

Mr. Patton,

Gov. Kerner
May Duley

Secretary
News

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION CONVENTION

March 15, 1965

- Food for Peace
- McNamara
- Mondale

MAN AND FOOD

Dick Butcher
Dumma Reynolds

Herb Winters

- Mr. Newsome

- Ed. Christensen

I have looked forward to this meeting for
some time. It is an opportunity for me to renew
old friendships, to relive old and happy experiences,
and to learn from the men and women of America's farms.

I also want to pay tribute to you who are providing
leadership in the creation of an efficient and productive
agriculture. This is basic to the security and strength
of this nation--and to the free world.

This land ^{of America} is blessed among all others--and you
help to make it so.

Here there has been developed the most efficient

agricultural plant in all history--and you help to make it so.

Our great agricultural capabilities have abolished for us the twin fears of hunger and famine--and you help to make it so.

The day when the soil was mined, water taken for granted, and the forests were despoiled, is past,

Exploitation of the soil has yielded to conservation.

The people now know how to take care of nature's bounty--and you help to make it so.

The American consumer now is enjoying food at the lowest cost of any people in the world in terms of human effort expended--and you help to make it so.

The miracle of American agricultural efficiency is leaving its imprint in every area of the world--and you

help to make it so.

L We now are exporting at a \$6 billion annual rate--
and you help to make it so.

L Agriculture is our greatest dollar earner in foreign
trade today--and you help to make it so.

America leads in crops - + you help make it so.
L Food is power. Abundance--and the ability to

produce abundance--is one of our most valuable assets
of strength in the world today.

L Without that asset, our ~~entire~~ economy would be
crippled. Without that asset, we could ~~not~~ have moved
tremendous quantities of food and fiber under the Food
for Peace Program to help the economies of many less
developed nations.

L Without that asset, we could not provide nourishment
to millions of children at home and in foreign school

lunch and other child feeding programs.

And without that asset, food could not be such a vital
bulwark of our foreign assistance ^{and National Security} efforts.

I have mentioned only a partial list of farmers' contributions to our national well being.

President Johnson said it best in his recent farm message when he declared:

"The bounty of the earth is the foundation of our economy.

"The farm people of this nation have made and are continuing to make a lasting contribution to our national prosperity. As a matter of simple justice they should share equitably in this prosperity. They deserve a place of dignity and opportunity," unquote.

That is the fundamental, unalterable policy of

§B5 } a man born on a ranch, whose
} who is in the hill country
} of Texas - a farmer + rancher
} himself - will not forget
} the farmer.

this administration.

↳ At no time in three centuries has American
agriculture reached so far and touched the lives of so
many people as it does today.

↳ At no time has American agriculture been so closely
connected with world agriculture in its gigantic task
of feeding and clothing more people; husbanding and
developing its various resources; expanding its trade;
sharing in and contributing to the upsurge of modern
science; providing a foundation for economic growth.

↳ By doing all this, American agriculture has assumed an
ever larger role in mankind's long struggle for freedom
and plenty.

↳ It is hard for persons living under modern conditions
to realize that we enjoy such widespread abundance and

ax

luxury. Over 150 years ago Sir Thomas More said, "I could wish rather than hope that laborers could have glass in their windows and meat once a week." We now have glass in our windows and meat is part of the ordinary diet of our people, along with milk, butter and other foods. In More's time these were luxuries hardly known to princes.

