

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JANUARY 3, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 7, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

It is good to speak with you again. My last regular broadcast to the  
people of Minnesota was in September. Since then, Congress has been in  
adjournment, but I have been busy.

In these few minutes, I want to share with you some of my experiences  
of recent months and to offer a few basic thoughts about the new year.

This past fall was a time of travel for me. These were not casual sight-  
seeing trips, but were packed with work and a fast-paced schedule to fulfill  
my duties as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations  
Committees.

The first trip was through Europe and the Middle East. I traveled from  
Great Britain, through the Western European countries, into Berlin, then to  
Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland and other Germany, Poland

France

(more)

Freedom Forest

41 <sup>Israel</sup> Egypt and several <sup>other</sup> nations of the Middle East.

This was a successful, informative and productive journey. I was able to meet with the top officials of each country, and to spend time visiting citizens in all walks of life. I took a <sup>good</sup> look at America's programs in these

countries. And I <sup>I met with oppositional Pol. leaders, including</sup> ~~am not afraid to say that I spoke at length with many Communist~~ <sup>socialist</sup> ~~representatives---~~ in Geneva, Switzerland, in Rome, Italy, and in Warsaw, Poland.

I learned much during the five weeks of this trip, and my observations and recommendations were passed on to President Kennedy, both in written reports and a private meeting with him at the White House.

There is not time now to report to you in detail on that trip. But I do wish to emphasize one point which I repeated to the President and other high American leaders.

The point is this: Western Europe is ~~fantastically~~ strong and prosperous today. These nations are growing and dynamic, particularly when they are compared with the Communist East Europe nations. Western Europe <sup>is</sup> ~~is the~~ most solid bulwark against Communism in the world today. Its freedom, its growing economy, its

*being evidence*  
progress all are ~~tributes~~ to the wisdom of our foreign aid program which began  
with the Marshall Plan after World War II. *Communism is not winning*  
*we are strong etc*

My second major trip was to South America. In three weeks, I visited  
six nations, and met with the top leaders of each. As in Europe, I talked  
with businessmen, labor officials, agricultural and cooperative ~~experts~~ **LEADERS**,  
students and the man-on-the-street. I saw the magnificent buildings of  
governments---and the slums of the impoverished.

Once again, I reported on my Latin American trip in detail to President  
Kennedy, and learned much to guide my own work in the Senate and on the  
Foreign Relations Committee this year.

Quickly, these are some of the high points of my conclusions on Latin  
America:

First, Castroism is on the wane. His public following has dwindled,  
particularly since his admission of long-standing Communist ties.

Second, there is much in Latin America which justifies optimism. The  
trade unions and cooperatives are becoming better organized. The Church has  
responded well to Pope John's encyclical on social and economic reform.

Businessmen are beginning to realize that the ownership of firms in Latin America must be shared---at least in part---with local citizens.

Third, the Alliance for Progress program and our information programs in Latin America are moving too slowly. We need more people in responsible positions who are on fire with their mission to help bring progress to the people of Latin America. We need far more efforts in radio, television, books and other media to match and surpass the propaganda of the Communists.

*I have*  
~~I end now on a note of~~ hope and optimism for the New Year. We face a continuing struggle with totalitarianism in the year ahead---indeed for many years. We will enjoy no ~~such~~ "total victory" over Communism this year. We face more crisis, and immense challenges.

But I have deep confidence in the strength, the vitality and the will of the United States and other free nations. I returned from both of my overseas trips encouraged by what I saw. I returned with a new sense of dedication to work harder for the progress of freedom and the strengthening of democracy throughout the world. And above all, I look forward to this new year as a time of strength, confidence, achievement and progress ~~f~~or the forces of freedom.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JANUARY 17, 1961

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 21, 1961

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 speak briefly with you about the United Nations, and  
its struggle to survive and grow.

None of you should have any doubt about my position on the United  
Nations.

I support the U.N.---without qualification. I believe the United  
States should exert more effort to strengthen the United Nations. I  
think that without the United Nations, the chances to preserve peace and  
expand freedom are reduced.

Right now the Congress faces a decision which will vitally affect the  
position of the United Nations and the future of the world. Let me tell  
you just a bit about that decision.

(more)

The President has asked Congress to authorize the purchase of up to \$100 million in United Nations Bonds.

The United Nations itself is issuing \$200 million worth of bonds to be purchased by any nation.

The reason is a critical financial need for operating expenses for the United Nations.

I recognize the desperate need of the United Nations to issue these bonds, and I fully support the President's decision to seek this Nation's support through purchase of up to half of the U.N. Bonds.

Let me emphasize one point: Purchase of U.N. bonds by the United States would not be a gift of money. These bonds will be paid off---with interest---to the nations which purchase them. This arrangement is a prudent and proper financial method.

The important thing for all Americans to realize is that the United Nations---our main bulwark for world peace and the primary protector of freedom for smaller nations---would be in grave difficulty if its financial crisis is not solved.

(more)

I want to set the record straight on one argument which has been used against the purchase of U.N. Bonds by the United States.

The argument is that it is unfair for the United States to take on an even larger financial burden of United Nations costs, while some of the member nations are already delinquent in their payments to the U.N.

I repeat that money we use to buy U.N. Bonds will not be a gift. We will be paid back---with interest.

Just as important is this fact: Today, the United States is paying about 60 per cent of the cost of special United Nations operations, such as those in the Congo and the Middle East. Some nations---including the Soviet Union---have refused to pay their share of special assessments for special operations.

