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MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 19, 1963

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 22

Ladies and gentlemen---

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

As I record this report to you now, I have just returned to Washington
after a busy, informative and pleasant week in Minnesota.

Last week, the Congress was in its annual recess. This gave me, and
other members, a chance to visit our home states and to renew contacts with
the people we serve.

Frankly, I enjoyed the week. Mrs. Humphrey and I spent a wonderful
Easter weekend with our family, which now includes two, ~~beautiful~~ ^{wonderful} grand-
daughters. On Easter Sunday, we drove down to Shattuck School, and attended
church services with our two younger sons who are studying there.

My work resumed on Monday. I carried with me from Washington a brief-

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case jammed with reports to study, projects to work on, and letters from Minnesotans which required action and answers from me.

Tuesday was highlighted by a proud moment for Minnesota---the inaugural celebration for our new governor, Karl Rolvaag. This was a proud moment for me, also, because Governor Rolvaag is an old and close friend, and a respected political ally. The celebration was impressive and exciting, and it marked the end of the long delays in State affairs required by recounts from last November's election.

Wednesday was a fast-paced and valuable day. I spent it in the Twin Cities, meeting with officials of Federal agencies with regional or local offices in Minnesota. It was useful for me to have this direct contact with Minnesota representatives of such Federal agencies as the Social Security Administration, the Post Office Department and the Federal Housing Administration.

Thursday took me into several different parts of the State, ending with an evening address in Mankato to a group ^(OBSERVING) ~~commemorating~~ the opening of the

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new branch of the ^{natural} ~~First~~ Citizens Bank in Mankato.

Pres
Pete Kaufek

Friday brought me back to Washington, to catch up on the letters and work which had collected in my Capitol office during the week. And after a day here, I prepared to leave for Caracas, Venezuela, for a meeting of

the Inter-American Development Bank. I am attending this Latin American

meeting ^{with Sen. Dillon, David Bell, Moscow} ~~as one of two official representatives of the United States.~~

All in all, it was an exciting week and a valuable week for me and for my work. And I want to stress to you that no matter how long I am in Washington, no matter how great a part of the year I must remain in Washington, I still consider Minnesota my home. Some members of Congress tend to lose that feeling as they work, live and settle in Washington, but last week reminded me that I love the beauties of our State, I identify with its people, and I draw most of the strength and will from my roots in Minnesota.

The opportunity I had last week to renew contacts with the people of Minnesota was invaluable. Unfortunately, the heavy demands of my work and responsibilities in the Senate do not allow for as many visits home as I would like to make.

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For the rest of the Congressional session, I will return to Minnesota for as many weekend visits as possible. But I will need your help to sustain an understanding contact with the State and its people. This can be done through letters from you, and by visits to my Washington office if any of you plan trips here.

My job is to serve you. And I can do that job most effectively when you, the citizens of Minnesota, let me know your thoughts, your ideas, yours suggestions. Keep the letters coming.

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MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 19, 1963

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 28

Ladies and gentlemen---

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

Last week, the Congress returned to session after the brief, annual Easter recess. After a week in which most members visited the people of their home states or districts, the Senate and the House of Representatives are now back in the full swing of legislative work.

Today, I want to spend just a few moments giving you a general report on the legislative process in Congress, and the record of the First Session of the 88th Congress so far this year.

Every year about this time we tend to hear reports and comments by some of the newsmen in Washington that Congress is off to a "slow start."

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In describing the work of Congress, they use such words and phrases as "stalled" or "bogged down" or "in a rut."

Such descriptions are nonsense. As one of the Congressional leaders, I frequently speak out when I feel that Congress is not doing its job as efficiently as it should. The work of Congress must be examined and criticized continually---but that criticism should be based on fact, not on a fancy, annual cliché.

The facts of the Congressional process are that legislation must pass through a long and careful process before final action is taken, that most of the major legislation in any session is completed in the later months, and that this particular session of Congress has produced a good, early record of achievement.

Let me give you ~~just~~ a quick resume of the detailed process required for any major bill in Congress: First it must be drafted, or written, ^(THROUGH) ~~the~~ consultation with experts and the leading officials of the government department or agency involved. The bill is then ~~submitted, or~~ introduced, in both

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the Senate and the House of Representatives. ~~Then~~ ^(NEXT) the bill is assigned to special committees of each house, and hearings must be held by the committees for witnesses to testify on the bill. The bill must first be approved by a sub-committee, then by the full committee. When it is, the bill goes back to the Senate and the House for discussion and debate and ~~often~~ amendments. Often, the bill is approved in different form by the Senate from the House of Representatives. When that happens, the two versions of the bill must go to a ^{//} conference of ^{//} members from both the Senate and the House, to work out the differences. The final, adjusted bill then goes back to each house for action. Only then ^{is} the process completed with the bill ready for the President to sign it into law.

Obviously, this process takes time. This is the reason many of the major bills do not get final action until the late summer or autumn months of the Congressional session. It is also obvious why we in Congress spend time and give careful detailed attention to legislation. The reason is that we are dealing with public policy and public funds. That means your funds.

