

Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Airport Address
Sioux City, Iowa
October 16, 1964

Senator Humphrey. Thank you very much.

Well, I am simply delighted to be in Sioux City, Iowa, one of my favorite communities, and I have been here many, many times, many times while I lived in South Dakota, while I was Mayor of Minneapolis, and I am particularly pleased to be here with your fine Mayor, your Mayor that is going to be the next Congressman right from this District, Mayor Greigg.

By the way, let me just tell you that we have had a poll on the airplanes that came in here, amongst all the newsmen, all the TV people, including all the young ladies that are stewardesses, and they all agreed that Governor Hughes is the best looking Governor in the United States.

And I want to say we agree that he is the finest Governor that any state could have.

There is only one that I can think of that compares with him and that is the Governor of Minnesota. Other than that, there is none other. He is a marvelous Governor, marvelous.

Really, I am delighted to be here, and I am looking forward to the privilege of speaking in your City. An old friend of mine is either coming to the airport now or is boarding his plane. I want -- (Laughter)

Now, I want you to know that I served in the Senate with this man from Arizona for a long time, and I have no feelings of animosity, no feelings at all of unkindness towards him.

As a matter of fact, the Senator and his wife Peggy are very very fine, nice people, and their sons, their family, wonderful people.

I say he makes a wonderful neighbor for anybody, a wonderful neighbor, but not for President. We don't want him for President. (Applause)

So, friends, just come on down if you can to our meeting. It is good to be here for the Sioux City "Rivercade." Good to have a chance to see this wonderful Iowa countryside.

You know, I wish you could all fly with us. It is simply beautiful when you come in here, just beautiful. The land looks so rich and fertile. You just can't help but be proud that you live in the Midwest. I am a Midwesterner; I love this part of America. I have been here with you, as I said, many times.

Now, I want you to do something, particularly these young folks that are here. I don't know whether I will get a chance to talk to you again or not.

You know, your parents, they advise you all the time what to do. Anyway, I always advise my children what to do, and I have three sons and a daughter, and I also have to granddaughters, and I am going to see those granddaughters in another week which makes me happier than anything that has happened in this campaign.

But now when you get home, you get hold of mother and dad and you say I think it is time that we have a little private talk. Have you heard that before? And you get them off in a side room there, either in the kitchen or the dining room, the living room or off -- oh, not the woodshed. No. Not for dad and mom. That is for you, young fellow. And you get them off in the corner and say, "Look here, November 3rd is Election Day. That is citizenship day."

Here we go.

You tell them that if you were 21, you would fulfill your duties as a citizen. You would be an intelligent, alert, on-the-job citizen ready to vote on November 3rd. And you say, "Now, look, Dad, it is just about time that you buckled down to business here and took care of our country, and look here, Mom, you have been doing great. You have been bringing me up fine, feeding me well. You are a wonderful mother. Now be a good citizen."

You just get hold of them. You do this. You say you had had a talk with Senator Humphrey and you want them to be voters on November 3rd, and then you tell them you have got some suggestions as to how they ought to vote. (Applause)

And tell them that you think the best thing to do is to keep that wonderful Governor that you have got right here in Iowa, Harold Hughes, and keep him on the job and tell them you have got such a wonderful man that served here in your local government in Sioux City as mayor that you think it is time you give him a promotion and you send him down to Congress to represent you down in Congress. Mayor Greigg. And then when you get around to it just tell him you met that fellow Humphrey, and he was out here and said he, too, wanted to change jobs, and I want to be the Vice-President candidate with our President, and you tell them that you expect them to show good sense, good judgment, and to vote for President Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey for President and Vice-President.

Thank you very much.

#####

Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Municipal Auditorium
Sioux City, Iowa
October 16, 1964

Senator Humphrey. Thank you very much. Thank you.

I thank you very much, Governor Hughes, for your cordial welcome once again in this beautiful State of Iowa.

May I say how singularly honored and pleased I am to share this platform today with a very illustrious, able, and talented public official, the Mayor of the great Sioux City, Iowa, your own Mayor, Stanley Groigg. (Applause)

I am well aware of the fact that -- if my engineer down here will turn up this volume I may be able to talk to this audience.

I am well aware of the fact that only a very short time ago the candidate of the Republican Party, Mr. Goldwater, was here in this particular vicinity in this Auditorium. I am also aware of the fact that he suffered an indignity which is unbecoming an American audience.

Let me say that as this campaign comes to a conclusion, as we proceed to the date of November 3rd -- can you hear out there? (Cries of "no.")

Not let's see if we can hear out there. I don't know. We must have the opposition in charge of the microphones. (Applause) (Laughter)

I was saying to you just a few moments ago that I understand that the distinguished Senator from Arizona in his visit here suffered an indignity in this campaign which is not becoming any American audience. I hope that as this campaign proceeds to election day that we Americans may be able to conduct ourselves in a manner that is worthy of our finest traditions of free discussion, of free debate, of open meetings, where people of different persuasion, of different political attitudes, may come before a responsible American audience and at all times be heard and be respected for their views.

Now, I want to make it quite clear that I know the Senator from Arizona and know him well. In fact, I was hoping that I would have a chance to say hello to him out there at the airport.

I know him as a patriot. I know him as a friend in the Senate. I know his wife, his fine wife Peggy, and I know his family.

I want to say that I consider the Senator from Arizona to be one that would make a wonderful neighbor, but I don't want him for President. (Applause)

Now, friends, I am so honored to be with Governor Hughes of your State. Somebody said to me earlier today that Governor Hughes was the most popular man in Iowa, and I think he should be. (Applause) And I am confident that the people of this State will in their good judgment, because they respect a man of principle, they respect a man of progressive persuasion, I think they will and I hope they will elect, re-elect as . . .

Governor of Iowa that fine Governor, Harold Hughes, who has served you so admirably. (Applause)

I am very pleased that a young man who is the Dean of Men at Morningside College, who today serves as the Mayor of this great City, who was able to get the largest vote of any public official in the history of Sioux City, I hope that the people of this Congressional District now that they have an opportunity to elect a new congressman will elect Stanley Greigg to the Congress of the United States in this District. (Applause)

Well, now, let me talk to you a little bit about your great "Rivercade" celebration. I have had the privilege of saying hello to some of your officials that are responsible for this festive day.

I come from a city along the river. I was once Mayor of the City of Minneapolis along the Mighty Mississippi. In fact, as you know, the Mississippi River has its headwaters at Lake Itasca of Minnesota. I believe that I have some appreciation of the importance of river transportation, of the great importance of a city that is built along the banks of a mighty and a great stream. And today in the moments that are allotted to me I want to talk to you a little bit, not so much about partisan politics as I prefer to talk to you about but how we build a better America, how we build a richer community, richer in spirit, richer in material goods, richer in commerce, richer in education and the charms of fine living.

The wonders of electronics. I will never cease to be amazed. (Laughter)

You know, William Jennings Bryan had it right. He had a voice on him that could be heard for three miles. The Lord took care of him. Now we have to rely, some of us, upon these electrical instruments.

Well, I want to talk to you today about the progress of this community.

Let me say first of all that I know that only a few years ago in this great city of Sioux City that you were inundated by waters, the floods of the Floyd River and the Missouri. In fact, if I am not mistaken, the very place where I now stand was under water a little over ten years ago.

The flood waters were damaging the countryside, destroying industry and property, taking lives. And the Missouri River was a menace instead of an asset. The Floyd River was a danger instead of a friend.

And then what happened? Your government, your Federal Government in cooperation with your State authorities, set to the task of seeing if we couldn't tame the rivers, of seeing if we couldn't harness these waters and seeing if we couldn't do something to make the rivers an asset rather than a liability, to see if we couldn't put to constructive use the waters of the Missouri and the waters of the Floyd.

I believe that the last flood here of any great significance was back in about 1953. I think you recall that in Congress legislation was introduced to provide for flood control, and may

I say that I had the privilege of voting for that legislation.
(Applause)

This legislation wasn't partisan. This legislation didn't relate to a Republican or a Democrat. This legislation to harness the waters of the Missouri and of the Floyd, this legislation to have a diversion channel for the Floyd River, it was only designed to help people, to protect property, to make sure that this great community of Sioux City should not be the victim of flood waters.

That legislation was appropriately introduced. The Corps of Engineers made the survey. The planning was completed and then the construction work for the diversion channel was undertaken.

And I am happy to say, my dear friends, that that construction work was completed and today as I drove in from the airport I saw the diversion channel of the Floyd River coming in off the Missouri. And I saw, my dear friends, I saw where you could bring barges into that Floyd River making Sioux City a port.

Now let me say I voted for that legislation. The man that was here before -- (Applause) -- the man that was here before me, the man that rode the barge on that river, he didn't vote to give you flood protection. He didn't vote to make your river navigable. He didn't vote to harness the waters of the Missouri and the Floyd.

He voted no, just as he has voted on issue after issue.

But my dear friends, when it came to Arizona, it was a little different.