yes, *all too much*
~~but~~ there ~~still~~ is suffering in the world, and we are deeply concerned about it. We are, in fact, doing something about it. At home we are waging a War on Poverty; abroad we seek to relieve "suffering and want" by a host of programs. We are putting to use constructively our resources of science, technology, finance, food and knowledge.

~~~~~
We are well on the way in the conquest of hunger.

You are in the forefront of that successful endeavor.

Twenty years ago one farm worker fed 11 people.

Today he feeds 30, and feeds them better. / Productivity

per farm worker has increased at a rate of 5 per cent

per year during the past decade, more than twice the

non-farm rate. / There has been more change in agricultural

production during the lives of people now living than in

all the previous years since biblical times.

90%
of all
Sanitation
that can
be had,
even now.

Imagine / If it were possible to transport someone from the

time of Christ to an American farm as of 100 years ago,

our visitor would have recognized virtually every tool

then in use: the rake, the hoe, the plow, the flail.

Transported to an American farm today, he would think

he was on another planet. / PROGRESS

Scientific and technological progress have given

us new sources of power, new kinds of machines, new
substitutes for scarce materials, and new knowledge.

L This makes it possible for us to produce more physical
goods with less human effort than ever before.

L ~~It is true that~~ ^{But} this power is not developed
everywhere ^{where} it is needed. The knowledge is not ^{widely} distributed,
~~as widely as it should be.~~ But it does exist. Today

science and technology have progressed so far that we
know how to produce enough so that no man, woman or child
on earth need want for food.

L We are ^{on} the threshold of an age of abundance.
Yet we are not progressing fast enough in overcoming
scarcity in those parts of the world where it presses
heavily on millions of people.

L The most important truth of our generation is the

fact that the physical barriers that ^{once} imposed hunger upon men have been struck down within our lifetime!

now ~~the most important~~ ^{the} need of our generation is to develop

the means to overcome the social, political and economic

barriers that prevent the promise of enough ["] food and fiber

for all ["] from becoming a reality! This is a goal so

promising and so inspiring that it is worthy of the

best of all of us.

This is our exciting challenge.

And The time also has come for action in meeting

head on the problem of poverty in rural America. This must

be a large, comprehensive and generous effort. And if

we are to do something about it, we must face the facts

and make an all-out attack on ^{the} ~~its~~ causes *of poverty.*

↳ This means Education

↳ This means better employment information and

counseling.

L This means training of rural people for local nonfarm employment.

L This means assistance in the development of industries in those areas ~~where considerable surplus farm labor is available and~~ where non-farm employment must supplement limited farm income.

W. K. King, The small farmer has a great sense of independence,

L Many ~~of these people~~ do not want to leave the land--nor should we want them to. ^{and,} I reject any ^{so-called} "solution" that would, in effect, force the ~~small~~ farmer off his land.

L We need a rural America. We need stewards of the soil.

L We need the moral and social values of rural living.

L ~~On the other hand,~~ ^{But} for those farmers who feel that the best opportunities for themselves and their families lay in non-agricultural pursuits, we should create an

economic environment which makes it ^{Possible} ~~easy~~ for them to make that shift.

↳ This means vocational training, improved education for rural Americans. It means technical and other

assistance for firms desiring to locate in agricultural

areas, ^{This means} ~~along with~~ improved water supplies and health

facilities. ↳ Freedom of choice with the technical and other abilities to make an intelligent choice should

become a hallmark of our rural society. - OPPORTUNITY

This is opportunity.

↳ Parity of opportunity for income--for education--for housing--for health care--for sanitation--for other public services. ↳ These are the needs of our day. We

must fulfill these needs if we are to emerge into our Great Society here at home.

↳ Further ahead, however, lies the greatest challenge of all--meeting the rising demands of a burgeoning world

population sustained by higher per capita incomes.

Here, too, if we are to comprehend the true extent of this challenge, there are certain basic facts which must be understood:

h North America, Australia and New Zealand are now the only consistent net exporters of agricultural commodities. h Asia and Africa have joined Western Europe as permanent net importing regions. Eastern Europe and Latin America appear to be losing their surplus producing capacity.

h Most of Asia, Africa and Latin America are the less developed areas of the world. The rest of the world comprises the ^{more} developed areas.

h Before World War II the less developed world exported 11 million tons of grain each year to the ^{more modern} and developed world. In 1964 the developed world exported

25 million tons of grain to the less developed world.

✓ The less developed world is losing the capacity to feed
itself. ✓ A growing share of each year's population

increase is being fed by food shipments from the developed
world, primarily Food for Peace shipments from the United
States.

