struggling desperately for social and economic progress.

Those needs are acute. In the free countries of the Far East, only 50 per cent of children from 5 to 14 years old are in school. In Latin America, less than 41 per cent of those children are in school. In the Near East and South Asia, just 23 per cent of the children are in school. And in Africa, only 20 per cent of children from 5 to 14 are attending school.

It is staggering to note the massive needs for primary school facilities in free world nations. The free world needs 6 million more school rooms and 6 million more teachers to provide adequate educational opportunities for its children. Almost 90 per cent of these unschooled children live in rural areas. They must be taught in schools to which they can walk. They must be taught by teachers paid from local tax revenues in areas where families often have incomes of \$200---\$100---or even \$50 a year.

The basic and tragic result of inadequate school facilities in these nations is widespread illiteracy and ignorance.

In today's world, the man who can not read or write or develop the most simple skills is chained to poverty. In nations where 90 per cent or more of the people

are illiterate, progress, security and even freedom are at best impossible dreams.

Totalitarianism---and Communism---can thrive in regions of widespread illiteracy. The Communists know this. They are working full time to take advantage of the illiterate and ignorant of the world. Their propaganda machines hammer constantly at the open minds of the uneducated. Their agents stream into areas with no schools, and build schools---schools which teach the doctrines of Communism and the techniques of violence and war.

The United States must take steps to help build up the educational systems of nations in the free world. If we do not, the long range prospects for peace and freedom will be dim indeed.

The new Peace Corps will be able to help build educational opportunities for the children of newly-developing nations. Young teachers from America will be able to share their skills with local citizens who in turn can spread literacy and knowledge in their own countries.

But we need more. We need a concerted effort by America to help other nations build up and improve their school systems. We must show these nations that a broad and effective educational program is possible---and vital---in a free-democratic society.

I have introduced legislation to launch what I call the "Education for Peace" program. This program would marshal not only the government agencies of America, but our private foundations and colleges, to fight the war against illiteracy and ignorance. I have asked the Congress to begin a program of assistance to other nations to build up their educational programs.

The needs must first be studied and the plans for cooperative educational efforts well prepared. But soon---very soon---we must begin the work of building schools and training teachers in the new nations.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A. M.
APRIL 24, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON APRIL 19, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF APRIL 23, 1961.

Last week the President submitted the Administration's major farm bill to Congress. This legislation was not quickly contrived---nor is it offered as the final cure-all for the nation's agricultural problems. It was carefully planned, and it provides the vital framework we need to restore prosperity to America's farms.

I participated in the formation of the new farm program, and I am happy to report that for the first time in years the Administration has done everything possible to pave the way to Congressional approval of a major farm program. I predict that Congress will pass this bill, and that our farmers will soon be moving quickly toward economic health and progress.

Let me tell you some of the inside details about the Administration's preparation of this vital legislation.

The key elements of the new program were taken from the most constructive and positive proposals made in the past by agricultural experts and Congressional leaders. The main provisions of previous bills submitted by Representative Poage of Texas and myself were incorporated in the new program.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, wasted no time. He sought the opinion of farm leaders and farmers themselves. He was in frequent contact with the chairmen of the two congressional agriculture committees. The leadership of Congress, the committee chairmen and the Secretary met personally and frequently to develop the details of the new bill.

The result of this work is that the new farm legislation has the backing and the sponsorship of the chairmen of the Senate Agriculture Committee---Senator Allen J. Ellender---and the House Agriculture Committee---Representative Harold D. Cooley.

Such support is significant. In past years, agricultural legislation was too often dumped on the floor of Congress with no previous consultation. This year, the groundwork has been laid. The men who count in Congress have had a part in developing the first, comprehensive farm program.

M o r e

What is the basic program and purpose of the new agriculture bill?

The bill establishes two key policies and approaches to farm programs.

The first is that the farmers themselves will participate in the formation of specific farm programs. Farm advisory committees will work with the Secretary of Agriculture to draft specific production and marketing plans. Congress will, of course, have a chance to review the plans. But the final approval or rejection of a plan will be determined by a vote of the farmers themselves.

The second key element of the new program is that new plans will be developed on a commodity-by-commodity basis. For too long, the government has attempted unrealistically to find a single answer to the problems of all farmers. The new bill makes it clear that separate programs and plans are needed for each commodity, and that the separate programs can best be developed by the producers of each commodity.

The purpose of the new legislation is clear. The Administration is now determined to achieve an effective adjustment of our agricultural abundance, to preserve and protect our free-enterprise, family farm system, and to boost farm income to a reasonable level equal to the standards of other Americans.

The American people and Congress are coming to accept the vital need to restore economic health to the nation's farms. They are coming to realize that the whole economy cannot grow and prosper if the farm economy is depressed. They are coming to understand that the United States cannot remain strong if the heart of the nation---agriculture---is weak.

Today, the average farmer must invest at least \$36,000 to get started---and that doesn't count his home. Yet today, the American farmer receives an average return of 81 cents an hour for his labors.

With the passage of the new farm bill, we will move away from this tragic and shameful squeeze on America's farmers. I am confident that the magnificent contributions of American agriculture to the strength of our nation and the free world will again be matched by high standards of living for the farmers.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A. M.
MAY 15, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON MAY 10, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 15, 1961.

Last January, a few minutes after he was inaugurated, President Kennedy made this plea to the American people: "Ask not what your country can do for you---ask what you can do for your country."

And then he added:

"My fellow citizens of the world: Ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

Since that day in January, many Americans have asked. They have expressed a willingness to respond to the world challenge, to sacrifice, to make direct, personal contributions to America's work for "the freedom of man."

But many individual citizens have added a touch of frustration to their questions. They have said they do not know what they can or should do, precisely and specifically.

It is not enough to answer that Americans should be willing to share the costs of our programs for freedom through taxes. It is not enough to answer that Americans should express their support of the vital programs needed to strengthen the free world. It is not enough to answer that each American should attempt to understand the nature and urgency of the challenges the free world faces.

These steps are important, but Americans still want to know: "What can I do, specifically, to help my nation's efforts for freedom and peace throughout the world?"

Let me try to answer that question.

Every American can act and contribute to our goal of a world of freedom and peace. He can work through his profession, or his club, or his union, or his business, or his school, or his church, or his farm organization, or his community.

Through his school, the student or teacher can promote and help finance more exchanges of students between his community and a foreign country. He can go to the Parent-Teacher Association or the school board and ask for the establishment of

a student exchange program.

Through his fraternal organization or club, the individual citizen can promote specific projects to bring businessmen or other professional men to their communities from foreign countries to exchange knowledge and understanding.

Through his union, the individual American worker can promote and support visits by trade unionists to the United States from foreign countries, and send representatives of our trade unions abroad to tell the story of American labor.

Through his farm cooperative or local farm organization, the individual American farmer can seek an expanded program to teach farmers of other lands the democratic, cooperative system. He can help train foreign citizens in the operation and management of producer and marketing co-ops.

Through his community, the individual citizen can go to his locally elected officials---the mayor and councilmen---and ask for a program to affiliate his town or city with a town or city in another country.

This final suggestion offers perhaps the greatest potential for citizen participation in our efforts to build international understanding and freedom throughout the world. The American Municipal Association will help any American town and city develop a "sister-city" relationship with a foreign community--- to build up exchanges of letters and citizens and students and---often---specific help for local projects.

I will add that the Association reports there are more than 100 foreign towns and cities who have asked for a relationship with an American community, and have not been able to find one.

Every citizen must remember that the world contest is between the centrally controlled governments of Communist nations, and the free people of the United States and her allies. Our American government can not do the job alone. Our free citizens, working through their professions, unions, clubs, schools, churches and communities, can and must help.

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MAY 24, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 28, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office here in Washington, D.C.

During the past month, the world has seemed to whip from one crisis
to another in a matter of hours. The American people have watched---with
deep concern and some dismay---confusion and violence in the Congo, in
Cuba and in Laos.

I think it is important to pause for a few minutes and look beyond
the screaming headlines about the Congo, Cuba and Laos. It is vital that
we understand the deeper significance and challenge represented by the
dramatic and open conflicts which have captured our attention.