All nations---including the Soviet Union---must, however, pay their general U.N. Assessments, or they lose the right to vote. The special U.N. Bonds will be paid off from funds of general assessments.

In this way, the Soviet Union and all other nations will be compelled

(more)

to meet their responsibilities for special U.N. operations---and some of the financial burden placed on the United States will be removed.

Before finishing, let me say that I support the United Nations operation in the Congo. There has been much criticism of this operation, but I am convinced that if the United Nations had not acted---in part on our request---the Congo today would be far more chaotic and violent. It would remain a group of clashing, separate states and would be fertile ground for Communist domination.

Our judgment of the United Nations, however, should not rest solely on one issue---namely, the Congo. The United ~~States~~ Nations today is a powerful force for peace, and is our best hope for a world of freedom and justice. In addition, the United Nations has established dozens of programs which today are tremendously effective in areas such as health and nutrition. The lives of thousands of adults and children are saved every year through the efforts of the United Nations.

I vote for those humanitarian programs. I vote for greater efforts to strengthen the United Nations. I vote for the purchase of U.N. Bonds.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JANUARY 24, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 28, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

Each week of the Congressional Session, my radio report to you concerns  
action on legislation, or progress of Administration programs, or reports on  
other developments and efforts of the government.

Today, I want to speak for a few moments of a magnificent organization  
which is not a part of the government. The organization is CARE.

CARE is a word which aptly describes the mood of millions of Americans  
who contribute to this organization to help persons in need. Its letters  
also stand for the formal name of the organization: "Cooperative for American  
Relief Everywhere."

Our Nation's foreign aid programs have done wonders to help strengthen  
struggling nations overseas. CARE's programs have worked miracles to help

(more)

strengthen millions of individual human beings throughout the world.

CARE has sent millions of food packages to more than 50 nations to ease the pains of malnutrition and break the chains of hunger.

It has provided thousands of mobile clinics to speed the healing powers of modern medicine to disease-ridden villages.

It has trained and equipped young men in areas of hopelessness to give them hope---and a trade---for the future.

It has replaced crude sticks used by farmers with new steel plows and hard tools to increase their crops.

It has provided mechanic's kits, water pumps, looms and dozens of other types of equipment to make whole villages self-supporting.

I speak of CARE not just as an "organization" or as an abstract idea. CARE is the result of the concern and contributions of millions of American citizens to help others help themselves to health and progress.

I am particularly proud of the record of Minnesotans in relation to CARE.

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Since CARE was first organized, the people of Minnesota have contributed more than two and a quarter million dollars.

In addition to thousands of individual contributions, many organizations and clubs in Minnesota have conducted CARE drives---including the Lion's Clubs, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the General Federation of Women's Coubs, the American Legion Auxiliary and AHEPA.

Minnesota's newspapers, radio and television stations have also cooperated magnificently to help promote the work of CARE.

And many of our State's business firms have helped. Two are important to remember: The Twin City Federal Savings and Loan in Minneapolis, and the Golden Rule Store in St. Paul. They accept and send along donations to CARE.

I have told you a bit about CARE's work generally, and the proud role Minnesota plays in it. Now let me take a final minute to tell you a bit about the CARE work I saw personally on trips overseas this past Fall.

(ad lib a final minute about Greek orphanage and CARE in Latin Amer.)

FEB. 7

FOR ONE MINUTE TV NEWS SPOT FOR MINNESOTA STATIONS--- ~~3~~, 1962

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS THIS YEAR IS THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM OF MEDICAL CARE FOR THE ELDERLY UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM.

I PREDICT THAT THIS PROGRAM---KNOWN LEGISLATIVELY AS THE ANDERSON-KING BILL---WILL BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS. THIS PROGRAM IS NECESSARY.

IT IS FISCALLY SOUND. AND IT IS, I AM SURE, SUPPORTED BY THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE---OF ALL AGES.

I CAN REPORT NOW THAT THE MAJORITY LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS ARE DETERMINED TO BRING THIS ISSUE TO A VOTE IN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE. THERE MAY WELL BE AN EFFORT IN THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE TO BLOCK IT. BUT WE WILL INSIST ON SOME METHOD BY WHICH THIS BILL WILL COME TO A ROLL CALL VOTE. ONE FINAL POINT. THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BLUE SHIELD ORGANIZATION HAVE ANNOUNCED A NEW, PRIVATE PLAN OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSURANCE AT A MODEST COST. I COMMEND THIS PLAN, BUT I EMPHASIZE THAT IT IS NOT AN "ANSWER" OR AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM. BOTH ARE NEEDED, AND I HOPE BOTH ARE ESTABLISHED.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEB. 7, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 11, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

As I speak to you right now, I can look across my office to see an oil painting by a Minnesota artist, Marjorie Pinkham. This painting, titled "Robbins in the Snow," shows tremendous talent and artistic excellence. And its winter scene serves to remind me of the crisp and subdued beauty of our State in this season of cold.

The painting in my personal office is one of ten paintings which I brought from Minnesota for display in Washington. I would like to tell you a little about this project.

Last fall, I glanced around the walls of my Senate office and realized that they were crowded with photographs of political and government leaders. Frankly, the overall impression was not very attractive, artistically.

(more)

I decided that the work of contemporary Minnesota artists should have a place in my Senate offices.