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Let me conclude with a brief listing of the action and achievement already recorded by the Senate in the early months of this session. We have approved by Youth Employment Act to boost conservation work and job opportunities for our young people; we have passed the Wilderness Bill, the Mass Transit Bill and the Military Procurement Bill; we have extended the Draft and approved an agricultural supplemental appropriation of \$508 million; we have authorized ~~major~~ preparation of a major, comprehensive outdoor recreation plan; we have established a Commission on Science and Technology.

These are just the major achievements of the Senate this year. And they represent just a start to a year of legislative accomplishments which I am confident will strengthen the nation and the forces of freedom.

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TRANSCRIPT OF HUMPHREY
14-MINUTE TV REPORT TO
MINNESOTA
Week of April 21, 1963

Mrs. Humphrey and I were in Minnesota over Easter and for a few days following Easter. We spent the Easter period with our family and had a wonderful visit with many old friends. Also, it was my privilege to travel about Minnesota a great deal and to visit some of our communities and have an opportunity to see some of the developments in our great state. Of course, we were in Minnesota also for the Inaugural Ball of the new governor, Governor Rolvaag. That was an exciting occasion for all of us. Then while I was out in the Twin City area, in particular, I had the chance to visit many of our Federal instrumentalities or agencies. I thought you might be interested in knowing about that visit. I went through the Minneapolis post office, the central post office, where Mr. Austin, the postmaster, was kind enough to show me all of the facilities, the work rooms of this massive Federal building and post office establishment. It amazes one when you see the volume of mail that flows through office and the efficiency with which the postal workers handle that mail and distribute it, and take it out to our respective homes and business establishments. You would be interested in knowing also that there is a constant program of research under way to improve the efficiency. To be able to handle more mail without adding additional employees. I want to compliment the postal service, the post office department, and particularly the postal offices of the Twin Cities, yes, all over Minnesota, because imagine what it would be like to live in a

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community without postal service, imagine what it would do to our business enterprise, to our cultural and educational institutions. You know, we sort of take the post office for granted. As a matter of fact, we ought not to, because when that mail service ~~XXXXXXXX~~ stops, if ever it should, I would imagine that a good deal of commerce and industry and business as well as education might stop in our communities. I also visited the social security office in Minneapolis. We have thousands of people who are receiving the benefits of social security. And, I was pleased again to see the manner in which our Federal employees handle the large number of applications, the inquiries relating to social security benefits. There was courtesy, there was efficiency and there was a sense of pleasantness about the spirit and the attitude of the social security employees that made me very pleased and very happy. And I extended my congratulations to them. Other offices visited were the National Labor Relations Board where the work of that board, of that office, has been intensified and increased a great deal, the National Labor Relations Board looks after our labor management relations and with many of the new laws on our statutes books, on our law books relating to labor management problems the staff of the NLRB is worked and worked plenty; I could honestly say that it is overworked. I went to the Department of Agriculture offices, one, of course, of the most important offices for people of Minnesota, since ours is an agricultural state. I visited the offices of the U. S. Marshall, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, of the U. S. Customs Office, and I also visited of the District of Attorney, and met with all of the assistant

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district attorneys, and pointed out to them the importance of their work, the importance of the effective, fair, honorable law enforcement and the protection of the people's interest by the people's attorney, the District Attorney and his subordinates or his associates. I also had the privilege of visiting the housing agency, Mr. Joseph Gabler is the regional director of the housing agency in the state of Minnesota; that agency is handling many more applications for housing, doing a fine job. I talked with the personnel. I mention these agencies because each of them is a part of the governmental structure in the United States and as the United States Senator, I, of course, work with these agencies, and I wanted to make sure that they were handling our requests promptly, with dispatch, and that we were getting the kind of service that our people so justly deserve. And, I am happy to report to you that our offices are working at high speed with, I believe, good efficiency. I was particularly pleased with the activities of the Small Business Administration, which has become such an integral part of the total industrial and economic development of the entire nation, and particularly out in Minnesota and the mid-West. Mr. Harry Seaman, the ^{regional} director of the SBA and his splendid staff, his deputy, Mr. Alm, and others are doing an excellent job, and they are providing loans that are sound and constructive loans in cooperation with the private banking establishments of our state to expand the industrial and manufacturing and retail base of the state.. It is very encouraging. And, I might add also that the rate of ^{the} payment