Oh yes, friends. The Floyd River is a total project of \$21 million, \$21 million, \$16 million of federal funds, \$5 million of local participation. That is a small project in terms of flood control.

But when it came to the Central Arizona Project for the State of Arizona, the Senator from Arizona didn't hesitate. He didn't worry about the fact that it was going to cost a billion dollars, \$1 billion, to help Arizona. But not one nickle to help Iowa. Not one penny to help Sioux City.

Think it over. (Applause)

Now, let me be very frank with you. Let me be very frank. I voted for the program in Arizona as well, and I will tell you why. I think it is good for America to harness the waters of its rivers. I think it is good for all of America to develop the rivers, for irrigation, for reclamation, for recreation, for transportation, for power.

I know the people of the Colorado River area, I know the people of Arizona and New Mexico and California need water. And the Senator from Minnesota doesn't vote just to help Minnesota. The Senator from Minnesota has voted for every flood control project that has been asked for by the Army Engineers and by the Bureau of the Budget. Any project that

you can justify as saving money, as saving resources, as protecting property designed to increase the wealth of communities, those projects are not expenditures. Those projects do not represent spending. They represent investments just exactly as if you invest in a corporation. (Applause)

But my friends, we are not only talking about flood control. What we are really talking about is cooperation between the government of the people, by the people, and for the people with the people. And the gentleman that addressed you has a different philosophy of government than President Johnson or Hubert Humphrey and that is the issue in this campaign.

I respect his right to state his opinion. I am a member of the Senate. We have open and free debate. And may I say quite candidly my social friendships are frequently with those with whom I disagree politically.

I do not come here to say derogatory things about the personality or the personal life of the candidate of the Republican Party. As a matter of fact, I would praise him. But let me say that I disagree wholeheartedly, I disagree strongly with his attitude about government.

Here is a man that says that he feels the duty of a man in public life is not to pass laws but to repeal them. Which laws? Social Security? Agriculture? Public health? Flood control?

I don't know. He didn't say. But he says that he thinks that his responsibility is to repeal laws.

Now, when a man makes a statement like that I want him to give me the bill of particulars because that is a pretty wide range attitude. Here is a man that says that the government, the Federal Government, has no business being in such programs as agriculture, education, social welfare. He says that these programs are unconstitutional despite the fact, may I say, that President Eisenhower advanced them, despite the fact, may I say, that President Hoover advanced them, that Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and John Kennedy, all men of character, all men students of government, Republicans and Democrats alike, have never denied up until now that the Federal Government had a responsibility in the field of agriculture, in the field of education, in the field of health, in the field of social welfare, in the field of transportation, in the field of the development of our natural resources.

But now we have a man that says no, and he says it honestly. I do not contest his motives. I just contest his judgment. I think he is wrong. (Applause)

Let me show you how wrong I think he is. Here is a man that says that the government in Washington is a greater threat to our freedom than Moscow.

Now, you don't believe that. I don't believe that. Our government may at times be wrong. Our government may make mistakes. Our government may at times be inept, but ladies and gentlemen, it is our government, and we can elect it or defeat it.

It is a government that is responsive to the will of the American people. Every two years you can change the whole House of Representatives. Every six years the Senate. Every four years the Presidency.

Don't you, Mr. Goldwater, compare our government in Washington with Moscow. What a travesty upon Republican government, representative government. (Applause)

Yes, my friends, let me say that the partnership between the Federal Government and the people is one of the great assets of America. It is the wealth of America. It is the strength of America. It has been good for America. Since the early days of this Republic, since the first Northwest Ordinance when land was set aside for education, since the first Tariff Act of Alexander Hamilton when tariffs were established to promote infant industry, from the first roads, post roads and highways when highways were developed for commerce -- and what are we doing on the Mighty Missouri? To develop another highway, another arterial highway of commerce.

Let me give this audience just a few particulars. The airport that I landed on, that Mr. Goldwater came to, the one that his jet left, does he think that was built by Sears and Roebuck? (Applause)

Does he think it was built by Goldwater's Department Store? Or Humphrey's Drug Store? I want to get that in, too. (Laughter)

No, my friends. That was the product of cooperation between the Federal Government and the state and local governments -- cooperation.

I don't claim that the Federal Government did it all, but I say that without it, without the help of the Federal Government, there would have been no airport. And the tower that controls the flight of planes, Federal Government. And the weather service that tells you whether you dare to fly, Federal Government. The government is not our enemy. It is our helper.

And right here in this great City, the sewage disposal plant which protects your health, which prevents the pollution of your land and water, federal aid. The Interstate Highway 29, 90 percent of that highway is paid for out of federal funds.

Now, maybe Mr. Goldwater still thinks that we ought to have Indian trails. (Laughter) But I think that the federal highway system which is a grant-in-aid program between federal and state government, it makes good sense, a partnership. It is good for business, good for people. (Applause)

The urban renewal project, urban renewal right here where I speak. This was a flooded area, and when the Floyd River Channel was diverted to prevent floods and to provide transportation, a great program of urban renewal, most of the funds in urban renewal are federal. That is not bad. That is good.

We have one country. This isn't 50 separate states. These are the 50 United States of America. One people, one nation indivisible, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

That is what we say. Then let's believe it. (Applause)

It is the farmer out in your part of the great State of Iowa, watershed projects, soil conservation, farm price supports, federal participation. The Federal Government doesn't do it all. The Federal Government helps you do it.

The purpose of the Federal Government is not to take over. The purpose of the Federal Government is to be a partner, a helper, assistant, and believe me, that is what it is. And any man that seeks the office of the Presidency that doesn't understand the great heritage of America, the great tradition of this country over the many, many years of the partnership between a Federal Government, state and local government, and the people, labor, capital, business, farmer, student, teacher--people that don't understand that, my friends, these people have already forfeited their right to lead America because America needs leadership that understands the purpose of American Government. (Applause)

Now, my friends, let me say a word about the Mighty Missouri. I was born in South Dakota. I lived in the Missouri Valley. I lived there many years of my life, and may I say that the Mighty Missouri, the Mighty Missouri has been a source of wealth, but it has also been a source of tragedy.

When my grandfather came to Minnehaha country in South Dakota from Norway, he was a Norwegian sea captain and he came here for one purpose. He came here to enjoy the opportunities of America, but he also came here to run a barge on the Missouri River.

He didn't know about the shifting sands. He didn't know about the lack of depth of channel. He thought he could be a barge captain.

Well, Grandpa, you died too soon. If you could have waited until 1967, or 1966, you could have been a barge captain, Granddad, right on the Missouri, because now we are making the Missouri navigable.

We are going to make it an arterial highway. We are going to make Sioux City just like St. Paul and Minneapolis. We are going to make it a port for the people of the Midwest. (Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, my father was in the State Legislature of South Dakota. He was the mayor of his town, Stanley; he was a great believer in the Midwest.

We lived in a rural section. We know the dependence of farmers and businessmen, the interdependence. We learned early through experience, not through reading books, but through experience. We learned that you can't have a prosperous Main Street unless you have a prosperous agriculture, and we also learned through experience that if your transportation rates are too high, you can't compete any place else.

So my Dad before me was a champion of the development of the Missouri River. He was 20 years ahead of his time. But he was right. And when his son was Mayor of Minneapolis, his son Hubert Humphrey -- they say Hubert Horatio. Oh boy, I am proud of that middle name. Very few people have it. (Applause)

And I want to thank Mr. Goldwater for popularizing it. More people call me Horatio now than call me Hubert. I think it is wonderful. (Applause)

By the way, all the folks who have got middle names that they don't like, just vote for Johnson, and we will have a majority. (Laughter)

Well, I am beginning to like mine. I have to be careful. I may slip and vote the wrong way. No. I don't think so.

Now, I want to say when I became Mayor of Minneapolis I went to Washington to testify for the development of the Missouri. I didn't testify for the development of the Missouri for Minneapolis because the Missouri doesn't go through Minneapolis. It is the Mississippi. But I know that what was good for the Missouri River areas, the seven states of the Missouri River Basin, was also good for Minnesota because we build this country together. And when I became United States Senator, the first speech that I made in the Senate, one I guess that some people didn't like, but I am proud of it, the first speech was for the development of the Missouri River to help Sioux City, to build Fort Randall, the dam, to build the Garrison Dam, the Oahe Dam.

Oh, yes, my friends, I had people say, "Well, what is that Senator interesting himself for in the Missouri River? Doesn't he know he is from Minnesota; there is the Minnesota River, the St. Croix, Mississippi."

Ladies and gentlemen, there is no room in America for people that are narrow minded. We need to build this great country together and Hubert Humphrey, the man that stands here today, voted for the development of the Missouri River as did Lyndon Johnson from Texas, from the very first day. (Applause)

And what is this going to mean? This means not only transportation. You are going to have a nine foot channel. You are going to cut transportation rates. It is going to help business. It is going to save your farmers millions, millions of dollars.