In December, I arranged for a jury of Minnesota art gallery and museum directors to select ten paintings from hundreds submitted by the State Chapter of the Artists Equity Association. The final ten were first shown in my Minneapolis office, and then shipped to the Nation's capital.

Today, five of them are here, and five are now gracing the walls of Senator Eugene McCarthy <sup>(IS OFFICE)</sup>. We plan to keep this set for three or four months, then exchange them for a new selection from Minnesota.

You <sup>(MAY)</sup> ~~may~~ ask why a United States Senator would take the time to plan a special art project for his office. You may ask why---in this period of great social need and international crisis---I would concern myself with the artistic achievements of our State's citizens.

I think the answer is in a letter I sent to all of the members of the Senate, telling them about my project and suggested <sup>(ING)</sup> that they plan the same to help promote the work <sup>(of)</sup> of their State's artists. I quote from that letter:

"The cultural and artistic efforts of our citizens represent the noblest characteristic of our Nation. We can not neglect our cultural life and let materialistic concerns dominate our society. The higher our cultural and artistic attainments, the more worthy our American society is for survival and influence." End of quote.

I am pleased with the response to my own display of Minnesota art and to my suggestion to other members of the Senate.

The press and radio here in Washington have given new attention to these Minnesota artists. Many visitors---including the directors of Washington art galleries---have come in to see the work of our Minnesota artists.

Most of the Senators who received my suggestion have made plans to launch this type of project for their own offices. I am confident that many Senate offices soon will have paintings of local artists on display.

This project fits into a broader interest of mine---the position of Washington, D.C., as a cultural and artistic center for the Nation.

Today, our Nation's capital is sadly lacking in the facilities and

(more)

interest necessary to establish this city as an artistic center and showplace of the country. Compared with such world capitals as London, Paris, Rome and Berlin, Washington is not even in the same class.

If we---as a people and a nation---confine our attention to economic and military strength, we face a problem. All of us hope that our way of life and our society can set an example for peoples throughout the world to follow. If we crush the efforts of our artists under practical concerns, our Nation's example will be less worthy of respect.

And let me add this final point. I am proud of the skills, talents and achievements of the people of Minnesota. I do not want to see them ignored---just because the most famous galleries and museums are in New York or other centers of culture. I want to see the artist of Minnesota---or any State---have a chance for recognition and success nationally.

That is why I launched this effort to bring Minnesota art to Washington.

Thank you.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEB. 14, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 19, 1962

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 briefly about Minnesota's economy---  
and how it is affected by national and international developments.

First let me emphasize one fact: The economic vitality, the progress  
and the prosperity of any one State are the result primarily of the skills  
and efforts of the people, communities and government within that State.

But we are no longer a mere grouping of separate States. Our Nation  
is the United States. No State is without its influence on the overall  
shape and pattern of America. And no State is unaffected by the total  
economic vitality of the Nation.

That is why I was pleased to see the final economic report by the  
President on the year 1961. The report was good news for America---and  
for the people of Minnesota. Here are some of the highlights:

Unemployment dropped from 6.8 per cent of the total labor force to 6.1 per cent by the end of the year. And today it is even lower. During the year, one million ~~more~~ non-agricultural jobs were added to the employment rolls.

In 1961, industrial production increased 13 per cent---to a record high. And unused plant capacity dropped from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

The income of farmers rose \$1 billion during the year. Total wages and salaries of all workers increased \$19 billion in 1961.

What do all these figures mean? They mean that the Nation was lifted out of the valley of recession and put back on the road to progress and recovery.

As the total national vitality affects the people of one State, so do international developments.

One development of crucial important both to the current international struggle and the economy of the United States is the growth of the European Common Market.

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The strength of the European Common Market today stands as a bulwark against Communism on the European continent. It is both the symbol and the result of a dynamic and prosperous community of Nations.

We in the United States should rejoice in the success of the Common Market and the new force it has added to the Free World. But we should also understand the economic challenge it offers to the United States.

President Kennedy is seeking to accept that challenge---in a request to Congress for a modernization of our trade and tariff program. The basic goal of his program is the elimination of high tariffs, which can choke trade between the United States and the nations of Western Europe.

I support the President's program, and am pleased to see provisions to protect specific American industries from the affects of foreign imports.

The important point to remember is that foreign trade is vital to the economic health of the United States in general and Minnesota in particular. Frankly, if we follow a course of high, protective tariffs, the European Common Market will do the same---and we will thus lose our share of growing markets for our products in Europe.

(more)

Let me give you just a quick idea of the importance of foreign markets to Minnesota.

In 1960, exports of manufactured goods from Minnesota amounted to more than \$176 million. More than 100 Minnesota firms---with a total of 75,400 employees---exported at least <sup>(\$)</sup> \$25,000 worth of products during the year. \$163 million worth of Minnesota agricultural products were exported ~~in 1960-61~~ in 1960-61, and an estimated 23,975 Minnesota farm workers were kept busy on this production, ~~for export.~~

The message is obvious: World trade has a big impact on Minnesota. If that trade is reduced, Minnesota will suffer. If it is increased---as I believe it will be when the President's new trade program is approved---Minnesota will ~~gain~~ gain in economic vitality, progress and jobs.

I pledge my continued efforts in Washington for policies and programs of direct benefit to Minnesota. And I will continue to press for those broader programs which will serve effectively the progress of the Nation and the Free World.