✓ The world population gain is running 2 per cent a
year. The demand for food is increasing at this rate in

addition to the amount resulting from higher per capita

incomes. ^{and} It ~~does not seem likely~~ that the downward trend

of food output per person in several major less developed

countries can easily be reversed.

✓ ~~Unfortunately,~~ The vast increases in population will

come in the regions least prepared to feed them. The

imbalances between population and food in the less

developed regions are certain to grow.

In Western Europe, the major question with respect to our exports depends on what emerges from the Kennedy Round trade negotiations. We expect the rate of economic growth to remain high, and the demand for agricultural commodities to expand. The extent to which this increase in demand will be reflected in European imports will depend to a major extent on the current negotiations. We intend to make every effort to achieve trade liberalization in agricultural as well as industrial products.

L It may not be realized, but Japan is today our top overseas export market, taking three-fourths of a billion dollars worth of farm products in 1964. And the market is growing.

L The dynamic forces which have doubled U.S. farm exports over the past decade still are in existence. An even

greater impact from these same forces on the level of U.S. farm products exported is expected in the years ahead. The share of our agricultural output moving abroad will very likely continue to climb. The export market is the big area of potential expansion for U.S. agriculture if we compete--if we sell--and if we don't price ourselves out of the market.

The challenges of the War against Poverty can and will be converted into opportunities for our farm people.

The challenges of the foreign demand for agricultural commodities can and will be converted into opportunities.

The future of this nation as a world leader depends to a major extent on the productive capabilities of our farm people. ^{and must} This nation will provide equitable returns for this service. This is our policy.

└ Carl Sandburg wrote a poem entitled, "A New America."

I would like to read a portion of it for you:

└ "I see America not in the setting sun of a black
night of despair ahead of us. └ I see America in the
crimson light of a rising sun, fresh from the burning
creative hand of God. └ I see great days ahead, great
days possible to men and women of will and vision."

That is the fundamental philosophy of this

Administration. *This is the American Promise
and hope.* #

leveling of the canal route to Syria is at present only half a mile from the Israel border and could be easily disrupted by a few competent snipers. Some influential Israelis advocate action now while Israel has military advantages.

The Americans have been appalled by talk of preventive action. Officials said the Israelis had been asking too much, expecting military aid to enable them to take care of themselves, commitments by the United States to support them in case of an attack, together with freedom for unhampered military action when they see fit.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 4, 1965]

UNITED STATES TO WEIGH SALE OF ARMS TO ISRAEL—HIGH-LEVEL TALKS EXPECTED SOON—WASHINGTON POLICY IS APPARENTLY SHIFTING

(By John W. Finney)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The United States, seemingly modifying its Middle East arms policy, has agreed to discuss with Israel the possibility of supplying American weapons to offset Soviet arms shipments to Arab States.

High-ranking Israeli officials including possibly Foreign Minister Golda Meir, are expected here shortly, according to diplomatic sources to discuss the purchase of American arms.

The discussions will be an outgrowth of talks that Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman had during the last week with Israeli officials in Tel Aviv. Since Mr. Harriman's departure from Israel on Monday, some State Department and White House advisers have remained behind in Tel Aviv to continue the talks, which will lay the basis for the higher level discussions here within the next few weeks.

A TACIT ACCEPTANCE

Ostensibly the Harriman mission was prompted by the diplomatic and military confusion brought about by West Germany's termination of its \$80 million arms deal with Israel. But the talks went far beyond the immediate problems created by Bonn's action and included the more complicated issue of how to provide Israel with an assured supply of modern arms in the coming years.

According to diplomatic sources, there was at least a tacit acceptance by Mr. Harriman of a contention by Israel that the cutoff of the West German arms shipments pointed up Israel's need to find new sources of weapons to maintain a military balance with the Arab States.

Mr. Harriman was reported to have expressed concern about possible Israel military intervention if some of the Arab States went ahead with plans for diverting the headwaters of the Jordan River.

Mr. Harriman, however, was said not to have laid down any condition of nonintervention as a prerequisite for Israel's obtaining American military assistance. The Israeli officials, in turn, were said to have made it clear that they viewed the arms race and the Jordan River problem as separate issues.

The problem to be discussed in the forthcoming talks transcends immediate Israel demands for the arms undelivered by West Germany. Bonn responding to threats by the United Arab Republic to recognize East Germany, terminated the arms shipments when 80 percent completed. Among the weapons undelivered were some American-made M-48 tanks that West Germany was shipping to Israel with the U.S. approval and encouragement.