It is like a tax reduction to reduce your transportation rates. You are going to make this great City one of the thriving commercial metropolises of the Midwest because it takes highways and airports and river transportation. It takes communication and transportation to build a great commercial center, an industrial and agricultural center. The Missouri River, the waters that flood the lands, the waters that were treacherous, the waters that destroyed, are now being harnessed to be the waters that make possible fishing, recreation, swimming, boating, that make possible power, cheap power for your homes and your farms and your industries, that makes possible navigation, irrigation, and reclamation in other areas.

What a wonderful development and how is it being done? By the Government of the United States of America through the Corps of Engineers and the United States Reclamation Service and the Department of the Interior, by appropriations voted by Congress, and this Senator, and Lyndon Johnson when he was Senator, voted for Missouri development, voted for flood control,

Ask the Senator from Arizona how he voted. Ask him how he voted and then see where you want to put your trust and your faith. (Applause)

Now, my friends, let me comment upon what I consider to be one of the truly most important areas of our development here, agriculture. I heard that the Senator from Arizona while speaking here said that our President was accusing him falsely on his views on agriculture. I believe he said as follows: "Speaking of President Johnson, he said I want to put an immediate end to farm price supports. This is not true and he knows it."

I quote the words of Senator Goldwater.

Well, now, maybe that is the case, Mr. Goldwater, but let me read to you what you said. It is hard to know what you mean but I know what you said. (Laughter) And I want the farmers of this area to know what he said.

And then I will tell you how he voted.

This man, Mr. Goldwater, entitled to his views, speaks very candidly, said as follows: he said, "We must do something about agricultural policy and doing something about it means" -- and I quote him exactly -- "there can be no equivocation here. It means prompt and final determination of the farm subsidy program." End of quote.

Now, I didn't say that. Senator Goldwater said that. And he meant it.

Oh, he got up to Hershey, Pennsylvania, here about a month ago when both Republican Parties met up there, the Eisenhower Party and then the Goldwater Party. (Laughter) The Eisenhower is the responsible part of the Party. And President Eisenhower said to him, "Look, Barry, you just can't do this. If you do this, you are going to lose every farm vote in the Midwest." And Mr. Goldwater said, "Well, I have already written what I think about it. I have never been for farm price supports."

He says that he doesn't believe in them. I respect his judgment. I think his judgment is wrong, but I respect him for saying it.

But now when he comes here in this great food producing section of America -- I lived nearby here. I know a little something about this part of America. I was born in a rural village. My parents and my people were farm people. I think I know something about Midwest agriculture.

And when he comes here and says, and I quote him, about President Johnson, he speaks of President Johnson in these words. "He said I would put an immediate end to farm price supports. That is not true, and he knows it."

Now, maybe there is a difference between the word "immediate" and "prompt." (Laughter) There may be, but I want to tell you when you are in school, my dear friends, and the teacher says get here immediately, she means promptly. (Applause) (Laughter)

Mr. Goldwater said right here in this City just a few hours ago, speaking of President Johnson: "He said I, Senator Goldwater, wants to destroy or wants to kill the electrification program."

He said our President accused him falsely.

Well, let us see what he said. I am going to make a speech up in Sioux Falls very shortly, and I am crimping from it right now. But here is what Mr. Goldwater said. I didn't say it. I think he was wrong in saying it, but he said it. He said, "The time has come to dissolve the REA. In most states the REA has outlived its usefulness."

I didn't say that. I think the REA is the greatest thing that happened to American agriculture. I think the REA ought to be expanded. I think it ought to be improved. I think it is good for business, it is good for farmers. It is good for the electrical industry. It is good for America. It is good for everything except I gather that Mr. Goldwater's department store still has some old kerosene lamps left. (Applause -- Laughter)

But, ladies and gentlemen, when the Senator from Arizona says that our President accuses him falsely -- I quote the Senator's own words. Now, listen, "dissolve" means getting through with it, doesn't it? "You ought to dissolve the REA," he said. Well, in my simple language that means get rid of it, kill it.

Well, Mr. Goldwater, you never are going to have the chance. You are going to have to -- (Applause) -- you are never going to turn the lights off in rural America, Mr. Goldwater. You can keep those kerosene lamps. We sold ours in Humphrey's Drug Store back in 1936. (Applause)

And listen, my fellow Americans, as we draw this message to a close, let me say that one of the great programs for this area in agriculture has been the Feed Grain Program.

Now, the Senator from Arizona says he doesn't want any farm programs that are mandatory. The President of the United States, Mr. Johnson, and his Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Humphrey, have said repeatedly that we support the voluntary program and we support the Feed Grain Program and that Feed Grain Program added \$180 million, \$180 million of new income to Iowa.

Now, if you think Mr. Goldwater is that important to you, vote for him. If you think you can lose \$180 million and not have it hurt -- this is a feed grain state. So is Southern Minnesota. So are the Dakotas. And Mr. Goldwater voted against the Feed Grain Program. Mr. Goldwater says he doesn't want it. That Feed Grain Program has brought \$180 million of new capital to the State of Iowa. He is a pretty expensive candidate, that fellow. (Laughter -- Applause)

My dear friends, it isn't only feed grains. It isn't only REA. It isn't only price supports that he is against. But I ask every thoughtful decent humanitarian soul in this audience, do you think it is right for this country to have an abundance of food in its warehouses when a world is hungry, when God's children cry out from the pain of hunger? Do you think it is morally right -- let me repeat it, morally right --

when God has blessed this land with an abundance and we have the food and we can produce the food and children die of hunger, that we should deny them food?

And yet the Senator from Arizona is voting against the Food for Peace Program. Every church, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, every religion in America has stood up for the Food for Peace Program, said it was good, said it was Judean-Christianity in action, said it represented the heart of America, the compassion of America. But the Senator from Arizona said, no, no Food for Peace. No food stamp for our own needy at home.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am proud to represent an Administration that believes that it is good to give milk to our school children, that believes that it is good to have a school lunch program, that believes that it is right and proper for a food stamp plan for our own needy, that believes it is right and decent for a Food for Peace Program for the hungry children of the world wherever we can be of help.

And I stand here as the advocate of a government that cares, of a government with a heart -- (Applause) -- of a government that has a sense of social justice. (Applause)

And we can be called every name in the book and we are. I have been called this and that. I have seen the signs and the placards, and I have heard the epithets. I have heard them say, "Oh, this government is just pampering the people." I have heard us been called socialists and communists.

Well, let me say to every God-fearing person in this audience, a communist never fed a hungry person just because they loved people. A communist never extended a hand of fellowship and friendship just because it was the decent, godlike thing to do. And I am proud of a government and proud of my country that loves God's children so much that we are willing to help the unfortunate here or abroad.

Oh, yes, some people say that compassion is weakness. Some people say, and there are only a few, thank goodness, some people say that concern for the afflicted and the unfortunate is socialism.

But Senator Humphrey and President Johnson say that it is good, decent, wholesome Americanism, and we are going to continue to care for these people. (Applause)

And finally I say to you, friends, that the great issue of our time is peace. You and I have lived in a time, dear friends, when four of God's great people have given their lives to peace. Four great heroes.

First there was Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations, a man of peace, who sought peace in Africa and lost his life.

There was Eleanor Roosevelt, a woman of deep conviction, who labored all her life for decency and human dignity and peace. She has been taken from us.

There was that blessed peasant priest, none more blessed, Pope John XXIII, who tried to lead this world in the paths of peace. His great Encyclical "Pacem en Terres", "Mater and Magistra" -- and I am not Catholic, I am a Protestant, but believe me, no greater voice in two thousand years has been raised for peace than that of this beloved man, Pope John XXIII. (Applause)

He didn't think working for peace was appeasement. He didn't think that working for peace was soft on communism. He didn't think that working for peace proved that you were a coward. He knew that it was the right way. He knew that it was the way of strong men, good people.

And that fourth great apostle of peace was our late and beloved President, John Kennedy, who lead this nation in the paths of peace, who proposed at American University that great program of "Peace is a Process." John Kennedy will be remembered in the years to come, may I say to my young friends, as the President of the 20th Century that broke the Cold War, that broke through the communist curtain, that penetrated into the hearts of humanity. John Kennedy's program for peace, Food for Peace, Peace Corps, Arms Control, the Alliance for Progress, his words, his deeds for peace, they will be remembered long after his critics are forgotten. (Applause)

And may I say to you in all sincerity that John Kennedy's partner in this whole effort was the man who is now President of the United States. John Kennedy needed his comfort, his advice, his strength. I know. I sat with these men. I worked with them. I was there. I was one of their legislative lieutenants, and I say to this audience that possibly the greatest decision that the late and beloved President ever made was when he selected as his Vice-President a man experienced in the art and science of government, a man of courage, a man of conviction, a man of peace, a man of progress, and that man today is the President of the United States, and I come to this audience to ask you to help him by your votes.

Help him lead America forward. Help him lead this world in the paths of peace.

Thank you. (Applause)

#####

*For water
Society Speech*

We must honor commitments already made by the Federal government.

We must keep faith with those who have made plans and acquired property on the basis of those commitments.