There are many Americans who react quickly and without reason to the
sudden explosion of violence and change in other nations. They immediately
label troubles in Africa, Asia or Latin American as "Communist inspired,"

(more)

and demand that the United States send in the Marines or toss a few atom bombs to quiet the trouble.

Let's get one thing straight. Military intervention will not solve the critical problems existing in the world today. The hasty calls for troops and weapons for a trouble spot are based on a misunderstanding of the real force which is sweeping the world today.

That force is revolutionary, but it is not Communist inspired or Communist dominated. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are not driving for Communism; they are revolting against the intolerable conditions of the past---poverty, hunger, misery and social injustice.

The people of the underdeveloped regions of the world want economic progress and social reform, and they are not willing to wait.

I have said that the answer to the crisis of today is not military intervention. I also want to emphasize that the answer is not just more economic aid from the United States..

(more)

Economic aid and technical assistance are vital if we expect to help the restless millions of the world help themselves to progress and freedom. But we need a new dimension to that aid, a democratic dimension which will give the millions of the underdeveloped regions an alternative to Communism, and a solid chance for freedom with security and social justice.

That is why the United States will no longer pour billions of dollars into foreign nations without assurance that our aid will bring direct benefits to the people themselves and that our assistance will act as an incentive to social, political and governmental reform.

The time is gone when the United States will toss out millions of dollars just because a government says it is friendly to us and is threatened by Communism. The time is gone when the United States will expend its resources to support ~~rightist governments~~ ^{reactionary} dictatorial governments which do nothing for the improvement of the people.

The time has come for the United States, with its wealthier allies, to key its economic aid and technical assistance to governments which are on

(more)

the road to reform for the welfare of the people.

We need today a massive program of assistance to the people of the world's underdeveloped regions. That program must be carried out not just by the United States, but by all free nations---with more emphasis on using the agencies of the United Nations. And that program must be tied to social reform; it must be used to defeat the real causes of trouble and crisis today---poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, social injustice.

Let us remember that these are the causes of the revolution ~~in the world~~ now sweeping the world. If we try to resist that revolution, we will be crushed by its wave. We must attempt to ride the wave of the present---to guide it toward freedom.

(END)

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MAY 31, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 4, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office here in Washington, D.C.

I think you in Minnesota will not mind if I move away from specific
subjects in this broadcast to give you a general report today---a report on
the White House and how the President works with Congressional leaders.

As Assistant Majority leader in the Senate, I have been in much closer
contact with the President this year. I have been able to see first-hand
how he works, and I am fully aware that his programs are moving successfully
through Congress now because---as a former Representative and Senator---he
understands Congress and the legislative process.

The key meeting in which I participate each week is the Tuesday morning
breakfast conference between Congressional leaders and the President in the

(more)

White House. Among those attending this regular meeting are Vice President Johnson, Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, House Majority Leader McCormack, and Speaker of the House Rayburn. ^{along} Albert Thomas, ^{of OKC} + Sen Smathers ⁴⁶

We begin these meetings with a hearty breakfast, but move quickly to serious and fast-paced discussion about the President's programs and their prospects in Congress. The President often advises us on foreign policy matters, and seeks the advice of each of us in turn. He listens attentively as we report on the plans and problems of moving essential bills through Congress.

Often, a Cabinet official will join this Tuesday morning meeting. One week, the Secretary of Labor was called in to consult with us on legislation to extend unemployment compensation. Another week, the Secretary of Treasury met with us to discuss tax legislation.

I might add that occasionally the President and Congressional leaders are pleasantly interrupted by an unscheduled visitor---little Carolyn Kennedy, the President's daughter. One week, she rode into her room on a tricycle---offered a cheerful hello to each of us---and then left just as abruptly.

(more)

One reason for the success of the President's programs in Congress is his accessibility. Frequently, I deliver special messages to him from other Senators, or arrange special meetings for other Senators with the President and his staff. At one meeting, I brought together the President, the Secretary of Labor, Economic Adviser Dr. Walter Heller and Senator Joseph Clark to plan programs and policies to help combat unemployment.

My own access to ~~to~~ the President is used sparingly to arrange special meetings, but my efforts are not limited to helping other Senators. I have been able to arrange special meetings between the President and leading Minnesota citizens this year.

At one such meeting, I introduced^U the President to two leaders of the Minnesota Farmers Union GTA, Mr. M.W. Thatcher and Mr. Dwayne Andreas. These two Minnesotans discussed the farm credit situation with the President, and ~~all~~ ^{WE} ~~of us~~ were able to spark the President's enthusiastic interest in the development of farm cooperatives in underdeveloped nations.

~~At another meeting,~~

(more)

On another accasion, I took Mr. Cortland J. Silver, St. Paul businessman, to the White House to meet with the President and the head of the Small Business Administration, Mr. John Horne. ~~And~~ Another example was a meeting between the President and Mr. John Curtis, of the Minneapolis Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union.

These meetings are highly valuable, both for the citizens who are able to meet the President and for the President himself.

There are other occasions when I am called to the White House for highly enjoyable events. Frankly, it is exciting and satisfying to be present when the President signs a new bill---on which I have worked for many years---into law.

I might add that Mrs. Humphrey hasn't been left out. Recently, the President and ~~and~~ ^{MRS.} Kennedy held a formal reception in the White House for members of Congress and their wives. Mrs. Humphrey and I were honored to be invited up to the first family's private living quarters, on the second floor of the White House.

No, we didn't see Carolyn that night. Like any other three year old American girl, she was in bed at that hour.

11
Kefauver on 24--

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 7, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 11, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you again
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Last week I spoke with you about my new duties as Assistant Majority
Leader and described how I work closely with President Kennedy to guide the
Administration's programs through Congress. ^{NOW} ~~This~~ I want to tell you
about another new responsibility---^{my} membership on the powerful Senate Appropriations
Committee.

Why is this committee so important? The answer is simple. The Appropriations
Committee controls the very life blood of our system of government.
It must approve the budget every ^{agency dept} branch of government. The entire structure
of our government would grind to a halt if the Appropriations Committee suddenly
refused to perform its responsibilities.

The yearly budget of the Administration fills a book larger than the

Minneapolis telephone directory. It is our responsibility on the committee to scrutinize carefully each request for money made by the President. *Public Cat. Office*

My work in Appropriations involves the greatest national and international issues. A decision on a specific request by the Defense Department, for example, may---in the long run, spell the difference between ultimate victory or defeat in the cold war. Believe me, such decisions are not easily or quickly made.

Membership on the Appropriations Committee also gives me the responsibility--- *legislation* and the opportunity---to safeguard the rightful interests of Minnesota. Let me describe for you some of the specific Minnesota projects which I have recently advocated to the committee.

Recently, I won committee approval for a new laboratory-office building for the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, at the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. This magnificent research building (costing \$1,225,000) will provide badly needed facilities for the U.S. Forest Service scientists, working with the university's scientists, to continue their battle to protect our great forests from disease and decay.

(more)

*Min forces
important of econ*

I am also working to secure endorsement of a new farm electrification research laboratory, to be constructed on the University of Minnesota's new Rosemount campus. This (\$2 million) lab would undertake the basic research to develop hundreds of new uses for electricity on farms, which would improve quality of production and help lower farm operating costs.

Another of my efforts is to expand the lending authority of the Farmers Home Administration. As many Minnesota farmers well know, this agency is a vital source of farm operating and farm ownership credit. Early this year, its funds were exhausted. And increased appropriation is necessary and vital.

Farm credit absolutely essential

The world famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, needs a small but important appropriation to carry on its fine work in developing new concepts of hospital construction and patient care. I am exerting every effort to assure inclusion of this project in the budget.

The Patient program

At my request, the Senate Appropriations Committee is considering funds for such diverse projects as potato and soybean research, a program to eradicate the poultry disease of airsacculitis, a \$30 million addition for forest research conservation work in areas of high unemployment, a new Federal office building

in St. Paul, and the establishment of a timber price reporting service.

Let me add a final thought. Membership on the Senate Appropriations Committee carries tremendous responsibility. I consider all the projects I have mentioned to you responsible and wide investments in the future of our State and nation. But whether I am voting funds for a new effort to place an American on the moon or for a campaign by the Agriculture Department to eradicate hog cholera, my basic responsibility is the same: To assure that your tax dollars are spent carefully, prudently, ~~effectively~~ and in the best interests of our nation and the American people.