ASSURED SUPPLY SOUGHT

While the Israelis made it clear that they wanted the undelivered arms, they also emphasized that a more important consideration was finding an assured source of weapons over the next several years to counter continuing Soviet arms shipments to the

United Arab Republic and other Arab States.

This is raising for the Johnson administration the difficult question whether the United States is willing to modify or abandon its policy of not being a direct supplier of arms to Israel.

The United States has provided limited amounts of arms to certain Arab States, such as tanks to Jordan and jet fighters to Saudi Arabia. The State Department confirmed today that the United States was discussing with Jordan a "general request" for arms but refused to comment on the details.

Largely because of a desire not to alienate the Arab nations, the United States has consistently refused to supply arms to Israel. The lone exception occurred 2 years ago when the United States agreed to sell Israel some Hawk antiaircraft missiles on the ground they were purely defensive weapons.

The administration's position has been that Israel should look to Western European sources for her arms, and at times, as in the West German deal. Washington has cooperated behind the scenes in obtaining European weapons for Israel. With the diplomatic difficulties encountered by West Germany in its arms deal, Israel obviously is going to have increasing difficulty in obtaining arms in Europe and therefore is turning to the United States.

The State Department was maintaining strict secrecy about the overtures from Israel. But the fact that the administration was willing to discuss arms purchases with Israel officials was an indication that the United States was moving away from its past policy.

While refusing to comment on the Israel situation in particular, a Department spokesman said the administration's policy in general in the Middle East was in "seeing a balance is maintained" in armaments.

The general appraisal of American officials is that Israel currently has a military balance with, if not superiority over, her Arab neighbors. The contention being advanced by Israel and generally accepted by American officials, however, is that this balance is likely to be upset in the next few years by continuing Soviet arms shipments to Arab nations, especially the United Arab Republic.

Total U.S. aid received through June 30, 1964 [In millions of U.S. dollars]

Algeria.....	\$149.3
Iran.....	798.4
Iraq.....	46.3
Israel.....	996.8
Jordan.....	431.5
Lebanon.....	78.9
Morocco.....	451.0
Saudi Arabia.....	46.6
Sudan.....	81.4
Syria.....	81.9
Tunisia.....	397.0
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	943.1
Yemen.....	34.6

Total..... 4,536.8

Source: "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations, July 1, 1945-June 30, 1964," special report prepared for the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"MAN AND FOOD"—ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY recently presented to the National Farmers Union Convention an address entitled "Man and Food." In the course of that address, the distinguished Vice President delivered one of the most comprehensive and commendable statements on American farm policy made by the present administration.

The Vice President is not content to extol the blessings which have provided

America with the greatest agricultural ability and abundance in the history of mankind, nor is he content to extol the virtue of our extension of the hand that helps the less developed nations of the world where hunger is a constant companion and the dry wellspring of hope. "Man and Food" is a brilliant statement, not alone of where American agriculture has been, but of where it is going; not alone of the contributions which agriculture has made to our own and to several nations of the world, but of the unlimited horizon looming before agriculture in a world of burgeoning population, increasing urbanization, and rapid mechanization.

"Man and Food" promises, above all else, hope to the man who has given so much to the hopeless and hungry of the world—the small farmer. "Man and Food" declares in unmistakable terms this administration's determination to lift the haze of impending economic disaster which has begun to hang heavily and ominously over the rural community.

I welcome "Man and Food" as one of the finest farm statements of recent years. I commend it to the attention of my distinguished colleagues, and request unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAN AND FOOD

(Speech by Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY at the National Farmers Union Convention, Mar. 15, 1965)

I have looked forward to this meeting for some time. It is an opportunity for me to renew old friendships, to relive old and happy experiences, and to learn from the men and women of America's farms.

I also want to pay tribute to you who are providing leadership in the creation of an efficient and productive agriculture. This is basic to the security and strength of this Nation—and to the free world.

This land is blessed among all others, and you help to make it so.

Here there has been developed the most efficient agricultural plant in all history, and you help to make it so.

Our great agricultural capabilities have abolished for us the twin fears of hunger and famine, and you help to make it so.

The day when the soil was mined, water taken for granted, and the forests were despoiled, is past. Exploitation of the soil has yielded to conservation. The people now know how to take care of nature's bounty, and you help to make it so.