Thank you.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEB. 20, 1962

(MARCH 4)

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 25, 1962

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 emphasize a basic fact about the work of our Federal  
government which some <sup>of us</sup> citizens often forget.

The fact is this: A big part of our government's programs---both  
<sup>actual bus operations</sup>  
domestic and international---are loan programs. These programs pay for  
themselves, in addition to implementing American policy to strengthen the  
<sup>at home</sup>  
nation and the free world.

<sup>very little</sup>  
Frankly, I have no patience with those who toss out blanket criticisms  
of all government programs as "giveaways" or "handouts." Such terms are  
based only on a lack of understanding of the efficiently administered and  
soundly financed loan programs of our government.

Normal expenses of govt — <sup>Heart Disease</sup>  
Welfare, Bus, <sup>Canvass</sup>  
airport, <sup>(more)</sup>  
Highways-trains system

Let me offer a specific example, of particular interest to the people

of Minnesota. I speak of the program of the Farmers Home Administration.

This office extends loans to farmers who are unable to obtain credit through regular channels. These loans are for a variety of purposes: to

pay for equipment, livestock, feed, seed and other operating needs; to

enlarge, develop or buy farms within the limit of the "family farm" defini-

tion; to develop water systems for irrigation and other purposes; to

build or repair farm homes and other essential buildings.

I am pleased to report that the Farmers Home Administration advanced more loan funds during 1961 than in any previous year. The total was \$502 million---a 47 per cent increase over 1960.

In Minnesota, the 1961 total of FHA loans was \$13,100,000, compared with \$8.5 million extended the previous year. There is no question that these loans in most cases meant the difference between survival or sellout for Minnesota farmers. The cost-income squeeze for farmers continues, and often they have no place to go but the Farmers Home Administration.

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The Farmers Home Administration program is not new. For a quarter of a century, FHA has built a splendid record of helping farmers help themselves to progress and security. In that time, almost \$87 million has been extended to Minnesota farmers, and the national total has passed the \$5.5 billion mark.

The most impressive part of the record of the Farmers Home Administration loan programs is the extent to which farmers have repaid FHA funds loaned to them.

Minnesota farmers to date have repaid \$56.1 million on FHA loans. And ~~neptyme~~the remaining principal has not yet come due. The interest collected on these loans is more than 21 times the amount of loans---a *interest payment* small amount, I might add---written off as loss.

The same pattern has held true nationally. Recipients of FHA loans have repaid \$4 billion. And, again, the loan interest collected has far exceeded the small amount of loss in principal.

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Now let me summarize the significance of the Farmers Home Administration loan programs.

This program has helped millions of farmers throughout the Nation to progress and solvency. It has helped to strengthen the nation by strengthening rural America.

This program has not interfered with any of the regular, private firms or banks with loan activity. *It has aided them*

And this program is based on trust of the people---trust that the farming people of America are good investments. That trust has been fully justified by the high rate of repayment of FHA loans. *with interest*

I believe that the Farmers Home Administration is a good example---of many---of the way the Federal government can provide needed service or assistance to the people on a soundly-financed basis. *unmistakable!*

Thank you. *With*

END



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF FEBRUARY 20, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 25, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans----

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

As I record this program for you right now, a valiant American named  
John Glenn has just completed our Nation's first orbital flight through  
space. This is the big event of the week---and indeed, one of the big  
events in America's history.

Millions of Americans were able to watch the developments of Colonel  
Glenn's space flight over television, or hear the detailed reports by radio.  
I was one who watched and waited and hoped and prayed as Colonel Glenn's  
space capsule circled the earth three days.

But I was also privileged to watch the launching and the first stage  
of this space flight with President Kennedy in the White House. This

(more)

history-making trip through space started while Congressional leaders were conferring at the White House with the President for the regular

weekly legislative meeting.

(AD-LIB A MINUTE OR SO ON REACTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT AND

OTHER "TOP LEADERS OF THE NATION" TO THE START OF GLENN'S FLIGHT)

Right now, the American people are proud of Colonel Glenn and the

thousands of men and women who joined their skills and efforts to make

his orbital flight a success.

In these days when our pride and pleasure is broad, we would do well

to pause and consider some significant facts of Colonel Glenn's flight which

have not been emphasized in the headlines.

I believe that we can be proud of the fact that Colonel Glenn's flight

was cancelled or postponed ten times.

Let me explain. There is no doubt that each cancellation in the weeks

before the successful flight was greeted with keen disappointment in the

(more)

*reiterated*  
United States. And, at times, those cancellations were mocked by the Soviet Union.

But each cancelled space flight was a symbol of the emphasis our Nation places on the individual human being. As Americans, we all agree that propaganda victories or even scientific advances should not be bought by with death---even of one man. The risks remained---and always will remain--- for any orbital flight. But our Nation determined that the safety of one man---Colonel Glenn---was far more important than the strain and natural *so many of us have* impatience to match Soviet efforts.

There is one other fact of Colonel Glenn's flight which merits repetition. Once again, we allowed the world to see and follow his flight as it progressed. We allowed full press, radio and television coverage of the flight. As a free nation, we did not conduct this project in secrecy, only to announce the details after success. Failure could have been compounded by the wide public attention. But to us, freedom of information was more *freedom to know* important.

(more)

Yes, we are proud today of the actual success of Colonel Glenn's flight.

But let us not forget the symbols of our Nation's greater successes---the

*principles of the*  
dignity and protection of the individual, and the freedom of our society.

