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HUMPHREY SAYS WEST WILL REJECT GOP POLICY

OF 'NO NEW STARTS' BY ELECTING JOHNSON

Senate Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said today the people of the West will reject a return to the Republican policy of "no new starts" by an overwhelming vote for President Johnson and the Democratic ticket this fall.

Humphrey said the people of the West see the Johnson Administration as a "symbol of the spirit of the West--prudent, progressive and courageous."

Humphrey spoke at a Democratic dinner in Salt Lake City Friday honoring Sen. Frank Moss of Utah, who is seeking reelection.

Humphrey said that President Johnson "is a true son of the West who understands its problems and its pioneer spirit. And unlike some sons of the West he is not childishy obsessed with the past, nor does he want to return to the days when you shot from the hip and prepared for an enemy attack by gathering the wagons around in a circle.

"President Johnson is a 20th Century Westerner. He fully understands the needs of today and is concerned about doing something to solve the problems of tomorrow."

"President Johnson knows that water is the most serious problem the West faces," Humphrey added. "Furthermore, everyone knows he is a public official who looks upon water as a national concern--not just a problem affecting one particular state."

Humphrey said "we have in President Johnson a man who understands the urgency of reclaiming our land and developing our natural resources--not just for the benefit of a few, but for all the people.

"We have in President Johnson a man of prudence who knows the difference between phony cries of 'fiscal responsibility' and the need for wise investment. It is easy to cry 'no, no, no.' And it is easy to shout 'we can't afford it.' But the prudent man looks beyond the glib slogans and examines the problem. He knows that we must continue to make investments in developing the resources of our people and our country if we are going to continue moving forward.

(OVER)

"This investment for the future is particularly vital here in the West. The people of the West realize that the investments made by the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations in land reclamation, irrigation, flood control, water development and power provided the economic foundation for the booming economy the West now enjoys.

"The people of the West realize that they cannot afford to return to another period of Republican control when we had eight years of the disastrous 'no new starts' policy.

"And the people of the West realize that the Goldwater policy would be disastrous not only for the West, but for all the nation. Our late President Kennedy had a habit of drawing on his Navy background to emphasize his points. He was fond of saying that "a rising tide lifts all boats" and he pointed out four years ago in Cheyenne:

"If we are moving ahead here in the West, if we are moving ahead in agriculture, if we are moving ahead in industry, if we have an administration that looks ahead, then the country prospers. But if one section of the country is strangled, if one section of the country is standing still, then sooner or later a dropping tide drops all the boats..."

Humphrey said that the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket "brought an end to the policy of no new starts in the West and put in power a can-do administration that sparked a rising tide of prosperity in all of the nation."

"I am confident," Humphrey said, "that the people of the West will reject a return to the Republican policy of 'no new starts' by giving an overwhelming vote to President Johnson.

"I am also confident that the people of Utah will give an overwhelming vote to the 'Mr. Water' of the U.S. Senate--Frank Moss."

Humphrey said Moss has played a key role in helping the Kennedy-Johnson Administration enact a program of development for the West.

He pointed out that Moss is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior Committee--one of the most important water posts in the U.S. Senate. He pointed out Moss also is chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Western Water of the Public Works Committee--a group that has the responsibility of working out long-range programs to insure adequate water supplies for the West.

"Frank Moss is a man who knows the difference between 'fresh water' and 'gold water'," Humphrey declared.

Humphrey noted that Moss has acquired considerable seniority during his first term as Senator--halfway up the seniority ladder on both the Interior and Public Works committees. "We have watched Frank Moss grow in the Senate and we look forward to six more years of leadership from this able spokesman for the West."

CONSERVATION FACTS AND FIGURES

Pollution--Congress almost doubled a program of grants for building sewage treatment plants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The measure raised the authorization to \$80 million in fiscal 1962, to \$90 million in fiscal 1963, to \$100 million in fiscal 1964 and in each of the following three years. It also strengthened federal authority to seek abatement of pollution in navigable waters.

PUBLIC POWER -- A \$13.7 million starting authorization was approved to build government transmission lines from three hydroelectric plants in the Upper Colorado projects to major market areas. Republicans had supported construction by private utilities who would build the lines and "wheel" the federally-generated power for a fee to be paid as long as the lines were used. Congress also approved construction and operation of electric generating facilities at AEC's plutonium-producing atomic reactor at Hanford, Washington.

This is a giant stride in use of nuclear energy to produce electric power.