We must have the good sense to move slowly in making changes so that the citizens of this nation--and indeed the economy itself--can make smooth adjustments, adjustments that will cause nobody harm. Above all, we must not scrap existing programs until we are sure we have something better to substitute for them.

That is, after all, nothing more than the creed of the Conservative, and I am a true conservative --not a make believe one. I am a conservative wherever and whenever I speak--whether in the midwest or the east, whether before election or after. I do not carry around 50 different speeches for the 50 different states.

My apponent has recently traveled through these parts giving to you his midwestern, before election message.

You may have heard some of the twisted things he's said about me. Perhaps he has been so busy counting his acres and sweeping scandal under the rug that he hasn't had time to get the record straight.

He said that I would put an immediate end to farm-price supports. This is not true and he knows it.

He said that I want to kill the electrification program. This is not true and he knows it.

He said that I want to destroy the social security system. This is not true and he knows it.

He said that I would cut farm income in half. This is not true and he knows it.

Let me set the record straight once and for all--so that no one may distort it again.

I pledge to you as I have pledged before that I will never propose a change in the price support program until something better has been developed that can be gradually substituted for it.

I pledge as I have pledged before my whole hearted support for co-operative owned and operated by farmers including rural electric and telephone facilities. I stand firmly with the Republican platform in this pledge because I believe in a strong and healthy rural electrification program.

I pledge as I have pledged before my unqualified support of the Social Security system. On this my record is clear. I have voted in favor of every social security act since entering the Senate. I voted for the acts of 1954, 1955, and 1956, 1958, and 1961. In fact I had the opportunity of presiding over the U. S. senate on the day the

(Page 9)
*Prompt final
termination
of farm subsidy
program
The time
has come
to discontinue
REA*

*12.6 to
\$6 billion
in 3 yrs
Library
of
Congress*

*Voluntary
Nob*

bill was approved bringing farmers under Social Security for the first time and that change had my active support.

Dean of men
monks all.

Dr. J. Richard
with Palmer
Pres.

1st River Code

Missouri

City's promising role as a river port. The celebration
culminates in a barge trip on the river, which you have
been invited to attend. Regrets are in order that there
is only time for a motorcade instead. You will ride in
the taxi with the Rivercade Queen.

--Stanley Greigg (pronounced Gregg), Democratic mayor of Sioux City and candidate for Congress. 32 years old. ~~Kenn Harding in office requested that you get a good plan.~~

Garrison
Ft. Randall
Dam
Oakdale
Dam

My first speech - Missouri River Development

~~Goldwater speech. Senator Goldwater is scheduled to speak in the auditorium adjacent to your platform at 9:30 AM. He is scheduled to take off a half hour before you land but there may be some overlap. They should have a copy of his speech for you.~~ *Don't miss it! R*

Power - Irrig - Recreation
Transport - Industrial Develop
- Eastern Neb + Western Iowa

--A 9-foot channel in the Missouri River has nearly

Govt Cooperation

Transp - River

Airport - 2nd Ad

SBA . for Business

(X)

Sewage Disposal

(X)

Hi Way System

(X)

Interstate Hi Way - 29

(X)

Urban Renewal

in Connection with the
Relocation of the Hoyt River
Channel.

(X)

Watershed Projects

Soil Conservation

reached Sioux City. The city is looking forward to this event with great anticipation since it should greatly stimulate the economy of the area. Farmers will realize great savings in grain shipments and bulk raw materials will be able to reach Sioux City much more easily.

Transp
Savings

advisory of the MVA can well be connected with this.

6ft

now 6ft

channel, will probably not be in working condition until 1962 or 1969. But by 1966-67 Sioux City will be in a position similar to Minneapolis, at the head of navigation. ~~Here~~ Sioux City will prosper from it as Minneapolis has.

--Since work began on the Missouri channel 70 new plants have already been reported constructed along the river.

--Floods. I have been told that the very spot where I stand was under water when the Floyd (river) came through here in 1953. I also understand that the Sioux City stockyards were swamped by the Missouri the year before. The time has finally come to tame these wild creatures and turn them to our own use. It will not be long now before these rivers flood the streets of Sioux City with commerce instead of water. That will be a time of vindication for those of us who believe that river valleys should be developed, not decayed.

Tame
the
River

71 yod River Project - in final stages -
21 million Project - 16 million federal
5 - Local

B. H. Voted against
Flood Control

B. C. Rides on a River that
he was willing to leave
uncontrolled -

⊗ floods - no navigation

but \$1 Billion for Dredging
Project!

Sioux City-- ³rd largest city,
biggest trade center

Iowa

Std. Met. Area pop. ~~am~~ 110,000
Iowa's biggest wholesale and
jobbing center, serving 7-state
area.

SIOUX CITY

located at head of navigation on Missouri River, at confluence of Big Sioux
and Floyd Rivers.

Floyd R., and Floyd park and monument in city, take name from Sergt. Chas.
Floyd, a member of Lewis & Clark expedition, who died here and was buried
this site in 1804. Under Goldwater concept of federal responsibilities,
Jefferson would never have sent the expedition.

Steamboats began going to Sioux Falls by late '50s. First Railroad in 1868.
The combination of ~~min~~ rail and ~~numm~~ water transportation brought growth
to city and business for both forms of transport---(proper theme for
~~manakana~~ remarks) as it does today.

Quick growth of Sioux ~~city~~ ^{city}, 20,000 by 1880, brought big "floater"
population and unsavory reputation. Reformer, the Rev. Geo. Channing
Haddock, undertook campaign against crime and underworld, was ~~assassinated~~
assassinated, after which city reformed due to local efforts.

Sinking of a bargeload of wheat in river and recovery by J. D. Booge
led to change to industrial city. He fed the soaked ~~wheat~~ wheat to
hogs, ~~numm~~ couldn't sell the hogs, started abbatoir, hired butchers
and started packing plant. Others followed.

Sioux City became one of nation's largest livestock centers, ~~has~~
~~nation's largest~~ ~~meat~~ ^{meat}, largest popcorn processor (Jolly Time)
and largest manufacturer of windpropelled generators.*

Its Corn Palace, built in 1887, one of first festival type projects
in the west, domed and adorned with sheaves of corn, visited by
Grover Cleveland.

Morningside College (ME, 1894) has renown musical conservatory
Briar Cliff College (RC 1930) and Trinity College.

City has 1500 acres of parks, an 8000-seat municipal auditorium,

* The Wind Charger Co.
H.H. Carter has four
winds ^{power} generation
by windpawes.

Agrie - Wheat Prog - Voluntary
Voluntary ✓

① Feed Grain Program in Iowa
\$180,000,000 year benefits for Iowa
Help to farmers - Small town
merchants.

② Food For PEAS -
③ Tox cut - Business food
Food Stamp - merch - School lunch
~~④ Cattle Prices~~

⑤ Issue of War + Peace
- Trouble in Russia
- Atom + Plasm in China

Ben Stong says the Senator can have some fun reminding the people of Sioux City that he had something to do with getting the full depth --9 feet-- channel extended from Omaha to Sioux City by his strenuous advocacy of the idea of a Missouri Valley Authority.

Shortly after the war, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation ironed out their problems with the Bureau taking the tributaries and the C. of E. the mainstream responsibilities.

Corps of Engineers says the 9-ft. channel to Sioux City is 90 per cent complete as far as physical structures are concerned. The scouring action of the river, which results in the full-depth channel and is promoted by the dykes, levees, etc., make take several years beyond the completion of the channel control works.

Completion date for the new work is '69, but the Omaha District Engineer (Maj. Gen. George Walker) testified before Senate Appro Committee that if funded in future years at level of this year, work could be done ~~in~~ byx 1968.

What's the hurry? The barge line operators estimate savings ~~mm~~ to farmers on grain shipments made via the Missouri River in 1962 at more than \$3,00,000. In every case of channel improvement on U.S. navigable waters, the barge traffic moved ~~has~~ exceeded the estimates.

While we don't foresee as much traffic on the Missouri as on the Ohio, it is interesting to note that the railroads serving that area are among the nation's most prosperous. One reason is that they haul high cost finished products made from raw materials ~~which~~ which move in ~~bulk~~ bulk on water. Water transportation has proved to be an economic stimulator. Sioux City is a great rail center, serving tremendous area extending to five ~~several~~ states. Sioux City importance as distributing and collecting center bound to increase, by both rail and highway.

Minneapolis, Minn., enjoys similar position as head of navigation on the Mississippi. Opening of navigation on upper river resulted in more than 200 new production facilities to use river in first ten years. Since work began on Missouri channel, the waterways operators report 70 new plants constructed along the river.

Following based on telcon with Hal Gordon, advance man, in company with ~~minxflx200000~~ Jack O'Brien, to whom referred by Governor Hughes Ofc.

ei

Joining Senator's party at Dubuque will be Mayor Stanley Greigg (pronounced Gregg, without the "i" and this is important), who is also Democratic candidate for Congress from Iowa 6th District. Mayor Greigg is 32-yr-old bachelor who is also dean of men at Morningside College. Ken Harding's office asks pull all stops in favor. Since Sioux City is ~~adham antantindante~~ a tri-state area, be on lookout for attendance by Byron T. Brown, Dem. Cand. for South Dakota 1st Dist. and Clare Callan of Nebraska 1st.