Thank you.

(END)



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In these days when our pride and pleasure is <sup>DEEP</sup> ~~deep~~, we would do well to pause and consider some significant facts of Colonel Glenn's flight which have not been emphasized in the headlines.

I believe that we can be proud of the fact that Colonel Glenn's flight was cancelled or postponed ten times.

Let me explain. There is no doubt <sup>8</sup> that each cancellation in the weeks before the successful flight was <sup>quite</sup> greeted with keen disappointment in the

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MARCH 4

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Now let me summarize the significance of the Farmers Home Administration loan programs.

This program has helped millions of farmers throughout the Nation to progress and solvency. It has helped to strengthen the nation by strengthening rural America.

This program has not interfered with any of the regular, private firms or banks with loan activity.

And this program is based on trust of the people---trust that the farming people of America are good investments. That trust has been fully justified by the high rate of repayment of FHA loans.

I believe that the Farmers Home Administration is a good example---of many---of the way the Federal government can provide needed service or assistance to the people on a soundly-financed basis.

Thank you.

END



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 7, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 12, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

All of you have heard or read by now of the President's decision to  
order a program of nuclear weapons testing above-ground.

One fact should be clear to people throughout the country and world:  
This was not a hasty decision. It took six months to develop---six months  
of hard study and constant consultation involving our scientific, military  
and political officials and the leaders of other Western nations.

Six months ago, the Soviet Union resumed nuclear weapons testing in the  
atmosphere. Khrushchev's announcement callously disregarded the wishes of  
most of the world's peoples. He used his announcement as an attempt to  
intimidate and terrify the West---particularly the smaller nations---into

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surrendering their positions on such questions as Berlin and the United Nations. He made it clear by the announcement of Soviet testing that his representatives had not negotiated in good faith for a nuclear test ban treaty.

The President of the United States refused to be intimidated by Khrushchev's threats of a 100 megaton bomb. And he refused to be rushed into a hasty decision to order an American program of testing in the atmosphere.

I shared his prudent caution. Atmospheric nuclear testing results in radioactive fallout---a health hazard to people everywhere. Continued testing of nuclear weapons increases the risks of an accidental triggering of nuclear war.

Because of these reasons, the President last fall said that he would resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere only if our national security was threatened by Soviet nuclear advances from its testing programs.

The evidence is now in. ~~On the President's orders,~~ Our leading scientific and military experts have determined that the Soviet Union did

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advance its nuclear weapons technology.

As chairman of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee, I was consulted by the President frequently on his decision to resume nuclear testing. I believe that his decision is soundly based---and necessary to sustain our strength.

I think it is important for all Americans to remember three facts relating to the resumption of nuclear testing.

First, our program of testing will place emphasis on development of defensive techniques and devices. Only by testing above ground can we hope to develop and refine nuclear missiles which could effectively destroy missiles launched toward the United States.

Second, the President has ordered that all efforts be made in the American testing program to reduce fallout and to minimize the effects of radioactive debris in the atmosphere.

Third, the United States is still ready to sign now the detailed draft treaty to ban nuclear weapons testing with adequate inspection and control arrangements.

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The President has emphasized that disarmament and arms control remains a key part of our foreign policy. We will resume nuclear weapons testing for the compelling reason of ~~our~~ national security, but we will continue to exert every effort to end the terrible arms race. That effort will be constant and honorable.

(END)



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 21, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 26, 1962

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 Latin America---a restless and  
vital continent which I visited last Fall and which has been high in the  
headlines in recent weeks.

The most recent development in Latin American which commands our  
attention was the election in Argentina. All of you probably read of  
the results---so called "Peronista" candidates won many of the local  
elections, ~~and picked up many new seats in the Argentine government.~~

What many Americans do not realize is that the Argentine election  
did not represent a vote in favor of the former dictator Juan Person.  
This was a protest vote, largely by the workers of the Argentine.

With their votes, Argentine workers were protesting low wages, in-  
adequate housing, inflation and other conditions which have stifled their

progress year after year.

The vote in Argentina stands as a warning to the leaders of that nation and to our own government. Once again, we are reminded that the people of Latin America are restless and desperate for progress. They have suffered conditions of poverty and social injustice for too long to wait patiently for some far-off promise of improvement.

The people of the Argentine and every other Latin American nation want economic and social opportunity now.

I can not make a precise prediction on what will happen in the coming weeks in Argentina. But I do know this: If we do not move more quickly, and with a greater sense of urgency, on such efforts as the Alliance for Progress, the chances of violence and totalitarianism taking root in Latin America will increase.

The Alliance for Progress is President Kennedy's dramatic program to help the people of Latin America help themselves to build better lives.

The Alliance for Progress is designed to stimulate political, economic

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and agricultural reform---steps which are long overdue in nations where millions of people have never enjoyed the rights of citizens or the safeguards of representative government.

The Alliance for Progress is only a year old---and it takes more than one year for such a new and ambitious program to show solid results. But I believe that we in the United States and the leaders and people of the Latin American nations must show a greater sense of urgency to transform the Alliance for Progress from a plan to practice.

I believe there is another vital need in Latin America which we must recognize <sup>(now)</sup> ~~immediately~~---the need for immediate and continuing progress for Latin American agriculture.

The Alliance for Progress involves efforts on many levels---industry, business, health, education and agriculture. I believe that agricultural progress should be given higher priority, and I have suggested that the year 1963 be designated as a "Year of Agricultural Progress" for Latin America.