(END)

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TALK OF JUNE 13, 1961
FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 18, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans --

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you again from my office in Washington, D. C.

As taxpayers, as parents, as citizens, we all want our children to get the very best possible education. We need well educated, well informed citizens -- and to make sure our democracy has well-educated citizens, we must have outstanding, dedicated, well qualified, well paid teachers -- we must have well equipped classrooms, libraries, *the tools of education* laboratories and health facilities in every school community throughout our country.

In Minnesota and other states, our local school districts have made tremendous efforts to raise money needed to build better schools, to expand existing schools, and to make teachers' salaries reasonably competitive with other professions.

But as we know only too well, local tax revenues have not kept pace with the growing needs of our expanding school age population.

COPY

Many school districts are up to their ears in debt -- and legal debt limits often prevent them from borrowing any more money.

Last month, on the 25th of May, the United States Senate -- by a decisive vote -- ^{of} 49 to 34 -- passed the federal aid to education legislation requested by President Kennedy. This legislation will help end ^{when} the serious financial crisis of our schools -- the crisis of overcrowded classrooms and underpaid teachers -- a crisis that has been with us ever since the end of World War Two and threatens to continue through the 1960's.

The Senate bill authorizes 850 million dollars a year in a three-year program of grants to the States. These grants will help local school districts support their public elementary schools and high schools. The federal money can be used for classroom construction and ^{needed} equipment, and for hiring additional teachers or raising teachers' salaries.

Allotment of the federal money is based on a formula which takes into account the relative number of school age children and the relative

COPY

income per pupil in each state.

Under this formula, Minnesota would get 18 million dollars -- about twenty dollars and sixty cents for each school age child. This means Minnesota will be getting about two dollars more than the national average.

will be distributed
The federal money will go to the State's Department of Education for distribution to local schools districts which have the greatest need for financial assistance and are least able to meet these needs.

Last year, aid-to-education legislation was killed in the House of Representative after approval by the Senate. This year, with the prestige and authority of the President on our side, we hope for favorable action in the House to help put through an effective, and long overdue aid-to-public-education program. The needs of private schools will receive attention later when Congress takes up the National Defense Education Act.

We have taken great pains to protect local control and local initiative in our schools, and we have included very specific language

COPY

prohibiting any kind of federal control over personnel, administration or program of instruction in local school systems.

A school district which is bonded to the limit does not have control of education. A school which is holding classes in a church basement does not have control of education. And a school district which cannot afford qualified teachers does not have control of education.

At a time when Communist Russia is making a tremendous national effort to overcome American superiority by emphasizing education, it would be the worst kind of ^{penny-pinching false economy} ~~economic shortsightedness~~ to shortchange our children with an inferior education. 25

I believe that federal aid can give a tremendous boost to our hard-pressed school districts in Minnesota and throughout America by strengthening the efforts of local government to educate our young people.

From the Office of
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY A.M.
JUNE 26, 1961

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRANSCRIPT OF A RADIO BROADCAST BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
RECORDED IN HIS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON JUNE 20, 1961, AND SENT TO MINNESOTA FOR
BROADCAST DURING THE WEEK OF JUNE 25, 1961.

Right now the Congress and the country are taking a close and careful look at the new foreign aid program. Hearings are underway in congressional committees, and within a few weeks decisions will be made to determine the size, the scope and the character of our foreign aid efforts.

As a member of both the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees, I am deeply involved in those decisions. And I share the determination of most Americans that our foreign aid program must be adjusted to meet the real challenges to the United States and freedom today.

Two major changes are necessary in our approach, our policy and our program to help other nations.

The first is the need for a vastly improved administration of America's foreign aid programs.

Frankly, many of our efforts in the past have been marked by confusion, duplication and waste. One department or agency of the government has planned and conducted a program without any knowledge of what another department was doing in the same area. Many of the officials involved have not been competent to handle the delicate and massive task of administering our aid dollars and services effectively. Most of our dedicated and competent foreign aid administrators have been hindered by restrictions written into the foreign aid programs.

The key restriction is the short-term commitments to which our foreign aid programs are now limited. So far, the Congress has allowed our programs to be planned and financed only on a year-by-year basis. The President has asked, I support, and the Congress must approve longer-term lean authority in our foreign aid program -- five years, or at least three years. Our programs simply cannot be effective and local governments and peoples cannot utilize our assistance effectively unless long-range planning is possible.

Let me add this. No matter how bold, intelligent or enlightened our foreign aid program may be, it will be ineffective without dedicated and able administrators. This is not a time for mediocrity. We need excellence in the men who are chosen to administer foreign aid.

M o r e

The second major change which is necessary for our foreign aid programs involves the basic purposes to which our funds and assistance are channeled. The day is gone when the American people and the Congress will accept a program which indiscriminately pours billions of dollars into governments which are unresponsive to the real needs of their people. I, for one, am determined that our foreign aid can no longer be used simply to buy the transparent friendship of dictators who keep their people oppressed and do little to lift the people from conditions of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance.

Our foreign aid today must be used to improve the welfare of the restless millions of the world who are desperate for progress and a decent standard of living. It must be used to stimulate economic, political, social and land reform. It must be used to help free the people from the intolerable conditions of the past.

I have made it clear in committee hearings and publicly that I will insist on this new democratic dimension to our foreign aid program. Some military assistance is certainly necessary, but I do not believe the United States should pour funds for guns and tanks into dictatorships which use those weapons to suppress the people.

Congress will continue to work on the details of the new foreign aid program, and I am hopeful that its essential provisions will be approved. The President has properly placed first priority on this program, and I believe the people of the United States realize how imperative it is.

I would add one fact which may be of interest to all of you: 80 per cent of all foreign aid funds are spent in the United States. Thus, the foreign aid program is both a step to preserve and extend freedom throughout the world and a means to sustain and strengthen our own domestic economic health.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 28, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 2, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans --

This is your Senator ... Hubert Humphrey ... reporting to you again
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Ever since our Social Security system was started ... some 25 years
ago ... our country has been moving forward to extend greater
protection to America's elderly and retired people, to widows
and orphans and dependent children, and to those people who
become disabled and are unable to earn a living for themselves.

Yes, our Social Security system has become a firm foundation
to ~~the stability of~~ ^{Good economics, good morals} our democratic way of life. Social Security

~~incorporating~~ is helping to protect all of us ... our fathers
and mothers ... our grandfathers and ~~grandmothers~~ grandmothers ...

Soc Security now includes
~~almost nine out of 10 Americans over 65 years~~

of age. Social Security is
~~is~~ a sound, well-financed program, and
I can assure you That The Social Security trust fund is in ~~fine shape~~ excellent condition

Last week in the Senate we ^{took} ^{step} made a great stride forward in raising Social Security benefits and improving the structure of our Social Security system.

And I am particularly proud that the Senate adopted my amendment to guarantee freedom of choice to any elderly person who is getting medical care under the Kerr-Mills medical

assistance program. It provides That such a person will have the freedom to select the doctor, hospital, or medical care of his choice.

Here are the ^{other} major accomplishments of the Social Security bill we passed last week:

-- We are going to allow men to retire earlier ... at the age of 62 ... with reduced benefits. This opportunity is already available to women at the age of 62.

Many men have great trouble finding jobs when they pass 60, and with widespread unemployment in many areas, these older men would be happy to retire from the labor force.

-- We have also raised the benefits for elderly widows, widowers, and dependent parents by 10 per cent -- from 75 to $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the eligible workers's Social Security retirement pension.

Elderly widows are among the most needy groups in our population, and far too many of these elderly widows are barely able to keep body and ~~mind~~ soul together under present circumstances on an average widows' benefit of only ~~\$40.00~~ 57 dollars a month.

-- Another improvement we have made in Social Security is to raise the minimum monthly payment from 33 dollars a month to 40 dollars a month for retired or disabled workers and for the ~~widow~~ survivor of ~~a~~ a worker who is covered by Social Security insurance.

The elderly and disabled people who are getting a pension of 33 dollars a month certainly cannot get along on such a small amount ... And yet this action by Congress will help more than two million elderly Americans this year.

recent action

Now I consider the ~~Social Security Legislation~~ approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives to be a good step in the right direction. ... and I supported these changes and improvements.