Gordon advises the approach of promoting water transport is right, but must have discussion of farm problem in addition. Says example of savings on grain shipment good.

The Rivercade is a three day celebration of "Port of Sioux City Week," so proclaimed by Mayor. This is first of what is hoped to be an ever growing observation of city's development based on improved river transport.

Goldwater is due Souix City ~~inpm~~, at 9:30 AM, to speak inside at Auditorium where Sen. H. is to speak outside. Goldwater due take-off at 11:30, with Sen. H. do land at 1200 noon. Gordon says be prepared for overlap. He hopes to get copy of BMG text to Bill Connell at least by Dubuque. Advises Sen. H. not provide advance text.

Sen. H. will be speaking from steps on south side of auditorium (same as BMG speak inside), and in front and to his left ~~withhimna~~ is a 15-ft replica of the Statue of Liberty presented to the city years ago by the Boy Scouts.

Sioux City Tribune is Goldwater oriented, says Gordon, but has showed him front page layout giving what Gordon considers fair break.

Behind the Senator is new U.S. 29 Interstate Route, symbol of truck trade. It crosses to South Sioux City, Neb. on an old draw (horiz) bridge, which opens about one a year.

The spot from ~~xxx~~ which Senator H. will be speaking was under water in 1953 floodx of the Floyd River. Locals report BMG voted against Floyd River flood control project. This ~~textexon~~ must be checked. Year before, 1952, Missouri ~~finundated~~ South Sioux City and Sioux City stockyards.

Because of limited time in city, Sen. H. will ride in motorcade instead of Rivercade.

Will ride with Rivercade Queen Kathy Tiltgen of Sioux City.
(Usual coterie of ~~Princesses~~ Princesses, etc.)

Senator could properly express regret that time prevents his taking barge trip planned for Rivercade, add to thanks for invitation attend.

The whole area of northwest Iowa, Southwest Minnesota, Southeast S.D. and Northeast Nebraska is called Sioux Land, and Sioux City claims to be capital. River channel will reinforce claim.

Locals expect crowd of 50,000.

Gordon passed up trip through stockyards account recent activity attempting to block shipments, etc.

Sioux City claims to ~~have~~ have 3rd largest livestock market in U.S. and to be third largest meat packing center.

Employment breakdown in city ~~now~~ shows 8000 in manufacturing and 34,000 in service and trade.

Sioux City has several urban renewal projects, won "All America City" designation in 1962.

Gordon reachable at Hotel Sheraton Warrior.



FLOYD RIVER

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

DEDICATION PROGRAM

MARCH 14, 1964
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Commemorating the completion of a new channel for the Floyd River and the diversion of water into it, signaling the end of flood hazard south of 18th Street.

To Build a City

A beautiful and well-functioning city is the greatest work of art of man.

What does it take to build such a city? Time, and skill, vision and resources, and people. But most of all, great people—men and women of keen heart and mind who have the patience and will to band together to master each problem, step by step.

The Floyd River for years has tested our talents and our courage. The completion of this first and most difficult phase of the Floyd Project honors the self-reliance and perseverance of our citizens and strengthens our dedication to fulfill the vision of a thriving and progressive Sioux City of the future.

Stanley L. Greigg

Mayor



EVENTS

11:30 A.M.

Recognition Luncheon, Mayfair Hotel

1:30 - 3:30 P.M.

Floyd levee inspection tour

3:30 P.M.

Dedication Ceremony at 11th St. bridge
and blasting of dike to divert the Floyd River

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

Free public supper, between 11th St. bridges

Front Cover photo by Newman, Sioux City Journal

RECOGNITION LUNCHEON

11:30 A.M. Mayfair Hotel

Welcome Robert E. Cowan, Jr.
Manager, Swift & Co.

Master of Ceremonies David J. Albert
President, Chamber of Commerce

Invocation Rev. Henry Held
President, Sioux City Ministerial Assoc.

Head Table Introductions

Hon. Stanley L. Greigg, Mayor of Sioux City
Maj. Gen. Junior F. Miller, Adjutant General, Iowa
Col. Roger M. Bachman, Deputy Division Engineer
Leo Braun, President, Floyd Valley Watershed Association
Carroll E. Worlan, Director, Iowa Development Commission
Geo. W. Young & W. W. Wilson, former mayors since 1953
Ivory Paul Rennels, U. S. Weather Bureau
F. Paul Beck, Dedication Chairman

Special Table Introductions (opposite page)

Remarks

U. S. Senator Jack B. Miller, State of Iowa
Col. Harold J. St. Clair, District Engineer, Corps of Engineers
H. Garland Hershey, Chairman, Iowa National Resources Council
Harry J. Bradley, Jr., Chairman, Iowa Highway Commission
James R. Smith, Vice Pres., Mississippi Valley Association

Address Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
6th District, Iowa

Adjournment 1:30 P.M.



Special Table Introductions

In recognition and appreciation of special contributions made in helping to tame the Floyd River in Sioux City.

Present City Council and City Manager
Previous City Councilmen since 1953
Former Mayors of Sioux City
Representatives in the Iowa General Assembly
Four co-operating Railroad Companies
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Employees, City of Sioux City
Iowa State Highway Commission
Iowa Development Commission
Iowa Natural Resources Council
Floyd Project Contractors
Labor in Siouxland
Neighboring Siouxland Mayors
Military Units in Sioux City
Floyd Valley Watershed Association
Iowa League of Municipalities
Northwest Iowa Mayors Association
Groups in Flood Prevention Effort of 1962
News Media
Woodbury County Board of Supervisors
Dedication Committee

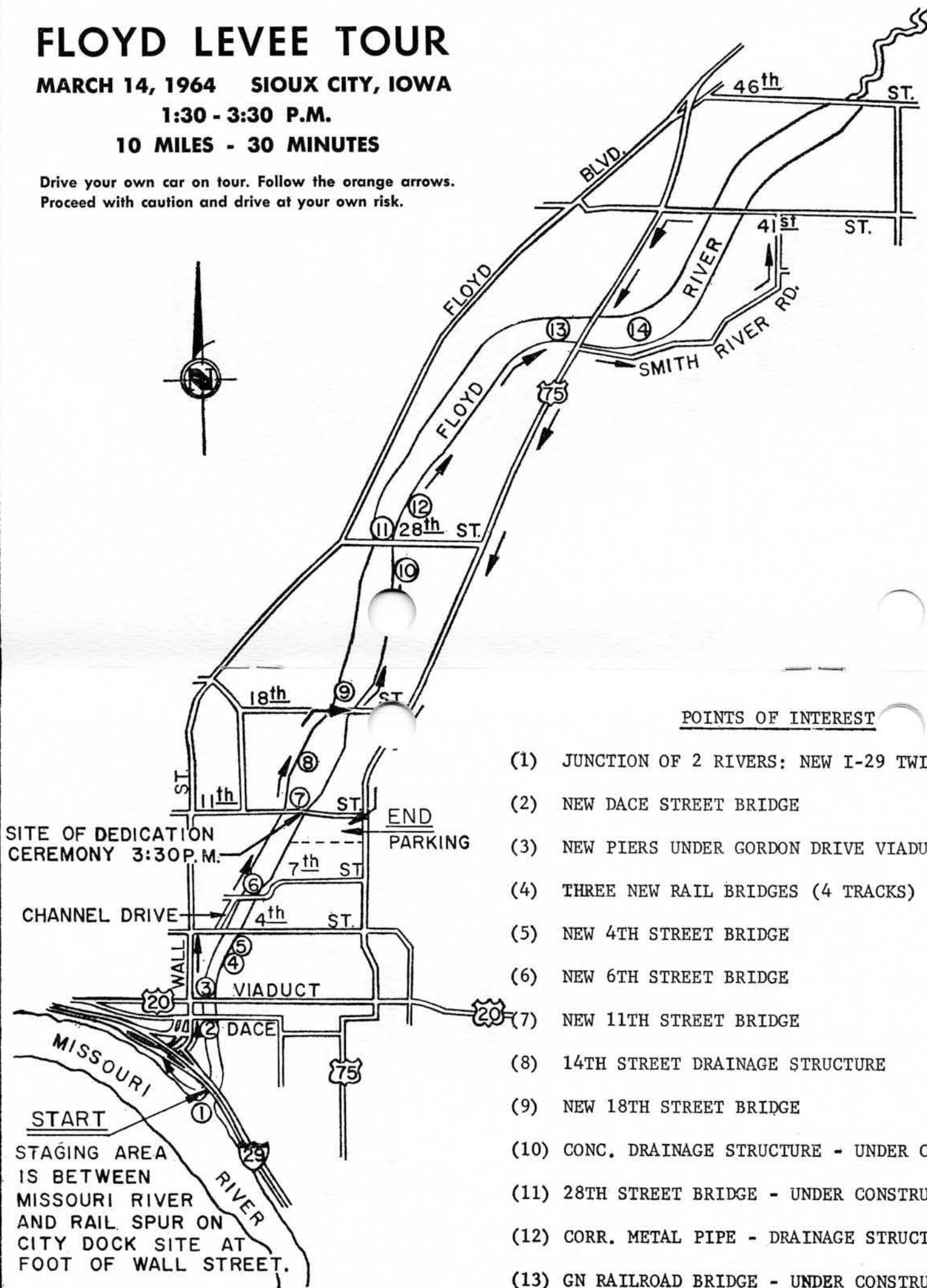
FLOYD LEVEE TOUR

MARCH 14, 1964 SIOUX CITY, IOWA

1:30 - 3:30 P.M.