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In this coming year, we should exert the leadership to pool the modern agricultural skills and methods of our nation and others in the Western Hemisphere for a massive effort to modernize farming and boost agricultural production in Latin America.

We must work together to stimulate land reform, the development of farm cooperatives, the extension of farm credit systems and the establishment of rural electrification.

We must show the people of Latin America what a free people in a free society can do to boost agricultural production.

And finally, we must work to remind the people of Latin America that agriculture has been a flat failure in the Soviet Union, Red China and Cuba. The recent order of Cuban dictator Castro to ration food in Cuba is glaring evidence of that failure. We must demonstrate now the success of our agricultural system.

(END)



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 28, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 1

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 report briefly on a program which is only about one  
year old---the Area Redevelopment program approved by Congress last year.

This program was long overdue. In every area of the nation, pockets  
of unemployment and economic distress have grown out of changing industrial  
demands, automation and other factors. While the nation as a whole prospered  
in the past decade, the people of many areas were checked by local  
recession and high unemployment.

Northeast Minnesota is an example of such an area.

Before last year, the Congress twice approved an Area Redevelopment  
Program, designed to stimulate new business and industry which would provide

new jobs. And twice, the previous Administration vetoed the program.

But last year Congress approved and the President signed into law the new Area Redevelopment Act, thus establishing a program to give the people of economically distressed areas what they deserve, need and want--- jobs, not relief.

The Area Redevelopment program, now fully organized, is picking up steam. Loans and grants are being issued frequently to boost the economy and job opportunities of such areas as Northeast Minnesota.

Just last week, I was pleased to announce two new examples of area redevelopment projects for Minnesota.

The first was preliminary approval by the Federal Area Redevelopment Administration of an application to establish a new potato processing plant in Kanabec County, near the community of Mora. This project will total \$2,270,000. But more important, the new plant will employ 384 workers, and will stimulate additional employment for farmers, farm suppliers and transporters in Minnesota.

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The second project, also given favorable action by ARA, is to establish a new sunflower seed processing plant in Clearwater County, at Convick. This plant, to cost \$172,000, will employ 35 men at first. But it will establish a new industry in Northeast Minnesota with a good chance to grow and expand and provide additional jobs in the future.

The economic recovery of such areas as Northeast Minnesota will depend on such projects as these, and many more to come. The speed of that recovery will depend on many efforts---by the local communities themselves, by the State, by the Federal government and by private enterprise.

I might add that I have held frequent conferences with officials of several major corporations in the United States, in an effort to encourage them to locate new plants and factories in Northeast Minnesota. I am confident that these efforts will also pay off---in more jobs for the area.

Just last week, the President announced a new program---which must be approved by Congress---to help provide progress and jobs for our areas of high and constant unemployment. The President called for a fast-paced program

of needed public construction and improvements which would put thousands of unemployed to work. The projects under this program would include work on water supply systems, park and recreational developments, sewage and water pollution systems and construction and improvement of hospitals, airports and roads.

Many Americans in prosperous cities or communities of the Nation may wonder why so much attention and effort are being given to these so-called "distressed areas." The best answer is that our Nation's strength and security cannot be secure and complete if parts of the Nation are weak and economically stagnant. The United States is not just a collection of scattered, isolated communities. Each community is a link in our chain of strength---and too many weak links can endanger the strength of the entire Nation.



Several hundred a day  
50 requests a  
week for  
speaking  
turn down 90% of them  
all over the world.

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 4, 1962

FOR BROADCAST BEGINNING APRIL 8, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

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university  
at university

In recent weeks many of my friends in Minnesota have asked me to give them a brief report on my duties and activities in Washington. They have asked me to describe a typical day in my life as a United States Senator from Minnesota and as the Assistant Majority Leader of the Senate.

Right now I want to take a few minutes to respond to that request, although it is difficult to describe even the barest details of a day's work in a brief period.

I think the best way to tell you about my daily routine is to give you an account of one particular day. I kept a log of one day last year which stands as an example. Here it is:

At 6:30 in the morning, I rose, dressed and drove to the Capitol Building

for a breakfast conference with Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, Health-Education-Welfare Secretary Ribicoff and Presidential Assistant Ted Sorenson on education legislation. This meeting lasted until 9:30.

I then checked in at my Senate office, read the morning mail, dictated a dozen letters and placed a half dozen phone calls.

Next came a half hour in a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after which I worked in my "Majority Whip" office in the Capitol Building. There, I returned several calls, including one to Agriculture Secretary Freeman, during which we discussed pending farm legislation. I dictated several more letters, and met with a delegation of the National Railroad Brotherhood to discuss the pattern of railroad mergers and unemployment.

At 11 a.m. came another meeting in Senator Mansfield's office, this time with Senator Clinton Anderson and another White House Assistant to discuss strategy for the Administration's Medical Care program.

After that meeting, I joined Senator McCarthy and Representatives Karth and Blatnik to discuss an opening for Federal Judge in Minnesota.

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At noon, I checked in on the Senate floor, and introduced three bills--- including one to extend provisions of the Food for Peace Program. Then, I was forced to cancel a luncheon with Senators McCarthy and Symington and Evangelist Billy Graham, because of a special meeting at the White House. I met with the President and other leaders for about an hour to discuss the situation in Laos.