But I want to make it perfectly clear that I believe that even greater ~~improvements~~ improvements in our Social Security system are not only fully justified but they are necessary and essential if we are to move forward to higher standards of human dignity and self-respect and independence for America's older people.

I want to assure my friends in Minnesota that I ^{will} ~~am going~~ continue my efforts for a good medical care program for our elderly people under Social Security. ^{will} ~~and I am going~~ I ^{will} ~~am going~~ continue to work for an increase in the present earnings limit, for wider coverage to protect more of our elderly people. And I ^{will} ~~am going to~~ continue to work for more liberal and generous old age assistance programs.

#

File

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 28, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 2, 1961

*Hammer School
Wayzata.
Evelyn Carlson*

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans --

This is your Senator...Hubert H. Humphrey... reporting
to you again from my office in Washington, =D. C.

Ever since our Social Security system was started...
some 25 years ago...our country has been moving forward to
extend greater protection to America's elderly and retired
people, to widows and orphans and dependent children, and
to those people who become disabled and are unable to earn
a living for themselves.

Yes, our Social Security system has become a firm
foundation to our democratic way of life. Social Security
is helping to protect all of us...our fathers and mothers...
our grandfathers and grandmothers...almost nine out of ten
Americans over 65 years of age.

Social Security is a sound, well-financed program, and I can assure you that the Social Security trust fund is in excellent condition.

Last week in the Senate we took a great step forward in raising Social Security benefits and improving the structure of our Social Security system.

And I am particularly proud that the Senate adopted my amendment to guarantee freedom of choice to any elderly person who is getting medical care under the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program. It provides that such a person will have the freedom to select the doctor, hospital, or medical care of his choice.

Here are the other major accomplishments of the Social Security bill we passed last week:

-- We are going to allow men to retire earlier... at the age of 62... with reduced benefits. This opportunity is already available to women at the age of 62.

Many men have great trouble finding jobs when they pass 60, and with widespread unemployment in many areas, these older men would be happy to retire from the labor force.

-- We have also raised the benefits for elderly widows, widowers, and dependent parents by ten per cent -- from 75 to 82½ per cent of the eligible worker's Social Security retirement pension.

Elderly widows are among the most needy groups in our population, and far too many of these elderly widows are barely able to keep body and soul together under present circumstances on an average widows' benefit of only 57 dollars a month.

-- Another improvement we have made in Social Security is to raise the minimum monthly payment from 33 dollars a month to 40 dollars a month for retired or disabled workers and for the survivor of a worker who is covered by Social Security insurance.

The elderly and disabled people who are getting a pension of 33 dollars a month certainly cannot get along on such a small amount...This action by Congress will help more than two million elderly Americans this year.

Now I consider the recent action by the Senate and the House of Representatives to be a good step in the right direction...and I supported these changes and improvements.

But I want to make it perfectly clear that I believe that even greater improvements in our Social Security system are not only fully justified but they are necessary and essential if we are to move forward to higher standards of human dignity and self-respect and independence for America's older people.

I want to assure my friends in Minnesota that I will continue my efforts for a good medical care program

for our elderly people under Social Security. I will
continue to work for an increase in the present earnings
limit, for wider coverage to protect more of our elderly
people. And I will continue to work for more liberal and
generous old age assistance programs.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JULY 5, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 9, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office here in Washington, D.C.

You may remember that earlier this year I spoke hopefully about the
nuclear test ban negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland. I expressed the hope
then that the chances for a safeguarded agreement with the Soviet Union to
ban nuclear weapons testing were improved.

My hopes were based on the knowledge that the United States was well-
prepared for the negotiations. For the first time in many years, our
delegates presented a complete, reasonable draft treaty and offered several
concessions to solve some of the disagreements which had stalled progress.

But the Soviet Union has continued to stall. The negotiations at
Geneva have reached an impasse which offers little hope of agreement. Our
negotiators have insisted---and must continue to insist---that any test ban

(more)

be based on a system of effective control, detection and inspection. The Soviet Union has made unreasonable demands for a test ban treaty with a built-in veto over control and inspections.

The United States cannot submit to such demands. But neither can we give up our efforts to find some way to control the horrible weapons on destruction which more and more nations will possess in the coming years.

We need a new plan and a new approach to the question of nuclear testing.

I believe the immediate need is to take the deadlocked issue of a nuclear test ban to the United Nations.

I have suggested that our delegation to the United Nations sponsor a resolution in the coming session of the General Assembly calling for the establishment of a U.N. control system for an American testing program.

Under this plan, the United States would conduct limited, underground testing, only for peaceful purposes. We would offer to turn over the data and results of these tests to the United Nations. We would invite the United

(more)

to monitor these tests with inspection teams made up of member nations in the U.N.

The reason for such nuclear tests is clear. We can not hope for a workable test ban treaty until we have developed effective methods to detect underground nuclear explosions. And such methods can be perfected only through a responsible research program which includes nuclear testing.

The United States should show its willingness to launch and conduct such a program. The project should be pursued openly, with control and inspection by the United Nations.

The Soviet Union would have a clear choice to make if we sponsor this resolution in the United Nations. It could join with this project of testing for peaceful purposes. Or it could vote against the resolution and face the censure of world opinion.

As chairman of the Senate Disarmament Committee, I have worked with the President on two other steps which are necessary to climb out of the present impasse on nuclear testing.

(more)

The first is the establishment of what we call the "United States Disarmament Agency for World Peace And Security." I introduced legislation recently to establish this organization, which would step-up and coordinate our research and work to solve the scientific, technical and political questions of disarmament.

The second step was the President's appointment of a committee of experts and scientists to study and evaluate all available information and evidence that the Soviet Union has been---or could be---testing nuclear weapons secretly. We need this study, to determine whether or not our national security is or is not threatened by possible Soviet development of nuclear weapons.

Let me conclude with this thought. The chances for a workable, safeguarded nuclear weapons testing treaty are dim right now. But no matter how distant the solution or how difficult the task, we must continue to try. Within a few years, other nations will join the so-called "nuclear club." The danger of nuclear war increases each month. If we do not act now to seek a safeguarded agreement, the security of mankind will continue to hang in precarious balance.

file

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JULY 19, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 23, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Right now I want to discuss with you the international problem which
crisis in Berlin
is on all of our minds---Berlin.

First let me say that the current threat to the freedom of West Berlin
merits our deepest concern. But it does not justify fear or panic. I
either
believe that I understand the Berlin situation as fully as most people.
about as well

Recently I traveled to Berlin itself, and conferred at length with Mayor
Willy Brandt and military and diplomatic officials there. I talked with
of US, GB + France
dozens of leaders and ordinary citizens of that island of freedom, and---yes---
I stepped over into East Berlin---the Communist sector---for a first-hand
city
look at the most striking contrast between freedom and totalitarianism in
the world today.

I left West Berlin with a renewed sense of confidence in the people of that city, ^{great} in the strength of the West and in the rights and obligations of the United States to remain in West Berlin ^{to} and defend its liberty.

Let us make no mistake. The problem of Berlin does not originate in that city. It is not a conflict of German against German. The crisis of Berlin is Moscow-made. It is a conflict between those who love freedom and those who seek to dominate the rights and lives of men and women throughout the world. *Divided city. 4 powers, agreements & contract violated by Sov govt in 1948*

All of you know about the threat to Berlin, the warning by Khrushchev that the West must abandon Berlin this year. But I think you want to know now what we must do, what steps the United States and her allies ^{ought} must take to protect the freedom of West Berlin and avert all-out nuclear war, what we seek as an ultimate solution to the Berlin question.

I shall add
You deserve an answer, and here is mine.

dear & sincere
~~First~~, Our goal for Berlin and Germany must be distinct. I said in a press conference in Berlin---and I repeat now---that we must seek a united

(more)

Berlin, not a permanently divided Berlin. We must seek the reestablishment of one Germany, not an unnaturally-split two Germanys.