10 MILES - 30 MINUTES

Drive your own car on tour. Follow the orange arrows.
Proceed with caution and drive at your own risk.



POINTS OF INTEREST

- (1) JUNCTION OF 2 RIVERS; NEW I-29 TWIN BRIDGES
- (2) NEW DACE STREET BRIDGE
- (3) NEW PIERS UNDER GORDON DRIVE VIADUCT
- (4) THREE NEW RAIL BRIDGES (4 TRACKS)
- (5) NEW 4TH STREET BRIDGE
- (6) NEW 6TH STREET BRIDGE
- (7) NEW 11TH STREET BRIDGE
- (8) 14TH STREET DRAINAGE STRUCTURE
- (9) NEW 18TH STREET BRIDGE
- (10) CONC. DRAINAGE STRUCTURE - UNDER CONST.
- (11) 28TH STREET BRIDGE - UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- (12) CORR. METAL PIPE - DRAINAGE STRUCTURE
- (13) GN RAILROAD BRIDGE - UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- (14) TWO GREAT LAKES PIPELINE CROSSING
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

DEDICATION OF WORKS and FLOYD DIVERSION CEREMONY

11th Street Bridge—3:30 P.M.

Presentation of the Colors

Playing of the National Anthem

Invocation Dr. J. Richard Palmer
President, Morningside College

Welcome Charles D. White
Plant Manager, Wincharger Corporation

Master of Ceremonies Mayor Stanley L. Greigg

Remarks

Hon. Stanley L. Greigg, Mayor City of Sioux City
Cornelius Bodine, Jr., City Manager

Observations The Hon. Frank B. Morrison
Governor, State of Nebraska

Address The Hon. Harold E. Hughes
Governor, State of Iowa

Implementation of River Diversion George W. Young
Mayor 1954-1957, 1960-1963

ENTERTAINMENT

Prior to Dedication Ceremony
2:15 - 3:30 P.M.

Ronald Dodd — Master of Ceremonies

"Order of The Arrows" Indian Dancers.....Director—Frank Teach
The Merry-Makers—Country & Western Music.....Director—Roger Calwell
Accordion SoloLarry Nysveen—Central
Tap DancerRonnie Burke—Heelan
Rhythmettes—Vocal Group.....Director—Mrs. Judy Koch
Leeds High School BandDirector—Frank Plambeck

After Dedication Ceremony

Riverside High Pep Band.....Director—Dale Kuhns

FREE PUBLIC SUPPER

Served between the 11th Street Bridges
4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

*Sponsored by members of the
Sioux City Chamber of Commerce*

DEDICATION COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIRMEN

Mayor Stanley L. Greigg
David J. Albert, President
Chamber of Commerce

GENERAL CHAIRMAN

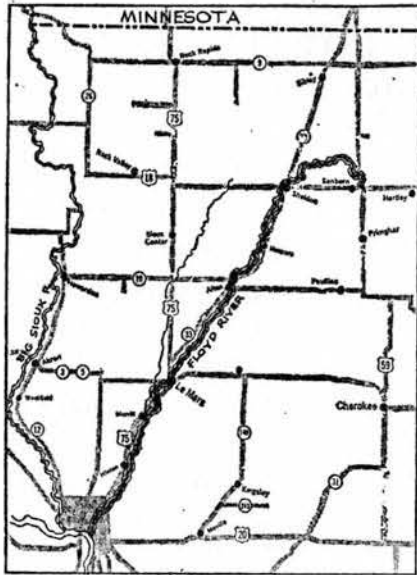
F. Paul Beck

COMMITTEES

Wrede Smith
Ronald Dodd
Harry Dobbins
Clair Pierce
Charles D. White
Col. Fred Tinker
Del Stone
John McHugh
L. Van Kuhl

CITY COUNCIL

Stanley L. Greigg, Mayor
Earle N. Grueskin
Don J. Mullin
Dr. James E. Reeder, Jr.
Julian L. Torgerson
Cornelius Bodine, Jr., City Manager



The FLOYD RIVER Story

Most of the time the Floyd River in Sioux City looks like a harmless stream, unless there's a cloudburst up the valley, or the snow melts very rapidly. The flood hazard in the area south of 18th Street is being permanently removed today—the balance of the 5½ mile channel will be flood-free by next year.

It's been a long hard fight—63 recorded floods in 93 years. The average annual damage has been \$781,000 and totaled \$23,185,000 in 1953, when 71,500 cubic feet per second roared into town. In 3 floods alone, 45 people drowned. Extensive damage was averted by the massive citizen effort in March 1962 when 450,000 sand bags were filled and placed on the dikes in 84 hours, a rate of 90 per minute around the clock. The City won a federal grant of \$215,000 to offset part of the cost.

Perhaps the greatest damage to the economy of the city has been the threat of flood rather than actual floods, because this fear has held back industrial development. Despite this hazard, over 50% of the city's work force is now employed in plants in the floodable part of the valley.

The fight to tame the Floyd began to take form in May 1934 when the first report was made to Congress. Twenty-four years later congressional approval of money for detailed plans became a reality on August 20, 1958.

The project might have failed numerous times after that. Ground-breaking did not take place till September 1961. In between, two main hurdles were: (1) winning agreement of 7 railroad companies to adopt the less expensive single channel alignment, and to sell to the city needed railroad land, and to use each others' tracks across 3 rail bridges; (2) winning a Supreme Court decision in January 1961 declaring invalid a May 1960 petition of obstruction signed by 550 persons (208 not registered to vote) demanding a 60% referendum.

Other major successes were: (1) meeting Corps of Engineer deadlines for property acquisition; (2) winning agreement of the Corps to pay the \$430,000 cost of two sanitary sewer siphon crossings under the channel; (3) winning agreement of Congress in 1962 to pay for the \$750,000 I-29 bridge and detour; and (4) winning agreement of the State to pay for the \$250,000 rebuilding of Gordon Drive viaduct, requiring a 2-year loan from the city.

Of the estimated total project cost of \$19.6 million, the city's share, payable by property taxes over 20 years, is only \$5,650,000; of which \$3,850,000 is for property and \$1,800,000 for bridges. It is gratifying to note that the tax rate for total debt purposes will not increase due to Floyd bonds.

The City's responsibility in the project, by act of Congress, is purchase and clearance of right of way, and reconstructing utility and street crossings.

The project requires 12 new bridges, 8 street and 4 rail. The City has completed 5 of the 6 street bridges it must build. The remaining bridge at 28th Street is under contract. The other 2 are on I-29 and the viaduct. Of the 4 federal-paid bridges, 3 are completed and the fourth is under construction. The U. S. Corps of Engineers finances all excavation.

The City is also responsible for finding disposal sites for 4.6 million cu. yds. of excavated earth. It has been put to good use, chiefly: Wall St. Fill (14th to 19th Sts.) embankment to carry 4-lane drive on the west dike, Pulaski Park playground, municipal dock area, Missouri Riverfront park, and filling part of the old channel so 6th St. can be extended to Plymouth (presently stockpiled).

The work of the Floyd project and the interrelated highway improvement, urban renewal and sanitary interceptor projects has been harmonized by the city manager's 15-man Project Co-ordinating Committee. Today's ceremonies recognize the successful culmination of thirty years of continual struggle—a true victory for all Sioux City!



CELEBRATING FLOOD-FREE FLOYD

A circular graphic featuring a map of the Floyd area with a grid pattern. The map shows a river and several roads, with some areas highlighted in a darker shade to indicate flood-prone regions. The text "CELEBRATING" is arched over the top of the circle, and "FLOOD-FREE FLOYD" is arched along the bottom.

Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Airport Rally
Dubuque, Iowa
October 16, 1964

Senator Humphrey. Thank you.

Voices. We want Hubert, we want Hubert.