For the rest of the afternoon, I acted as floor leader in the Senate, at the same time signing letters and reading reports at my desk on the Senate floor. Several times, I was able to leave the Senate chamber briefly to meet with ~~senators~~ visiting Minnesotans and to place about a dozen phone calls---including one to officials in the Administration on the Area Redevelopment program in Minnesota.

The Senate adjourned at 5 p.m., and I returned to my office to dictate another 25 letters and check with my staff before leaving for the first of three receptions marking the independence of new nations in Africa. A dinner at the Embassy of Denmark lasted until 10:30 p.m.

My final official meeting of the day was with officials of the Minnesota

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Farmers Union in a downtown hotel. That meeting broke up at 1 a.m. I arrived home at 1:30, checked mail which had arrived there, and was in bed at 2 a.m.

Each day is different, but the pace of every day is the same. An <sup>18</sup> or even a 20 hour day is common---and necessary to do the work which must be done. My office received ~~about 700~~ about 700 letters, and up to 500 phone calls, daily and my staff and I respond to every one. *End of session*

The important factor is that I love this work, and I am dedicated to it. I consider all of my work important, whether it involves an international crisis and a meeting with the President, or an individual problem of a single Minnesota citizen.

Often, I long to relax more with my family, but my job is to ~~serve~~ serve the people of Minnesota, the interests of the nation and the progress of the free world. And that is a full-time job.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 12, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 16, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

As I record this broadcast to you now, the Senate is about to act on  
legislation to expand the Peace Corps.

I have no doubt that the Senate will act favorably, following the  
decision of the House of Representatives to double the Peace Corps budget  
and allow for a force of 10,000 young men and women by the end of 1963.

This step is fully justified. The Peace Corps, today a little more  
than one year old, has proved itself effective and successful as a <sup>A</sup>dramatic  
method of helping others help themselves to progress.

It is interesting now to note the changed attitude of Congress, the  
American people and foreign nations to the Peace Corps.

I recall that when I first introduced legislation, in 1960, to establish

(MORE)

the Peace Corps, there were many who branded it an idealistic scheme with no chance of practical success. The idea of a Peace Corps was sometimes mocked by those who lacked confidence in the talents, skills and character of our Nation's young men and women.

Today, the reality of the Peace Corps is applauded everywhere. It has won full and enthusiastic support by Congress and the people. Other nations are now asking for additional---or new---Peace Corps teams. And, perhaps as an additional piece of evidence of the Peace Corps's success, the Soviet Union has attacked it constantly during the past year.

What has the Peace Corps done?

It has sent <sup>(ALMOST 1,000)</sup> ~~more than~~ young men and women overseas to work with local citizens on projects of progress.

It has put young teachers to work to fight ignorance and illiteracy in areas bound to backwardness and stagnation.

It has recruited and sent overseas young agricultural specialists to help train local citizens in modern farming methods and techniques.

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It has assigned young engineers and construction workers to help the people of underdeveloped areas build roads and bridges and other facilities desperately needed for progress.

I have seen the Peace Corps in action---in South America. I have seen these skilled and dedicated young Americans enduring hardships and eagerly offering their minds and their hands to help others---as equals.

They have proved---in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia---that we do not always need high-paid technicians with open checkbooks to spur progress and win friends overseas.

The Peace Corps was a new idea, and perhaps that was the reason for the initial scepticism and complaints. But the Peace Corps has taught us a valuable lesson that our programs and policies need new ideas and fresh approaches if they are to remain effective.

More importantly, the Peace Corps is a living symbol to others of the basic elements of American character. It proves to others, by action and example, that America is a nation of builders, of teachers, of compassionate

and peace-loving men and women.

For me, the Peace Corps is a dream come true. I share the pride of many Americans in the success of the Peace Corps. And I look forward to new and broader achievements of an expanded and experienced Peace Corps working in dozens of underdeveloped nations throughout the world.

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MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 18, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 22

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

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

Today I wish to review briefly the developments relating to the  
attempt by major steel corporations to increase steel prices by \$6 a ton.

I opposed this steel price increase. The announcement came at a time  
when both the steel corporations and labor were hailing a new union contract  
as "non-inflationary." That contract was regarded as a victory for the  
national interest, because all sides agreed that it would not push prices and  
the cost of living higher.

An increase of \$6 a ton for steel would have been inflationary. Steel  
buyers admitted that such an increase would have been passed on to the  
consumer.

The direct result would have been quick price increases for automobiles,

home appliances, farm equipment and hundreds of other products. The indirect results would have been a general increase in the cost of living and a less competitive position by American industry against foreign industry.

I was particularly aware of the effects a steel price increase would have had on America's farm families. The costs of tractors, wire fencing and dozens of other items would have increased, resulting in an ever tighter cost-price increase for farmers.

I opposed the steel price increase also because I did not feel it was justified. Some costs within the steel industry have risen, but the overall cost to produce a ton of steel has decreased in the past several years. And, to cite one example, United States Steel Corporation earned a net profit of \$304 million in 1961.

You all know by now that the steel price increase was cancelled four days after the first announcement. Two factors were responsible for this victory for the national interest.

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The first was the bold leadership of President Kennedy. He believed deeply that a steel price increase was not only unjustified, but that it would have had a critically adverse effect on the national economy and strength. The president put his national popularity on the line and pulled no punches. His strong statements on television and radio and other steps led to a reversal of the steel price increase announcement.