Central Europe

We must seek free elections in Berlin and throughout Germany. We must seek what the German people themselves desperately want---self-determination for all of that nation. We must constantly challenge Khrushchev and his puppet leaders *in East Germany* to take a stand on free-elections, on self-determination for the people. We must launch now, step-up and continue a united information or propaganda effort throughout Germany, Europe and the World on the Berlin question. We must constantly emphasize to Khrushchev and the world our Berlin rights---won in World War II---and the basic human rights of the German people for freedom.

Our more immediate steps must be equally decisive. We must repeat again and again to the Soviet dictator and his puppets that the United States and her allies are militarily strong and that we are determined to use our strength if necessary to defend Berlin. We must increase our military strength and remind Khrushchev constantly that our forces have not been built just to show

(more)

them off in parades or shows of bluff. *P. Bravado*

But we must do more. I remember clearly the words of Mayor Brandt when we met in Berlin. He said that military strength had to be a part of our policy and approach for West Berlin. But he emphasized that military force could not offer the solution to the Berlin problem. The solution to the Berlin and German question can come only through our united political, diplomatic and propaganda efforts. It is time for us to take the offensive on these fronts, to grasp the political and diplomatic initiative on Berlin, to show Khrushchev and the world that we are strong, united and dedicated in our will to defend and to extend freedom for Germans and for all peoples.

Make no mistake. The next several months will be tough. Khrushchev will become more aggressive. The risks and dangers will multiply and sharpen. But let us know and show through every week that we are right in our goals for free Berlin and a free Germany, and that our moral, economic and military might can and will win the struggle against totalitarianism. Victory

Victory cannot come tomorrow. That is an unrealistic approach. But we will gain surely and constantly in our crusade for a world of freedom and justice.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JULY 26, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 30, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Perhaps some of you recall the criticism earlier this year of the
work and progress of Congress. In the first few months of 1961, we heard
or read claims that Congress was "dragging its feet" or that Congress was
bogged down and unable to produce any significant legislation.

I believe the record has proved those critics wrong. Recently I was
honored to address the Maxwell Graduate School at Syracuse University, in
New York. My subject was the legislative record of the 87th Congress to
date. After studying that record, I concluded that this session of Congress
has produced more solid legislation than any Congressional session since the
1930's.

(more)

Let me review for you briefly ^(SOME) the major legislative achievements of this 87th Congress so far.

Early in the session, the Congress acted to strengthen our Nation's economy. We approved the Area Redevelopment Act, to provide assistance to economically distressed areas---such as northeast Minnesota---in the form of loans and grants.

Both the Senate and the House increased the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour, and extended coverage to 3.6 million additional workers in the retail and service trades. The Congress also acted to extend unemployment benefits for an additional 13 weeks.

For our elderly citizens, Congress increased the minimum old-age insurance benefits and authorized payment of reduced benefits under Social Security to men who retire at age 62.

To keep the Federal interstate highway program on schedule, ~~Congress~~ ^(THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM APPROPRIATION ---) Congress boosted the government's share of the cost---and also extended for two years an incentive bonus for States to control billboard advertising along interstate highways.

(more)

A major legislative triumph was passage of the comprehensive housing act. This act includes a new plan for small downpayment, 35 year loans for moderate-income, single family housing, increases grants for urban renewal projects and boosts the authorization of funds for the farm housing program.

The Congress moved quickly to appropriate \$600 million for the Latin America "Alliance for Progress" aid program, to encourage and promote social reform and economic development..

Many other major bills are progressing through Congress and will become law before the end of the 87th Congress next year.

The aid to education bill has already passed the Senate. A program of medical care for elderly citizens, under Social Security, will be approved by the 87th Congress. Civil Rights legislation will be produced by this Congress.

On farm legislation, progress was made with the passage of an emergency price support program for feed grains and emergency steps to ease Midwest farmers through the drought crisis. Much more needs to be done in line with the Administration's comprehensive farm bill to assure adequate income to

(more)

the Nation's farmers and to give them a voice in the development of agricultural programs.

The President has given top priority to his foreign aid program. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved that program, and I expect favorable action by Congress soon.

I am pleased to report that my own legislation is progressing well. My bills to establish a Youth Conservation Corps, a Youth Peace Corps, and a United States Disarmament Agency have been supported by the President and are winning approval by Congressional leaders.

The record of the 87th Congress is not perfect, and our work is far from completed. But I believe every American can be proud of the achievements of this session. This year's legislative victories are victories for a stronger, healthier America and free world.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF AUGUST 3, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 6, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert H. Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

In recent weeks the country and Congress have focused attention on
the German question and Khrushchev's aggressive threats to push the West
out of Berlin. The Congress last week responded quickly to President
Kennedy's call for a buildup and adjustment of our defense force to add
strength to our position in Berlin and other areas of freedom threatened
by Communist aggression.

I fully support the ^{necessary} increases in military strength required by today's
world struggle, but right now I want to emphasize the need to ~~sustain~~
^{not only military} Nation's non-military efforts domestically and internationally.

All of us must remember that the danger of Communist aggression is not
limited to military activities. Let's face it. Khrushchev is challenging us
economically, politically, through propaganda, and with technical assistance

to other nations.
to other nations.

Right now the Congress is moving on three bills which I introduced to help strengthen America and our efforts to build the conditions of freedom throughout the world.

all 3 of bills, with part defense, part nat sec
The first is a domestic program---the Youth Conservation Corps. I am happy to report that the full Senate Labor Committee last week approved by bill to establish a Corps with an ultimate strength of 150,000 young men.

House Com has acted
If Congress matches the Committee action, this legislation would launch a corps of 30,000 men between the ages of 16 through 21 next year, 50,000 men in 1963, 100,000 men in 1964 and 150,000 men the fourth year.

Volunteers in the YCC will be put to work in the Nation's forests, parks and other public lands on conservation and recreation projects under the supervision of trained *forest* rangers and conservation experts. The members would be paid modest salaries for enlistments up to two years.

The Youth Conservation Corps would be an instrument of strength for America. It would place in positive, constructive work tens of thousands

(more)

it would build their bodies, build physical fitness, but most resources need economy.

The second major legislative measure of mine now before Congress is the bill to establish the Peace Corps on a permanent, expanded basis. As I speak to you now, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is nearing completion of its *most action* deliberations of the Peace Corps bill, and I expect favorable action by Congress.

By the end of this year, the Peace Corps will be operating in several countries. Thousands of young American men and women have already volunteered their skills and energies to work with the local citizens of other nations on agricultural, educational and medical projects. These young Americans will *fine talented* help other citizens build their own hospitals, schools and agricultural *repair down old standards of living* stations. At the same time, our young men and women will help build friendship and respect for the United States among the people they seek to help.

The Peace Corps will not banish all the world's ills, but it will be a firm, first step to the conditions of vast regions which stand in the way of peace and progress---poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Peace with volunteer. Peace.
Finally---and most importantly---I want to mention my legislation to establish a United States Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security.

(over)

I have no illusions about the complex problems standing in the way of any sort of safeguarded arms control agreements, and I am aware that the Berlin situation has turned America's attention to the need for an arms buildup. But these are the two big reasons a Disarmament Agency is needed. We must have better coordination and intensified efforts to solve the complex problems of detection, inspection and control of modern, nuclear weapons. And the Berlin crisis underlines the critical need to provide safeguards against the accidental launching of nuclear war in a tense, divided world.

The cost of a Disarmament Agency is a fraction of our defense budget. *of one percent*
I believe that if we can spend ~~billions~~ billions of dollars for weapons of destruction and war, we can and must spend a modest sum to seek control of those weapons and reduce the chances of nuclear devastation.

the press support
It is the admin.
Congress will begin hearings on my Disarmament Agency bill soon. I hope for favorable action on this and other steps to build a world of peace, with security, justice and freedom for all men.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF AUGUST 9, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 13

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Today I want to talk with you about Berlin. I believe it is
time for all of us to face certain facts about the Berlin challenge.
It is time for us to understand more fully the character of the
Berlin crisis. It is time for us to go beyond the simple and
all-conclusive statement that the United States will "stand firm"
in West Berlin.

Of course we will stand firm to protect our rights to be in
West Berlin and the freedom of the people of that great city.

But we must realize that Berlin is not a single, isolated
problem which can be solved by focusing all of our attention on

(more)

that one spot of conflict.