Senator Humphrey. Well, I want to say that Dubuque, Iowa, not only has a wonderful group of people, but it has without a doubt the best cheerleader in the United States. (Applause)

I hope that our good friends out there in that old steam engine will save a little of that steam for November 3rd. (Applause)

Oh, it is great to be a Democrat. (Applause)

By the way, I want to first of all, of course, thank my esteemed friends and your great Governor for his introduction. He makes me so happy every time I come to Iowa that I almost forget about those bitter football games that Minnesota and Iowa have. (Applause)

But I can tell you that it is a joy to be back in Dubuque. It seems to me that the last time I was here was about 1959, and since that time you have been doing wonderful things. You have got a lot of good Democrats here. You are electing them to public office. (Applause)

And I can tell you one other thing. You are about ready to elect another great Democrat to public office, and he is a congressman and his name is John Culver. (Applause)

John, anybody that can get that beautiful, lovely, gracious, intelligent, charming young lady, Joan Kennedy, to come out and campaign for him, he is a cinch to win. (Applause)

I have known Joan and Ted Kennedy for years, ever since they were students, and I can't think of nicer people, more wonderful people, and I consider her one of my real favorites, and when she is for Culver, so is Humphrey. (Applause) And more importantly, so is President Johnson. (Applause)

Governor Hughes, you were introduced as the most popular man -- (cries of "yea") -- you have got an enthusiastic supporter out there. (Laughter). You were introduced as the most popular man in Iowa. There isn't any doubt about it and the election results on November 3rd will show that in unmistakable fashion. (Applause)

I hear you also had out here Cyrus Ribert. (Applause). Well, I am glad that he was able to come out to this beautiful area of Iowa, giving new inspiration, giving new confidence, new strength. He has got a big job on his hands, but he is one of the trusted lieutenants of President Johnson, and he is one of the finest administrators in the Nation's Capital. And I am proud to know him as a friend. (Applause)

Before I forget it, I want to thank these bands that have been doing such a good job around here. You have been great, all of you. (Applause)

I will get around to talking to these young people in just a few minutes, but in the meantime I just want them to know that I not only prefer their colorful uniforms and their enthusiasm but I also appreciate their skill as musicians.

I remember when I was a young fellow they started a band at our local school, and I was one of the members. They dismantled it next year. (Laughter) I didn't do much for culture and much for music.

Well, let me pay my respects to all these good Democrats, to your County Chairman who is with us here, Tom Mulgrew. (Applause)

And I was delighted to see our State Chairman, Lex Hawkins, here this

morning. That makes me feel good when the State Chairman comes here. (Applause)

You have got that Mr. Democrat of Dubuque himself, the one and only Mike Hogan, and whenever Mike is around -- (Applause)

And I was introduced this morning again to one of your great public servants, Joe Bahl, Chairman of your County Supervisors. All I can tell you -- (Applause) -- Joe, I should tell you that when I ran for the Senate in 1948 I ran against a fellow by the name of Joe Ball, and I wondered if he was back again. (Laughter). But you spell your name a little differently, and not only that, I think you have better politics. (Applause)

I want to thank the Mayor, Mayor Horgan, for his presence. I am so deeply appreciative of these kindnesses that come to us as we go into this campaign; to be an honorary citizen of the City of Dubuque is something that I treasure. I want to thank him also for those etchings and cuts of some of the historic places in your great community.

Then, too, I want to thank Ray Rozanka for giving me an honorary membership in the Young Democrats. (Applause)

Ray, after a long day yesterday, making many speeches and ending up in Milwaukee last night, and you know, the folks in Milwaukee like to stay up late and so do I, I want to tell you that it sure made me feel good today to know that I qualified as even an honorary member of the Young Democrats. (Applause)

And I want every laboring man and woman in this audience, every union member to know that I had something happen to me that you haven't had happen to you. I got a membership in the Dubuque federation here, the Central Federation, but I didn't have to pay anything. I don't even have to pay dues. (Applause)

I suppose now Mrs. Humphrey will say that I can fix anything at home, that I am no longer trying to break in on jurisdictions, that I will be the Fixit, Mr. Fixit, back in the Humphrey household, but really I am not going to do that. I tell here that I am totally incapacitated on these matters.

Say, I like your sign back here, don't you? Read it. (Applause)

If you follow what that sign says, if you will do exactly what that sign tells us in each and every word, from the White House to the courthouse, there will be happy people throughout America and happy Democrats and Democrats of leadership in responsible positions in this nation.

Don't you think that is a good idea? (Applause)

Mr. Mayor, my fellow citizens, there is a former Minnesotan in this audience that ought to have stayed in Minnesota but thought he wanted to come to the beautiful State of Iowa, and I want to say it was good to see my old friend Gordon Gounod, who was for years the editor of the Alexandria Park Region in Minnesota, about the only Democratic paper we had up there when he left. (Applause)

Oh, yes. I just got a note here of an old friend of mine. I will pay my respects to him when I get off the platform. 'a.

Dr. Van Allen is with us, the discoverer of the great Van Allen Belt which is one of the great achievements, of course, of modern science, and Dr. Van Allen from your own State University is the Chairman there of the Scientists and Engineers for Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. (Applause)

Well, now, let's get down to talk about a little politics. We are not going to be here long. We have got to go on to Sioux City, Sioux Falls -- (Cries of "yea") -- oh, thank you. Aren't you happy with Dubuque? (Laughter)

I want to talk to you because this is going to be a full day, and in just the few minutes that we have I should like to say a few things about where I think we are going in this campaign.

First of all, this is a hard fought campaign. It is very unusual.

In most campaigns we generally discuss issues, but it is pretty difficult to have a debate over issues if one of the participants in the debate doesn't want to do that.

And we have found that to be the situation. Because really what we are talking about today in America is where do we go from here? What have we been doing? Where are we going? How do we get to where we want to go? I think every person here, particularly our young people, know that we are living in a world of rapid change, change, I should say so, on the international scene, change in every conceivable way, change due to science and technology, change due to the power structure change in the world, and all of this places upon America a very heavy responsibility of world leadership.

I think somewhere along the line we ought to emphasize in this campaign as we have ordinarily in our daily lives that America has the responsibility for leadership and that leadership requires that you have policies and programs, that leadership means that you must be strong, not only strong materially but you must be strong in commitment, in conviction, in ideals.

Leadership means also that Americans must know of their own country, of their own policies, of their own programs, of their own commitments to public policy. And I regret to say that in this campaign the temporary spokesman of the Republican Party, and that is what he is, that temporary spokesman has refused to discuss the great issues that affect us.

He has refused to discuss a single one of them. So today in the few minutes that I have, let me say that we intend to discuss them.

Back in 1961 when President Kennedy came in as our President, he found a nation that was faltering. He found a nation that was weak. He found a nation the economy of which was more or less at a dead standstill or a dead center. And what did he say to us? He not only asked us to get this country moving again economically. He asked us to accept the burdens of responsibility on the world scene. And he also said that he did not shrink from that responsibility and he meant it.

He proved himself in 1,000 days of dramatic leadership to be one of the most courageous, one of the most far-sighted, one of the most prophetic Presidents that America has ever known. (Applause)

And my friends, America did get moving again. Our economy is buzzing, so to speak. It is growing. The Gross National Product is up. The wage level is up. Personal income is up. Every area of our economy is better. And I think this isn't an accident. It came because a President and a Congress and an Administration worked with industry, worked with labor, worked with agriculture, because a government saw its responsibility to the people, and today because of that, America is richer, America is stronger, America is better than it was four years ago. (Applause)

On the international front our President saw the need of doing some dramatic things. He launched the Peace Corps, the Arms Control Agency, the Alliance for Progress, revised our foreign aid, spoke to the nations of the world responsibly, with idealism and conviction, and America once again gained the prestige of world leadership. America once again was on the move.

And may I say, my dear friends, that with all of this talk about our weakness from the opposition which is, of course, only an insult to the intelligence of the American people, with all of this talk, it is not the United States of America that is having troubles all over the world. It seems to be the Soviet Union -- the Soviet Union having trouble at home, the Soviet Union having trouble in Europe, the Soviet Union having trouble everywhere.

I think American foreign policy under the Kennedy-Johnson Administration has proven to be strong, has proven to be effective, has proven to be a work of a great nation, a great people, and we ought to be proud of it. (Applause)

Now let's ask ourselves what is the program of the opposition? Well, the main thing they talk about is that we are sick and tired. Yes, the leader of the opposition says we are sick and tired of this, sick and tired of that. I tell you, a fellow who talks about being sick and tired so much may be explaining himself. (Applause)

I see a lot of healthy Americans. I see vigorous Americans. I see Americans that are unafraid. I see Americans that want to do things. I see Americans all over this nation that know that this nation has, as Franklin Roosevelt put it, a rendezvous with destiny and we accept this challenge. We are not sick. And, Mr. Goldwater, we are not tired, and we will demonstrate it to you on November 3rd. (Applause)

It seems to me that we have a right to ask where do you stand? Oh, we have read what you said. It is kind of hard to keep up with what that gentleman says. You have to read every day. (Applause)

This man makes more explanations of what he said the day before and what he intended to say, what he hopes to say, what he hopes he meant, what he hopes he thinks he said, and what he hopes you meant you said. (Applause)

Now, if what I said sounded kind of confused, it was so intended. I was trying to state what the candidate of the Republican Party is trying to say.