The American consumer now is enjoying food at the lowest cost of any people in the world in terms of human effort expended, and you help to make it so.

The miracle of American agricultural efficiency is leaving its imprint in every area of the world, and you help to make it so.

We now are exporting at a \$6 billion annual rate and you help to make it so.

Agriculture is our greatest dollar earner in foreign trade today, and you help to make it so.

Food is power. Abundance—and the ability to produce abundance—is one of our most valuable assets of strength in the world today.

Without that asset, our entire economy would be crippled. Without that asset, we could not have moved tremendous quantities of food and fiber under the food for peace

program to help the economies of many less developed nations.

Without that asset, we could not provide nourishment to millions of children at home and in foreign school lunch and other child feeding programs.

And without that asset, food could not be such a vital bulwark of our foreign assistance efforts.

I have mentioned only a partial list of farmers' contributions to our national well being.

President Johnson said it best in his recent farm message when he declared:

"The bounty of the earth is the foundation of our economy.

"The farm people of this Nation have made and are continuing to make a lasting contribution to our national prosperity. As a matter of simple justice they should share equitably in this prosperity. They deserve a place of dignity and opportunity," unquote.

That is the fundamental, unalterable policy of this administration.

At no time in three centuries has American agriculture reached so far and touched the lives of so many people as it does today.

At no time has American agriculture been so closely connected with world agriculture in its gigantic task of feeding and clothing more people; husbanding and developing its various resources; expanding its trade; sharing in and contributing to the upsurge of modern science; providing a foundation for economic growth. By doing all this, American agriculture has assumed an ever larger role in mankind's long struggle for freedom and plenty.

It is hard for persons living under modern conditions to realize that we enjoy such widespread abundance and luxury. Over 150 years ago Sir Thomas More said, "I could wish rather than hope that laborers could have glass in their windows and meat once a week." We now have glass in our windows and meat is part of the ordinary diet of our people, along with milk, butter and other foods. In More's time these were luxuries hardly known to princes.

But there still is suffering in the world, and we are deeply concerned about it. We are, in fact, doing something about it. At home we are waging a war on poverty; abroad we seek to relieve suffering and want by a host of programs. We are putting to use constructively our resources of science, technology, finance, food, and knowledge.

We are well on the way in the conquest of hunger. You are in the forefront of that successful endeavor.

Twenty years ago 1 farmworker fed 11 people. Today he feeds 30, and feeds them better. Productivity per farmworker has increased at a rate of 5 percent per year during the past decade, more than twice the nonfarm rate. There has been more change in agricultural production during the lives of people now living than in all the previous years since Biblical times.

If it were possible to transport someone from the time of Christ to an American farm as of 100 years ago, our visitor would have recognized virtually every tool then in use: the rake, the hoe, the plow, the flail. Transported to an American farm today, he would think he was on another planet.

Scientific and technological progress have given us new sources of power, new kinds of machines, new substitutes for scarce materials, and new knowledge. This makes it possible for us to produce more physical goods with less human effort than ever before.

It is true that this power is not developed everywhere it is needed. The knowledge is not distributed as widely as it should be. But it does exist. Today science and technology have progressed so far that we know how to produce enough so that no man, woman, or child on earth need want for food.

We are on the threshold of an age of

abundance. Yet we are not progressing fast enough in overcoming scarcity in those parts of the world where it presses heavily on millions of people.

The most important truth of our generation is the fact that the physical barriers that imposed hunger upon men have been struck down within our lifetime. The most important need of our generation is to develop the means to overcome the social, political, and economic barriers that prevent the promise of enough food and fiber for all from becoming a reality. This is a goal so promising and so inspiring that it is worthy of the best of all of us.

The time also has come for action in meeting head on the problem of poverty in rural America. This must be a large, comprehensive and generous effort. And if we are to do something about it, we must face the facts and make an all-out attack on its causes.

This means better employment information and counseling.

This means training of rural people for local nonfarm employment.

This means assistance in the development of industries in those areas where considerable surplus farm labor is available and where nonfarm employment must supplement limited farm income.