The threat to West Berlin is part of a broader struggle. We will risk losing that struggle with the forces of totalitarianism if we narrow our view and our plans to the immediate question of Berlin itself.

Khrushchev's threats to West Berlin represent only one element in his long-range and broad scheme in Europe. Frankly, I do not believe that the Communist leader is as deeply concerned about the presence of our forces in West Berlin as we assume. He is concerned, however, with his overall position in Eastern Europe. His strategy is designed to solidify the position and power of Communism behind the Iron Curtain.

I predict that Khrushchev will sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany by the end of this year. This treaty will mean that Khrushchev recognizes and supports a divided Germany, half Communist and half free. After such a step, Khrushchev will ~~xxx~~

(more)

intensify his pressure on the United States and the West to sign a peace treaty with East Germany. He will seek to force us to accept a divided Germany and to recognize Communist domination of the Eastern half.

It is clear to me what Khrushchev is trying to do. He is in trouble in Eastern Europe. There are cracks in the strength and power of Moscow over Eastern Europe. The people of East Germany, of Poland, of Bulgaria and of Albania are growing more and more dissatisfied and restive. Khrushchev wants to solidify Communist domination and control of these people. To do this, he must stabilize and strengthen the Iron Curtain itself, the borders between Eastern and Western Europe.

We cannot and will not sign a separate treaty with East Germany. To do so would be acceptance by the West of a divided Germany and support for Khrushchev's effort to bolster his domination of the east European satellites.

(more)

Thus, there is no basis for negotiation with the Communists on Berlin or Germany. We are determined to seek a free, united Berlin and Germany. Khrushchev would tolerate a united Germany only under Communist domination, and is now determined at least to see East Germany secure and passive as a Communist satellite.

With no basis for negotiations on Berlin or Germany, we can not expect any easy, quick solution to the problem. The struggle, the threats and the challenges over Berlin have continued for 15 years, and we must be prepared for another long and arduous period of struggle and repeated threats.

And the risk of war will continue to hover over the Berlin and German situation.

We cannot just stand still---or stand-firm---in the hope that war can be averted. There is a practical path we can follow in quest of peace in Europe.

(more)

That path leads to discussions and conferences on disarmament in relation to Europe. On the issue of disarmament in Europe, there is a basis for negotiation.

I do not fool myself that any European disarmament negotiations would be easy or quickly productive. Such negotiations with the Communists would be tedious and frustrating. But I repeat that we cannot stand still, that we must try to find some area of agreement to minimize the chances of war over Berlin or Germany.

If disarmament negotiations represent the only hope to peace in Europe, the United States and her allies must be prepared. We must begin now to develop workable and reasonable proposals for a disarmament conference. We must develop plans for inspection and control of any disarmament agreement.

That is why my legislation, backed by the Administration, to establish a United States Disarmament Agency is so important. This agency will coordinate the planning and research necessary for effective disarmament negotiations.

(more)

-- 6 --

This week, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is conducting hearings on the legislation. I hope and pray that the full Congress will support and approve this vital step toward an enduring, safeguarded peace.

(END)

hash
oil

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF AUGUST 16, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 20

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

A few weeks ago, the Soviet Union reached an impressive
achievement. The Russians sent a satellite, manned by Major
Titov, orbiting around the earth 17 times in 24 hours.

There is no question that this feat was accomplished. And
there is no question that this Soviet project signified that the
United States is behind in the exploration of outer space.

But I question an attitude I have noted in many Americans
lately. It is an attitude of embarrassment, a feeling of inferiority,
an anxious sense that we are ^{may be} second-best to the Soviet
Union. It seems that many Americans feel ashamed, even, that
our own powerful nation has been surpassed by another nation
with which we are competing.

(more)

I feel that we must intensify our own space efforts, and I *we are doing just that*
have no doubt that the United States will soon match or exceed
the accomplishments of the Soviet Union in space. *we have time again*

But I feel no sense of inferiority for my nation compared
to the Soviet Union. On the contrary, I am proud of the achieve-
ments of America in recent years.

Let's put the facts in focus. *proper* The Soviet Union launched its
intensified space research program in 1945---the same year the United States
started its massive programs to help build up other nations which
had been torn apart by World War II.

As the years progressed, the Soviet Union poured its funds
and resources into a space exploration program. And we in the
United States were extending aid to the peoples of every region
in the world, helping them help themselves to a higher standard of
living, security and progress.

The Soviet Union did not begin a foreign aid program until
1954, and since then has extended about \$4.8 billion to other

nations. The United States has extended more than \$97 billion

in foreign aid. *Can not include money loan by US at interest*

It is clear that the United States could have sent many men orbiting around the earth many years ago---if we had chosen to place priority on space exploration. But the United States *on earth* gave priority to human needs. While the Soviet Union was pouring its billions into the machinery and the technology to orbit a man into space, the United States was focusing attention on the more immediate needs of mankind here on earth.

I believe that history---and the millions of people who have been lifted out of misery through our help---will judge our decision the right one. *Maybe not as spec, but morally yes*

There has been another development in the past few weeks which strengthens my conviction that the United States is justified in feeling proud of the policies and programs it has followed in the last 16 years.

(more)

Those policies, in contrast with the Soviet Union, are vividly dramatized by Berlin. We have emphasized freedom and self-determination for the people of West Berlin. The Soviet Union has emphasized centralized control and domination of the people of East Berlin. *of the captives*

The result is in the headlines today. Tens of thousands of Germans have fled East Berlin and East Germany to find the freedom of the West. And the Communists have finally been forced to show *a show weakness* the world how insecure their position is. They have done this with barb wire, tanks and brute force. Make no mistake. The closing of borders at East Berlin marked a humiliating defeat for Khrushchev and Communism, and the world knows it. *a shocking retreat*

Yes, the Soviet Union sent a man into orbit around the world for 24 hours. But we have devoted our resources to the nourishment of freedom. This is not a time to hang our heads. *in shame or defeat* It is a time for pride in our own achievements for freedom.

(END)

Minnesota Radio Tape of August 23, 1961

For Broadcast Week Beginning August 27, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans --

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

The action taken by Congress on the foreign aid bill shows that we have
made a great step forward in getting other industrially advanced nations
to join with us in giving economic assistance to underdeveloped areas.

But I want to tell you now ~~however~~ what we are doing to help
these underdeveloped nations help themselves.

~~It is~~ This idea of self-help that is important. It is wrong and
foolish to ~~request that the government~~ pour millions of dollars into a
country and then let this money go into the pockets of a small,
wealthy elite group at the top.

Progress and social justice must get to the people at the grassroots.
Otherwise, ~~there will be~~ hopeless despair and a bitter sense of ~~injustice~~
injustice will feed the flames of Communist or Castro-type revolutions.

In order to improve our foreign aid program -- to get the benefits of progress to people at the grassroots level -- we are going to put much greater emphasis on cooperatives. Cooperatives are one of the most important methods of speeding rapid economic growth through democratic procedures. Cooperative action is democratic action -- and the American people and the American government should give full support to the cooperative movement in the newly developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Unfortunately, in these areas cooperatives are too often non-existent, poorly organized, or inadequately utilized.

And too often, the United States has tended to shy away from assistance to cooperatives overseas. ~~inadequate~~ In part, this was because we have ignored the tremendous potential of cooperative action and cooperative institutions for building ~~modernization~~ a free, stable, democratic society. And also in part, I am sorry to say, it was because many American officials were afraid of criticism from conservative groups in this country.

It is, therefore, a source of real pleasure -- and pride -- to me that the Senate adopted my amendment to the foreign aid bill stating that it is ~~the~~ policy of the United States to encourage and assist the development and use of savings and loan associations, credit unions, and cooperatives.

This is not a matter of forcing other nations to adopt any particular approach to their economic problems. But it is a statement to other nations that we ~~will~~ stand ready to give them advice, assistance, and encouragement in developing and expanding their cooperative efforts in agriculture, in consumer co-ops, in producer co-ops, in credit unions, and all the other activities which can be done so well if people join ~~them~~ together in a common cause.

Cooperatives represent one of those seven-league-boot ~~steps~~ forward steps which people of developing countries can take into the 20th Century. They are like supermarkets, low-cost housing, farm credit ^{at} ~~and~~ reasonable cost, and all the other modern innovations which can help bring economic progress and long-overdue social reform to countries where freedom still hangs in the balance.