The second factor was the announcement by Inland Steel Corporation that it would not increase its prices. This firm deserves great credit, for it sustained the element of competition which many of us feared had disappeared from the steel industry.

Let me set one fact straight right now. Neither the President nor anyone else who opposed the steel price increase was or is "anti-business." The President is pro-National interest. He is fully aware of the need for higher profits in the steel and other industries, to allow for greater investments into new factories and methods of production. Thus, his tax program, now under consideration by Congress, includes provision for a

(more)

tax credit to encourage and stimulate new investment

The anger and the shouting over the attempt to increase steel prices have ended. That is as it should be. It would be tragic for the nation if either side in the dispute engaged in a vendetta against the steel industry or against the Administration.

Instead, we need a calm and comprehensive study of the steel industry and its pricing practices. For that reason, I have suggested to the President the appointment of a top level, blue-ribbon commission to conduct this study, and report back to the President and Congress in one year. This commission should include representatives of both management and labor, as well as economists and spokesmen for the general public.

I am against any move to consider steel a "public utility" and any move to place government in control of the steel industry. But it is clear that actions by the steel industry critically effect the whole national economy and interest. Thus, a thorough study is justified and necessary.



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 25, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 26, 1962

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, reporting to you from my office  
on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

Today, if you will permit, I am not going to report on a serious  
legislative issue or some somber international crisis. For once, I want  
to take a few minutes to report on a more pleasant development---the coming  
of Spring in Washington.

This season of new life comes earlier to Washington than to Minnesota.  
Right now, the green of Spring covers this beautiful city and the surrounding  
*Valley & Mts.*  
hills. The cherry trees which line the Potomac River have already blossomed---  
much to the delight of tens of thousands of visitors.

Congress has been in session over this Easter season, and I have been  
fortunate to take the role of Acting Majority Leader of the Senate for the  
*Two* past few weeks in the absence of Senator Mansfield. *needed me* This has kept me in

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Washington and close to the Senate Chamber.

But I have managed to step out of the action in the Senate frequently during the past few weeks to greet and visit with the hundreds of Minnesotans who have traveled to Washington for Easter vacation trips.

It is, to me, an inspiring sight to see the crowds of citizens touring the famous and significant spots of their Nation's capital. There are some here who complain about the heavier traffic on the streets and the blocked corridors of the government buildings. *things to be*  
*could join pushed*  
I do not mind. In fact, I welcome this renewed contact with citizens from all parts of the Nation and this renewed awareness of the appreciation the people have for their government.  
*from in all parts of nation and*

It is particularly satisfying to watch the young Americans who have come to Washington for a few days or a week. In recent days, I have met with student groups from Minneapolis and St. Paul, from Robbinsdale and Austin and Albert Lea, *7600*  
from Worthington and Duluth and all other parts of the State.

It is also impressive to witness the attitude and approach of these *Bright alert, interested*  
young people. Often, they ride all day and all night on a bus to travel

the 1100 miles from Minnesota to Washington. They arrive tired, but they quickly are revitalized by the excitement of seeing such dramatic symbols of our nation as the Lincoln Memorial or the Washington Monument or the <sup>Sup. CT or</sup> Capitol Building itself.

I meet with these students and welcome their eager expressions, their sharp, intelligent questions and their appreciation of their government. And when I speak to them, I take advantage of their eager attitude. I emphasize again and again what they have just learned themselves---that this government is <sup>it belongs to them</sup> their government, that these government buildings they visit are their buildings, that the leaders of the government and the representatives in Congress are their servants.

I emphasize one other idea. It is that government cannot remain the same, or it will grow stagnant and the nation will be weakened. The American <sup>turned in to the realities of her</sup> government must constantly be modernized and improved---and that is and will be the job of these young people who are seeing their government closely for the first time. It will be their responsibility to keep their government

-- 4 --

efficient and their nation strong.

*Beautiful day*

Today, in this early part of Spring, I am confident and full of hope  
for the future. Because I am confident that the young people of America  
will take their responsibility seriously *of citizenship* that they will believe in their  
government and work for its improvement and that they will strive to keep  
America strong and growing.

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*See answer  
young &  
also*



MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 18, 1962

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 22

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you

*Caps. Hill*  
from my office in Washington, D.C.

Today I wish to review briefly the developments relating to the attempt by major steel corporations to increase steel prices by \$6 a ton.  
*Cap. Hill*

I opposed this steel price increase. The announcement came at a time  
*companies & trade union*  
when both the steel corporations and labor were hailing a new union contract as "non-inflationary." That contract was regarded as a victory for the  
*govt, man & labor*  
national interest, because all side agreed that it would not push prices and  
*would go no higher*  
the cost of living higher.

An increase of \$6 a ton for steel would have been inflationary. Steel buyers admitted that such an increase would have been passed on to the consumer.  
*and so*

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tax credit to encourage and stimulate new investment. *This is  
primary purpose.*

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Instead, we need a calm and comprehensive study of the steel industry and its pricing practices. For that reason, I have suggested to the President the appointment of a top level, blue-ribbon commission to *new industry labor finance* conduct this study, and report back to the President and Congress in one year. This commission should include representatives of both management and labor, as well as economists and spokesmen for the general public.

I am against any move to consider steel a "public utility" and any *over prices & wages* move to place government in control of the steel industry. But it is clear that actions by the steel industry critically effect the whole national economy and interest. Thus, a thorough study is justified and necessary.





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