The small farmer has a great sense of independence. Many of these people do not want to leave the land—nor should we want them to. I reject any "solution" that would, in effect, force the small farmer off his land. We need a rural America. We need stewards of the soil. We need the moral and social values of rural living.

On the other hand, for those farmers who feel that the best opportunities for themselves and their families lay in nonagricultural pursuits, we should create an economic environment which makes it easy for them to make that shift.

This means vocational training, improved education for rural Americans. It means technical and other assistance for firms desiring to locate in agricultural areas, along with improved water supplies and health facilities. Freedom of choice with the technical and other abilities to make an intelligent choice should become a hallmark of our rural society.

Parity of opportunity for income, for education, for housing, for health care, for sanitation, for other public services. These are the needs of our day. We must fulfill these needs if we are to emerge into our Great Society here at home.

Further ahead, however, lies the greatest challenge of all—meeting the rising demands of a burgeoning world population sustained by higher per capita incomes.

Here, too, if we are to comprehend the true extent of this challenge, there are certain basic facts which must be understood:

North America, Australia, and New Zealand are now the only consistent net exporters of agricultural commodities. Asia and Africa have joined Western Europe as permanent net importing regions. Eastern Europe and Latin America appear to be losing their surplus producing capacity.

Most of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are the less developed areas of the world. The rest of the world comprises the developed areas.

Before World War II the less-developed world exported 11 million tons of grain each year to the developed world. In 1964 the developed world exported 25 million tons of grain to the less-developed world. The less-developed world is losing the capacity to feed itself. A growing share of each year's population increase is being fed by food shipments from the developed world, primarily food-for-peace shipments from the United States.

The world population gain is running 2 percent a year. The demand for food is increasing at this rate in addition to the

amount resulting from higher per capita incomes. It does not seem likely that the downward trend of food output per person in several major less-developed countries can easily be reversed.

Unfortunately, the vast increases in population will come in the regions least prepared to feed them. The imbalances between population and food in the less-developed regions are certain to grow.

In Western Europe, the major question with respect to our exports depends on what emerges from the Kennedy round trade negotiations. We expect the rate of economic growth to remain high, and the demand for agricultural commodities to expand. The extent to which this increase in demand will be reflected in European imports will depend to a major extent on the current negotiations. We intend to make every effort to achieve trade liberalization in agricultural as well as industrial products.

It may not be realized, but Japan is today our top overseas export market, taking three-fourths of a billion dollars worth of farm products in 1964. And the market is growing.

The dynamic forces which have doubled U.S. farm exports over the past decade still are in existence. An even greater impact from these same forces on the level of U.S. farm products exported is expected in the years ahead. The share of our agricultural output moving abroad will very likely continue to climb. The export market is the big area of potential expansion for U.S. agriculture if we compete—if we sell—and if we don't price ourselves out of the market.

The challenges of the war against poverty can and will be converted into opportunities for our farm people. The challenges of the foreign demand for agricultural commodities can and will be converted into opportunities, too. The future of this Nation as a world leader depends to a major extent on the productive capabilities of our farm people. The Nation will provide equitable returns for this service. This is our policy.

Carl Sandburg wrote a poem entitled, "A New America." I would like to read a portion of it for you:

"I see America not in the setting sun of a black night of despair ahead of us. I see America in the crimson light of a rising sun, fresh from the burning creative hand of God. I see great days ahead, great days possible to men and women of will and vision."

That is the fundamental philosophy of this Administration.

TORNADO DISASTER

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, on Wednesday, April 14, President Johnson made a tour of the several Midwestern States recently struck by floods and tornadoes. His first and most extended stop was in northern Indiana where he viewed portions of the tornado destruction which severely affected the lives of thousands of Hoosier residents and caused over \$400 million in damaged property.

For the people of Indiana who are now beginning the long, slow process of reconstruction and recovery, the President's visit was a welcome sign of encouragement and help. Those of us in the Indiana congressional delegation who accompanied the President were gratified by his indication of concern and understanding. As he stated in his remarks on arrival in Indiana, the President came not only as the harbinger of sorely-needed aid, but also as the symbol of the neighborly support which has been flow-



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