Most of the nations we are trying to help through our foreign aid program are primarily rural and agricultural. It is essential ~~that~~ for these nations to have an effective program of agricultural credit, and this can ~~hardly~~ be done through a program of supervised credit operating through local cooperatives.

In some spots it may be possible to ^{start} ~~develop~~ marketing, processing, and warehousing cooperatives ~~without~~ by using surplus American commodities -- particularly feed ~~grain~~ grains -- to provide an economic base for the foreign cooperative to build on.

We can look forward to tremendous gains in those nations where the United States encourages and supports the cooperative movement. We are not ^{just} a nation of ~~profit-seekers~~ dollar-seekers, the way the Communists always try to picture us. We are ^{also} a nation of do-gooders, a nation of people who ~~must~~ freely engage in cooperative efforts for the common good. And we are people who are willing and eager to share our know-how in cooperative action with the people of other lands.

file
MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF AUGUST 30, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING SEPT 3, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

frankly candidly
Today I want to speak bluntly about the world struggle in
which we---as a Nation and as free *people* men---are engaged.

It is time for all Americans to realize that the forces of
freedom are locked in a bitter, intense and long-range conflict
with the forces of totalitarianism.

It is no longer appropriate to call this conflict a "cold
war." That term implies an inactive sort of competition, a lazy
sort of antagonism. *pull us into false security*

There is nothing inactive or lazy about the present conflict.
The enemy---Communism led by the Soviet Union---is active 24 hours
a day. Its aggressive efforts are calculated, determined and
lethal one death
massive. Its goal is total victory, which means total domination

(more)

over all men and all regions of the world.

Chruschov very frank about the intentions to bury us right now

War is being waged against us, and its force is all the more powerful because it is a new type of war, with many dimensions. And it is all the more deceptive because it lacks the traditional type of dramatic military attacks which in the past have served to rally the will and resources of free people to defend themselves.

Comm. found great milit. and econ. strength of free nations

Today's war, I emphasize, is shaded by the clear threat of the Soviet Union's military forces and weapons. Our leaders and our people are aware of that threat, and we have built our own military forces and weapons to match or exceed the enemy's strength.

But today's war involves more than a threat of some future military conflict. Its fields of battle are active now.

Different from what we accustomed to

This war is a diplomatic war. It is a political war. It is an economic war. It is a propaganda war. It is a war of nerves. In all these fields, the Soviet Union is using its best and most powerful men and resources to defeat us.

(more)

Frankly, I do not believe that the United States is fully and deeply aware of the war-like nature of this conflict. We still seem to be waiting for some traditional type of military aggression before we will engage ourselves completely in the conflict. We seem to be waiting for some sort of Pearl Harbor to inspire us to total involvement in the world conflict.

We can wait no longer. The Soviet Union is attacking us---politically, economically and with propaganda---every day. These attacks are as potentially destructive as any Pearl Harbor.

My message is not one of gloom, but of challenge. I am confident that our free system, our democracy, can and will win this war with totalitarianism. But we must resolve ourselves to this long-range and arduous struggle just as completely as in time of a traditional "hot war."

plunge into, freedom & social justice

The key need for our national mood and strategy now is for the United States and its allies to take the initiative. For too

(more)

long we have let Khrushchev grasp and hold the initiative. We have waited for him to act, speak or attack, and then we have reacted or responded.

delayed
The time for reaction and response is over. It is time for us to move first. It is time for us to move positively and quickly on all of the fronts of this modern war of many dimensions.

Whether the issue is Berlin or disarmament, the Congo or *future* the United Nations, our nation must take the initiative. We must tell the world that we welcome the contest with totalitarianism, that we are confident of victory, and that we know how to win. *win for humanity*
We must spell out clearly and forcefully what our plans are. And we must challenge Khrushchev to answer us, to react to our plans, to respond to our efforts.

In this political, economic and propaganda war, we must above all achieve a national determination to use all of our best people and resources to win. *needed* Sacrifice is required. Defeat and domination by Communism is the awful alternative.

Expansion of freedom

Coops in

housing educ & ager
health

Welfare &

Technical assistance

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 10, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

I am sure that most of you know of my long interest and work
in the field of disarmament. For six years, I have served as chair-
man of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee, and I have reported to
you frequently on the efforts, progress and hopes for safeguarded
arms control agreements.

In the past few weeks, the Soviet Union has blatantly revealed
the hypocrisy of its role in 34 months of negotiations on the
nuclear test ban issue. The resumption of nuclear weapons testing
by the Soviet Union was a cruel and vicious blow to the cause of
peace, and it revealed the deceit of the Soviets' so-called

"peace program."

The announcement of the Soviet decision to resume nuclear testing was met with considerable surprise and confusion among many people in the West. We must first understand the reasons for and the purposes of the decision.

First, the Soviet Union wants to improve its nuclear technology, and this can be done only through weapons testing. I have believed for several months that the United States is ahead of the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons technology. The Soviet decision tends to confirm this, and it thus reveals a relative weakness in Soviet strength.

The second major reason for Soviet resumption of nuclear tests is an attempt to intimidate and to terrify the West. The Soviets have launched a war of terror, complete with threats of using 100 megaton bombs. Khrushchev has added these threats to the Berlin crisis, hoping that he will thus divide our allies from us and

(more)

scare the United States into submission to its demands.

We will not scare, and we will not retreat. The United States must make it crystal clear to Khrushchev and the world that we are determined to resist the aggressive pattern of Soviet action.

I repeat now the suggestion I have made directly to the President---that he go personally to the United Nations and tell the General Assembly exactly what the United States has attempted to do in 34 months of negotiations on the test ban issue. We must describe the full contents of the draft treat we offered to the Soviets. We must relate the concessions we made to meet some of the Soviet objections. We must let the world know that the Soviet Union is the assassin of peace. We must tell the world that the United States is prepared first to defend itself and its allies and secondly to work unceasingly for a just and enduring peace.

As you know, President Kennedy announced last week that the United States will resume a program of nuclear testing underground.

The President made this decision on the basis of our own national security, but he emphasized that the United States has not placed its military desires above the welfare and security of mankind. He emphasized that underground nuclear testing will not add radioactive fallout to the air---as the Soviets' tests in the atmosphere are doing.

The President deserves our respect for his restraint. He has without question given top priority to our national security, but he is also seeking some means to reduce the chances of nuclear conflict and to ban nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere.

The Soviet attempt to launch a war of terror is now evident. We cannot and will not submit. But we can and must continue to seek a ban on atmospheric nuclear tests.

We are strong militarily. The opinions and hopes of mankind are with us. Those two elements of strength will serve to help us in the long struggle ahead.

(END)

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF SEPT. 13, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 17

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office in Washington, D.C.

I am pleased to report some good news to you today: Senate
Committee hearings have been scheduled for my bill to establish a
National Milk Sanitation code for milk products which travel in
interstate commerce.

This is an important bill, and one of particular interest for
the people of Minnesota and other Midwest states.

MY BILL
It would establish high standards of quality for milk products
in a program to be regulated by the Surgeon General of the United
States. *assure healthy clean product*
The United States Public Health Service has gone on record
to support this legislation. *Health standards high or*
or high

A major provision of the bill states that no local or State

can exclude or limit the entry of milk which meets the high standards of the code. *no tariffs between states*

Let me explain this briefly. This provision of the bill would help remove many of the artificial barriers in the form of so-called local "milk regulations" which prevent the free movement of high quality milk from such areas as Minnesota and Wisconsin to other states. *We produce an excess of milk daily*

Right now, milk can not move freely between states because of the maze of local milk sanitation standards throughout the country. These standards have become weapons of economic warfare and have been used to confine a particular market to the area of production. *daily used to prevent sale across state lines*

Recently, the House of Representatives completed committee hearings on this bill. And this week, the Chairman of the Senate Public Welfare Committee, Senator Lister Hill, *clerk* assured me that his committee would conduct hearings on the bill in January. *my*

(more)

Senator Hill told me personally that ample time would be given for witnesses to testify on the National Milk Sanitation Act, and he emphasized that he would work for prompt and favorable committee action.