FOREST LANDS -- The Congress went along with President Kennedy's request to "improve the productivity of our nearly 500 million acres of commercial forest land" by boosting appropriations for the Forest Service from the \$154 million figure of 1960 to \$208 million in 1961. This higher level of support has continued. This has enabled the Kennedy-Johnson Administration to expand a program of preservation, restocking cutover areas, and improve management and fire prevention. In addition, 280,000 small woodlot owners are now receiving technical assistance and loans and the federal government has stepped up research into new uses for waste wood products.

Recreation -- The Congress this week passed a bill establishing a Land And Water Conservation Fund, to be used for matching grants to the states and for appropriations to such agencies as the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. Grants to the states would be on a matching basis, with the federal share up to 50 per cent. Congress would have to clear expenditures from the fund by federal agencies.

The fund would be derived from (1) surplus real property sales by GSA, (2) proceeds from federal motor boats use tax, and (3) admission and user fees paid by those who use outdoor recreation areas and facilities provided by the government. These fees total about \$6 million a year now.

Congress has established three national seashore areas (27,000-acre Cape Cod in 1961, Point Reyes National Seashore in California in 1962, and Padre Island National Seashore in Texas in 1962);.....a new historic site (Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in New York state), and authorized establishment of public recreation facilities in fish and wildlife conservation areas maintained by the Department of the Interior. It also provided incentive payments to farmers diverting cropland to recreation-conservation uses and federal loans to farmers developing recreation facilities. It amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in 1962 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to share in the cost of land acquired by local organizations for public fish, wildlife and recreational development. It accelerated the development of national multiple-purpose forest roads and trails.

(In addition the House passed this month and sent to the Senate an administration-backed bill to establish a Land and Water Conservation Fund to permit the states to plan, acquire and develop outdoor recreation facilities and permit the Federal Government to acquire recreation areas.

WETLANDS-- Action was completed in 1961 to authorize an additional \$105 million to acquire "wetlands" to preserve ducks and other migratory waterfowl. It set a goal of 12.5 million acres the Fish and Wildlife Service feels is essential to preserve migratory bird population. It okayed bills in 1962 to protect wetland refuges in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

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Water Projects -- In 1962 Congress authorized two major projects--San Juan-Chama in New Mexico and Fryingpan in Arkansas. In addition it approved a \$2.3 billion water projects bill, the largest since World War II. This authorized 199 river, harbor, flood control and beach erosion-control projects to be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers in 44 states and Puerto Rico. This also approved three major dam projects for the Columbia River Basin (but without authorization figures).....They are Asotin Dam on the Snake River in Idaho and Washington, the Bruce Eddy Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Idaho, and the Cascadia Dam on the South Santiam River in Oregon. In 1963, a compromise finally was reached on the River Basins Authorization Bill which involves multiple-purpose dams involving federal electric power.

WILDERNESS -- Congress appears now to have provided one of the biggest conservation gains in the nation's history: establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System of about 911 million acres (6.9 million already classified as "wilderness"), (1.3 million classified as "wild"), and (886,673 of "Cance" country)0 It will permit the Secretary of Agriculture over a 10-year period to review "primitive" national forest areas (5.4 million acres) and the Secretary of the Interior over the same number of years to review roadless national park areas (estimated 22.1 million acres) and wildlife refuges and game ranges (estimated 24.4 million acres) and recommend their inclusion ~~from the side~~ from the wilderness system.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS -- The Senate in 1961 approved a treaty with Canada, signed earlier in the year, for joint development of the Columbia River over a 60-year period.

URBAN AREAS -- Congress authorized \$50 million in 1961 for use of State and local agencies to enable urban areas to acquire open spaces and make long-range plans for both future expansion and control of blight.

ACCELERATED PUBLIC WORKS -- This program has greatly improved and expended the recreation and tourist facilities of our national parks and forest areas with new roads and new campsites to handle increased visitor pressure.

ADMINISTRATION -- The Kennedy-Johnson Administration established a Water Resources Council to provide the national framework for long-range water resources planning.

Congressional action is expected to put the council on a permanent and official basis. President Kennedy held the first WhiteHouse Conference on Conservation held in more than 50 years, focusing national attention on the problem's urgency. Also established was a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Interior Department.

This is a solid record of achievement but President Johnson considers this great work only a start. As he said in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1963 during a speech on the subject, "Billions of dollars are being siphoned off our economy through the economic loss of water pollution, inadequate soil conservation, and much else. It is fundamental that to sustain economic growth we must conserve and utilize to the fullest our resources.



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