What is he saying? He is just saying let's go back. He is just saying, "Oh, go back to those good old days to which I am accustomed. Gather the covered wagons in a circle. The enemy is coming." (Applause)

Now I ask you, what is his program for education with a growing student population in this country. He has never mentioned it except to say that he doesn't believe the government has any responsibility for education. What a noble thought that was. Prehistoric, may I add. Prehistoric.

There hasn't been a civilized society in the last 300 years where the government didn't have responsibility for education. (Applause)

He says the government of the United States should withdraw from a whole series of programs. There ought to be a timetable of withdrawal. What programs? Agriculture, he says. Education, health, social welfare.

Apparently Mr. Goldwater never read the Constitution or if he did, he failed to comprehend it, because that Constitution says the Government of the United States has the responsibility to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare. And so to do that -- and so to do that requires government action. Government action. (Applause)

It is a fact, at least it is so stated throughout the centuries, that absolute power corrupts absolutely. But let me also say that the failure to exercise authority, the failure to have positive government also corrupts. And what Mr. Goldwater seems to fail to understand is that this government

Now let's ask ourselves what is the program of the opposition? Well, the main thing they talk about is that we are sick and tired. Yes, the leader of the opposition says we are sick and tired of this, sick and tired of that. I tell you, a fellow who talks about being sick and tired so much may be explaining himself. (Applause)

I see a lot of healthy Americans. I see vigorous Americans. I see Americans that are unafraid. I see Americans that want to do things. I see Americans all over this nation that know that this nation has, as Franklin Roosevelt put it, a rendezvous with destiny and we accept this challenge. We are not sick. And, Mr. Goldwater, we are not tired, and we will demonstrate it to you on November 3rd. (Applause)

It seems to me that we have a right to ask where do you stand? Oh, we have read what you said. It is kind of hard to keep up with what that gentleman says. You have to read every day. (Applause)

This man makes more explanations of what he said the day before and what he intended to say, what he hopes to say, what he hopes he meant, what he hopes he thinks he said, and what he hopes you meant you said. (Applause)

Now, if what I said sounded kind of confused, it was so intended. I was trying to state what the candidate of the Republican Party is trying to say.

What is he saying? He is just saying let's go back. He is just saying, "Oh, go back to those good old days to which I am accustomed. Gather the covered wagons in a circle. The enemy is coming." (Applause)

Now I ask you, what is his program for education with a growing student population in this country. He has never mentioned it except to say that he doesn't believe the government has any responsibility for education. What a noble thought that was. Prehistoric, may I add. Prehistoric.

There hasn't been a civilized society in the last 300 years where the government didn't have responsibility for education. (Applause)

He says the government of the United States should withdraw from a whole series of programs. There ought to be a timetable of withdrawal. What programs? Agriculture, he says. Education, health, social welfare.

Apparently Mr. Goldwater never read the Constitution or if he did, he failed to comprehend it, because that Constitution says the Government of the United States has the responsibility to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare. And so to do that -- and so to do that requires government action. Government action. (Applause)

It is a fact, at least it is so stated throughout the centuries, that absolute power corrupts absolutely. But let me also say that the failure to exercise authority, the failure to have positive government also corrupts. And what Mr. Goldwater seems to fail to understand is that this government

one. I want you to get people out to those polls, and I want the young people in this audience to tell their parents that their parents owe them something. They owe them responsible citizenship, and to be a citizen in this country means that you must take on the responsibilities of representative government. It means your mother and your father; it means everyone 21 years of age and over must be a voter and must exercise it as a social, civic, and private and public duty, to be a voter on election day. Make that our business. (Applause)

I leave you with this thought because I know, I know what this community meant to our late and beloved President, Governor Harold Hughes, respected by the late and beloved President and a friend of our late President Kennedy. These are great people (Applause)

Ladies and gentlemen, the man who is in the White House today came there because of an unbelievable cruel act of history. He got there because of the death of the beloved President. But I think one of the great decisions that President Kennedy made was when he selected his Vice-President so that when that tragic hour befell us, when this life of this brave young man was taken from us, that there was a tall, strong man, experienced in government, knowledgeable in the arts and sciences of government, a man of courage and strength, who could take up the torch and who could carry it and hold high that light of American freedom and progress. That man is in the White House today.

He was selected by John Kennedy. Don't forget that. And I want to see us make this election a living memorial, a living tribute, to the works and the needs and the words and the program and the policy of our late and beloved President.

And I think the way that we can demonstrate to all Americans and to all the world that we believed in the inaugural message of John Kennedy, that we believed in his speech at American University, "The Path to Peace, that we believed in the policies and programs that he set before us, I think the way that we reaffirm that, I think the way that we prove it is by electing the man that he selected as his Vice-President, electing him President of the United States. (Applause)

#####

Dubuque, Iowa

Advance Man: Ed Alfriend (319-582-9683)

1. Don't talk about civil rights.
2. Iowa has highest percentage of senior citizens of any state so HHH should talk about benefits of social security and the hospital insurance program.

The President of A.M.A., Dr. Ward, lives here. The local chapter of AMA publicly opposes hospital insurance, and he may want to take a dig at AMA.

3. He will be in Dubuque on the 16th. On the 19th through the 23rd is Voter Registration Week. He should urge people to take advantage of this. He should also mention voting the straight Democratic ticket from the Court House to the White House because they have good Democrats ~~in~~ up for County, State and National offices.

4. Farmers. Fattening of beef cattle is a local occupation. Should point out that Democratic Party is the friend of farmers, past, present and future.

5. Labor is strong in this area; out of 60,000, 10,000 are union members. Emphasize friendship for labor.

6. Senator has old friend from Minnesota here-- Gordon Dunow. They ran for office together, etc.

4. Farmers. Farming of beef cattle is a local
occupation. About 1 point out that Democratic Party is
the friend of farmers, past, present and future.
Labor is strong in this area: out of 60,000,
10,000 are union members. Emphasize friendship for
labor.
5. Senator has old friend from Minnesota here--
Gordon Brown. They ran for office together, etc.

W for
Gordon Brown
Platform

Dubuque

Mayor Hogan

Population: 56,000 plus. Heavy Irish population, and

may be as much as 60% Catholic. Loras College (MEN) and

Clarke College (Women) are Catholic Archdiocesan Schools.

Largest Democratic center in state after Des Moines. Best

Labor city in State. Lots of small manufacturing around.

Dr. Van Allen
Engineers + Scientists
for LBS + HHS

Ed. Mc Dermott - Head of U.S.
Civil Defense

Themes

1. In 1960 John Kennedy asked help to get the nation moving. Under the Kennedy-Johnson Administration it has moved. In every economic indicator the country has shown its recovered vitality. It has improved its military strength. Above all, it has begun to meet the problems of a scientific and technological age. It sees problems as opportunities instead of looking upon them as crises.

In a Tax Cut, in Education Legislation, in Minimum Wage legislation, in making America aware of its poor and determining to do something about them, and in a host of

Economic
Growth

Jobs!

Tax cut
Minimum
wages

(Soc Sec

Educ NDEA

other areas, there has been a return to the spirit of
vigor of the kind that built America.

(X) h Senator Goldwater has opposed it all. Yet he has
offered nothing in its place. Elderly people with needs

are treated as if they are rattling a tin cup. Youth can

get along without education. The farmer can get off the

land. The laborer can work for sub-standard wages and

like it. In fact, whatever your problem is, get a do-it-

yourself-kit. This is a poor philosophy of community, let

alone of government responsibility.

Senator Goldwater has no program for America. It is

now even hard for him to find slogans. Mostly we hear

personal attacks on the President, a downgrading of even

the office of the Presidency, and a libel on the American

people that they are "sick and tired".

2. Senator Goldwater offers no program either on foreign

policy. Yet he has made Americans at home, our allies

*workers
no money*

*farmer
no help*

*youth
no edu*

*Goldwater
no program*

Domestic

Foreign

Goldwater

*no
program*

for Ag

for Edu

for Health

for Jobs

for Peace

abroad, and people around the world apprehensive. He
does this by persistently suggesting that we can threaten,
bluff, issue ultimatums, and otherwise intimidate people.
With utter disregard of the facts, he downgrades the might
of America, and then proceeds to meet issues by threaten-
ing to throw the weight of that strength around. He
opposed and opposes every kind of constructive effort to
make the Cold War cooler: the Test Ban Treaty, building
bridges to neutral nations, exploiting the divisions in
the Communist camp, seeking safeguarded ways to reduce
the arms race. Senator Goldwater's motives for peace may
be above reproach. His suggestions for policy show
nothing of wisdom, restraint, or responsibility.

3. America wants vigorous leadership in the office of
the Presidency -- not a vacuum. America wants a man of
experience in government, tested and proven for dedication,
effectiveness, and understanding of its processes.

America wants leadership that cares for the people of America and believes in them. America wants a man of strength who is both confident enough of his strength and wise enough in his understanding of power, to know when and how to use it.

America wants a President who says "Yes" to the progress America has made, and who is enthusiastic in his hope about what it yet can be and do.

America in this year, and with the choice presented this year, needs, and I am confident will choose, Lyndon Johnson.



Minnesota Historical Society

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

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



www.mnhs.org