Thus, we can expect that this legislation will reach the Senate floor near the beginning of the next Congressional session, and I expect full approval by the whole Congress and final action by the President *some time* early next year.

This legislation has been in the news recently, and I want to comment briefly on that aspect.

against this leg
I refer to the criticism leveled by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller at Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman for the Secretary's advocacy of the bill.

I suppose it was inevitable that Secretary Freeman would be criticized for his stand because as a Minnesotan he has been identified with a ~~xx~~ state with an important dairy industry.

(more)

But let me say this. The National Milk Sanitation Act---while it would be helpful to milk producers in Minnesota---is in the *in the commercial... producer interest* national interest. It would bring the commerce of milk and milk products out of the 19th century into the present day. It would eliminate the use of arbitrary local standards as trade barriers against the shipment of high quality milk from one state to another.

I am sorry to see that Governor Rockefeller has opposed this legislation. I would hope that he---as a national figure---will study this issue more carefully and offer his support.

Let me add one final thought. I am pleased that Minnesota's Governor, ~~Elmer Anderson~~, supports this legislation. His support, *real* if expressed in a positive way, could be of help in our work to get Congressional approval. His statements on the milk sanitation code issue have received much attention in the press. I would *not received much here* like to suggest respectfully that he express his views to Mr. Rockefeller as a leader of his party. It would also help if Gov.

Anderson

Anderson expressed his support for the bill in writing to me, so that I might use his support to help push the legislation through Congress. Another communication from the Governor to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare would also be helpful.

I have rread news stories on Governor Anderson's statements on this issue, but so far I have not seen any communication from him to the appropriate Congressional officials.

From the Office of:
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY P.M.
SEPT. 19, 1961

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) today praised the operations of the Small Business Administration and the work of its administrator, John E. Horne.

"The Small Business Administration has provided greater service in each of its major programs in the last seven months than in any comparable period in the agency's history," Humphrey said.

Humphrey, a ranking member of the Senate Small Business Committee, reported that the SBA approved 59 per cent more loans in seven months this year than during the same period in 1960.

The Senator also reported the following figures on the SBA's operations during seven months of 1961:

1 -- 155 small firms received loans totaling more than \$6 million to expand and modernize.

2 -- Government contract awards to small firms increased 74 per cent over 1960. In Minnesota alone, 250 contracts worth \$12.5 million were awarded to small firms.

3 -- Local development company loans and disaster loans doubled over the same period of 1960.

(more)

Humphrey lauded the work of the Small Business Administration to help speed recovery in economically depressed areas.

"In those areas of substantial labor surplus," he said, "SBA has instituted special and priority programs of assistance and provided a 4 per cent interest rate on its loans to firms in those areas."

Humphrey concluded:

"The Small Business Administration is now serving the nation's small businessmen in a much improved and accelerated manner, under the liberalized policies and expanded program instituted by the Agency's capable Administrator."

From the Office of:
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
1311 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY A.M.
SEPT. 20, 1961

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said yesterday that the Soviet Union is using a form of "economic banditry as another weapon in its imperialistic scheme."

In a statement in the Senate, Humphrey urged a greater cooperative effort among nations to meet what he called the "commercial offensive" of the Soviet Union.

"This offensive may not be as dramatic as the disputes over Berlin and in the United Nations," Humphrey said, "but its effects may be just as significant in the long struggle between the Soviet Union and the free world nations."

"The Soviet Union's economic offensive," he said, "is a carefully thought-out plan to disrupt normal commercial cooperation between the industrial nations of the West and the underdeveloped nations which need capital."

"It is an offensive designed to snare other nations into economic dependence on the Soviet Union and to promote friction within the Western alliance."

Humphrey reported that the Soviet Union has stepped up its purchases of new products and manufacturing equipment in the West.

(more)

"The procurement agents of the Kremlin come out well in these deals," Humphrey said. "They pay for the physical equipment, to be sure, but not for the costs and hazards in developing the new ideas embodied in the equipment.

"They are not bound by any international patent rights, and their internal laws do not recognize industrial property rights"

Humphrey said the technological value to the Soviet Union from such deals---many with Western Europe nations---are "immense," but that the dollar value of their purchases for West is relatively small.

Humphrey said the Soviet Union recently has increased its efforts in petroleum trade.

"The Soviet Union is now offering petroleum products in selected markets at 20 to 35 per cent below going market prices," he said. "In addition, it offers to accept payment in local currency or in local export products.

"The volume of oil thrown in by the Russians dealt a distinct shock to an already saturated market.

Humphrey suggested that the Soviet Union is attempting to induce less developed nations to expel Western oil companies as both producers and sellers.

Humphrey scored what he called the "feast and famine" pattern of Soviet trade with smaller or less developed nations.

He noted as an example, that Soviet exports to India dropped 50 per cent in 1959, and that all but halted rice purchases from Burma in 1958.

"The mere threat of pulling out of a market is often enough to force a small country in line politically," humphrey said.

"The Soviets do not hesitate to suspend negotiation on an annual trade agreement , as it did to Finland in December, 1958, to remind a trade partner of its dependence on Soviet Bloc trade."

Humphrey concluded:

"Soviet leaders seeme determined to maneuver with their commercial power in the world market to induce economic dependence among as many nations as possible, to promote friction within the Western alliance, and to disrupt the pattern of economic cooperation between industrial

Humphrey said that⁺ the Soviet commercial offensive "is closely coordinated with the permanent political campaign conducted from Moscow against the unity, prosperity and stability of the free world."

"Concerted, cooperative action in commerce by Western nations and the promotion of industry in less developed nations are needed to improve the international trade climate and halt the economic offensive of the Soviet Union."

copy

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF SEPT. 21, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING SEPT. 24, 1961

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you from my office in Washington, D.C.

This is my final, regular radio report to you this year. I want to thank all of you for listening, and to express appreciation to this station for broadcasting my reports. The responsible, public-service policy of this station deserves our respect and gratitude.

In these few minutes with you, I will attempt to offer a brief review of this year in Washington.

It was a busy year. In many ways, it was a year of progress and achievement. And in some ways, it was a year of disappointing conflict, tension and crisis for our nation and the world.

(more)

For me personally, this was a year of new responsibilities and opportunities. My election as Assistant Majority Leader in the Senate---or what is called "Majority Whip"---gave me additional opportunities to work for progressive, sound legislation. My association with the President and participation in frequent meetings at the White House brought me closer to the center of the decision-making process in Washington. My appointment to the Senate Appropriations Committee allowed me to keep a closer watch on how your tax dollars are invested.

*Sept
1960
AP*

The year in Congress was exciting and productive. The Congressional record was not perfect, of course; next year we must and will strive to adopt legislation in the fields of Civil Rights, education and medical care for the elderly. But I say without qualification that the achievements of this past session of Congress were greater than for any session since the 1930's.

We approved the Area Redevelopment Act, an increase in the

(more)

minimum wage and an extension of temporary unemployment aid---all designed to help boost the nation and specific distressed areas out of the economic doldrums.

We passed an Omnibus Farm Bill which is more progressive and far-reaching than any piece of agricultural legislation in the past 25 years. And today---for the first time in years---farm income is rising, not falling.

We established a new housing program which is unmatched in the history of our nation. We produced legislation for an expanded highway program, for airport construction and for a new Water Pollution Control program.

We acted to increase, strengthen and improve our defense forces, and we authorized a vitally-needed and vastly-improved foreign aid program---with emphasis on helping the people, and not just the governments, of underdeveloped nations.

(more)

And we established two, totally-new programs which give us additional tools in our work for peace---The Peace Corps, which is putting young Americans to work with the citizens of under-developed nations; and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which will help remove some of the barriers to halting the terrifying arms race.

Our work is not done, and we face months of grave crisis and years of tough struggle to secure our freedom and to build the conditions for an honorable and just peace in the world. Today, our adversary---the Soviet Union---is stepping up its tactics of terror, aggression and brute force. The United Nations is threatened, and with it the foundations of peace and freedom.

But neither I nor any other American is terrorized, intimidated or without hope. We understand the threats and challenges, but we know our own strength.

And we know that next year---and the longer future---will bring progress and victory, if our will is strong and our hearts

-- 5 --

have hope.

Thank you.

(END)



Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



www.mnhs.org