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is best in America, best throughout the nation, so we can be justly proud of that for our own people. And finally, I had the privilege of visiting the FBI office in Minneapolis (the Federal Bureau of Investigation), this great law enforcement agency or an arm of the law enforcement instruments of the Federal government is one that we can be justly proud of. I was so pleased to see the high caliber of personnel, the high regard that the personnel of the FBI have for our citizenship, civil rights and civil liberties. We can be very, very proud of the great work that is undertaken by the FBI and the spirit that motivates that great agency and indeed the sense of direction and public service that comes from its director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover here in Washington, D. C. And, I want to give Mr. Held, who is the district director in Minnesota, my very best wishes because he is doing a good job, he is conducting his office in a manner that is a credit, not only to himself, but to all of his associates to the government of the United States and the people. Well, that tells you a little about my visit out there. One other interesting part of the visit was a trip to Mankato, Minnesota. I visited the Mankato State College campus, talking with Dr. Crawford, who is the president, as you know, of that Mankato State College. It is a wonderful educational establishment. It's growing, there are over 6,000 students at Mankato State College. It appears, according to what I heard in Minnesota and what I read in the press that it may well become a university. The University of Minnesota is south, or in the southern part of the state. Well,

whatever might be that development, the Mankato State College is serving a great area of our state, it's giving educational benefits to thousands of young people, the facilities are excellent, the campus is growing , there are new buildings and new laboratories, and new classrooms, all this added up to a great college and a great educational establishment, but above all, there is a good faculty, and as I pointed out when I was privileged to visit, or be present at the open house of the National Citizens' Bank in Mankato and speak at the dinner of the bank--by the way, my good friend Pete Kenifick, who was the host of the dinner is the president of that splendid bank--that an educational establishment, the elementary, the secondary schools and the schools of higher education--colleges and universities--are real solid economic assets in any community. I brought once again to the attention of our people in Minnesota that a new resource, the most valuable resource, that we have today, is not merely the resource of land, and water, and timber, and mineral, what we call the natural resources, but actually the new resource and the most valuable of all resources is brainpower, intelligence, enlightenment, education and every dollar that we put into education adds up not only to better living, but it adds up to a higher standard of living, it adds up to greater prosperity, it means greater opportunity for our state and our nation, and for the free world, and for our young people in particular. And, I was so pleased to see again in Minnesota this harmonious relationship developing between our university and colleges, and the business community. I was pleased as I reported once before to you to see the development of the North Star Research

Institute headed by one of our outstanding citizens, Mr. J. Cameron Thompson, and in which there is participation by hundreds of top Minnesota business, financial, professional, labor, people to establish a great reserach institute for new industry and new products working with our universities, working with our laboratories, working with the government agencies such as NASA, space agency and our Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies. I mentioned to our people as I visited with them in Mankato how important and research/development is for the future welfare of the state of Minnesota and the nation. Researach and development means new jobs, it means new business, it means electronics, it means ~~NEW~~ plastics, new products, and this is the way that we are going to correct the problems of unemployment, this is the way that Minnesota is going to forge to the future. Now you know we're known as the North Star State and the North Star is the guiding light, so to speak, for the mariners, for those that navigate our oceans and seas and for those who seek a guidance towards a particular objective and I believe that Minnesota as the North Star State should fulfill that symbol, that we should give guidance and direction, that we should lead. And that's what I believe we can do with our great educational establishments and our research capacity. Now let me run down quickly on one or two other matters in these few moments that I have with you. Many of you have been concerned about the work of the Congress. Of course, it takes time to get any Congress organized and this is no different. But we have begun, we have now started to get the legislative process in motion and I am happy to report to you

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some rather good accomplishments.

For example, my Youth Employment Act, and I say my Youth Employment Act, because I have been sponsoring the Youth Employment Act since 1956. It passed the Senate and it passed with a big vote. This is Youth Conservation Corps--providing jobs for our young people--its the home town youth corps. Now we need to get that through the House of Representatives and we will have a new opportunity for our young people. The Wilderness Bill which I have sponsored for years here in the Congress finally was passed again by the United States Senate. You know, it makes me feel sort of good when you see legislation that you have worked on for many years come into fruition. My efforts in the Food for Peace Program, those efforts are now realized in Public Law, the U. S. Disarmament and Arms Control Agency that I pioneered for years is now a part of the government of the United States. As you know, I offered the first bill some years ago on the Peace Corps, and thank goodness now the Peace Corps of which I was the author is sponsored is now the law of the land. There are other acts that have been passed. The Youth Employment Act, which I mentioned now, the Wilderness Bill, then this past week we passed a ^{Military} Procurement Bill to provide for the defenses of our country. The Mass Transportation or Mass Transit Bill to do something about the problem of public transportation in our urban centers. The extension of Selective Service, the Draft Act the passage of the supplemental Agricultural Appropriations, the passage

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of the bill to establish a commission on Science and Technology; I have been working with Senator John McClellan of Arkansas in this particular matter now for approximately 8 years. It takes a long time and a lot of patience to be able to get some of bills passed and into Public Law. But this is the legislative process. Democracy doesn't work hurriedly, but I think it works well if you have the patience and perse~~v~~erance. Now this coming week and in the days ahead we are going to pass the Public Works, the Accelerated Public Works Program which means so much to our State--jobs and new facilities, new programs and new schools and new buildings and new streets and sewers and all that is so necessary to our community. And then one of the most important acts of all will be the Water Resources Research Center Bill that will concentrate research activities in our land-grant colleges such as the University of Minnesota and the water problems of our nation. Well, ladies and gentlemen, that just about takes up all of our time. Thank you for listening. I'll see you in two weeks. Goodnight.



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