SPEECH FOR CENTURY CLUB

July 26, 1968

STATLER-HILTON, SALINA, KANSAS

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VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I want to take advantage of this microphone. You can't keep a politician away from a microphone. Just to let you in on the secret why we're just a little slow in making our way through the crowd here. Whenever you are alongside of Governor Docking in Kansas, you are going to make progress but it's going to be steady and slow because they all want to talk to him. (Applause.) I learned a long time ago if you want the people that are following you in your entourage and the boys in the press and radio and television to ever get the idea that you're popular, what you do if you are my case is latch onto a popular fellow like the Governor (applause) and then when the folks are applauding, you just nod and, you know, kind of pretend it's for you. The best sign that I've seen today is the one that says "Docking for Governor". I think it's just great -- (applause). I was going to say I'm for Docking for anything but I'm having enough trouble without getting more opposition, but I sure am for him and I want you to know, as I said to some of you people out at the airport, I hate to repeat myself, one of the real pleasures that Mrs. Humphrey and I have had is the privilege of getting to know and to share the friendship with the Governor and Mrs. Docking and indeed the Governor's mother and the late beloved Governor of the

State. As a matter of fact, I'm going to let you in on a secret, let you know why I'm in on this, the reason I'm running for President. Everything was just fine, I was perfectly content to try to once again aspire to be Vice-President and Bob Docking and Meredith were down to Washington, I went over to see them. They were having their reception at the Kansas State Society and I asked him if they would mind spending a little time with me and I said, "Mrs. Humphrey and I would like to have you see our new apartment". Just a little side matter on that apartment. I was opposed to the whole idea. We had to buy it and had to sell my house. I had never lived in an apartment. She dragged me in by the back of the neck but she made me feel good. I got to sign a thirty-year mortgage to make me feel young. But, anyway, Bob and his wife came on over. That was on the 29th day of March and we were talking about all kinds of things, about the President and the Vice-President, about the Governor, our respective plans and sort of just visiting around, and I have the feeling that that visit of the Governor of this State to Washington just upset everything. The President up and almost resigned; at least he said he wasn't going to run for President again. That is the first thing that happened, and he sent me off to Mexico. I left for Mexico a day later. I don't want to blame that

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in a corner and some of the folks we wanted to see and hope might want to see us didn't get the chance. I just want you to know how much I do appreciate the generous support that we've received here in Kansas. I want you to know that I do not take these things lightly. I've been in public life quite a while. I've been in it because I felt that there was a service to perform and a mission to accomplish. I've been in it also because most of the time I like it like any other position, but I've found it a source of encouragement and inspiration and really of strength despite all of its fatiguing moments. It means a great deal to me to have the support of the people here in the Midwest, the support of the people here in Kansas, the support of this Governor, this very fine and distinguished and talented Governor, the support of this Party, and I know that I'm in the presence of the Governor and the Governor's best friends, the people that made it possible for him to serve the State so brilliantly and so effectively. If I am privileged to be the nominee of our Party, and I believe that I can be with your help, I will carry on a campaign of which you will at least be proud. I will do the best that I can do, and I will do even better than I planned on doing because you helped me, and we will carry the fight to the opposition. And we're not about ready to turn this country over to the

Republicans. (Applause.) And don't you dare turn this State over to them. (Applause.) So we will work together come what may. We are going to make it a fight that they will not forget. We will fight cleanly and honorably and we will fight hard and when we are through in November, we are going to have a victory party and I want all of you ladies to tell your husbands to set aside a little of that extra money— if they don't set it aside, you nip off a little somewhere, get yourself a new gown, because we are going to have the best inaugural party that Washington has had since Andrew Jackson. (Applause.)

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As I think you may know, this is an election year.

Farmers can always sense that from which politicians come out to see them. When the Fifth Avenue farmers start reminding you how they used to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, put on their overalls, and go out to milk the stock market -- then election day can't be far away.

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Of course, farmers have a pretty good way to know the real McCoy. In 1948, a big-city politician spoke to Bess Truman and asked her, "Could you please get President Truman to say 'fertilizer' instead of 'manure'?" Mrs. Truman stared at the man for a moment and then said, "Don't rock the boat; we finally managed to get him to say 'manure'."

Mayor B.11 YOST

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY RURAL AMERICA DAY SALINA, KANSAS JULY 26, 1968

I am deeply grateful for the raincheck you issued when
I was unable to keep my date in Salina last week. I am glad
to be here.

The delay has had one good result: I have had a chance to ponder a very fine place of editorial writing which appeared in the Journal on July I7, the day before I was to arrive.

(Editain)



Hearts," and went on to express the concerns I know and all Americans, share -- concerns about the agonizingly slow business of finding peace in Vietnam ... about inflation ... about farm prices ... about crime ... about racial strife.

The editorial said, "We are troubled because our America seems to have lost its sense of high purpose and direction. We feel the great need of a leader to mobilize our latent strengths and our basic good will"

I have offered specific programs to deal with many of those issues and will cover them all in the weeks ahead. Today I want to say what I had hoped to say to you last week about the need to provide a better break for the American farmer and his family.

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But I want to tell you at the beginning that I have been listening. I have travelled over 650 thousand miles in this country as your Vice President, and talked with hundreds of thousands of Americans in all but one of our states.

And I don't believe we have lost our sense of high purpose and direction.

Consider what you yourselves have done in Salina since 1964 -- converted your than from a declining appendage of the SAC base, into a vital, growing city firmly based on a civilian economy. That is not the work of people who are afraid who lack a sense of purpose.

The evidence is overwhelming throughout America

that an increasing number of us believe that every child is entitled to a full educational opportunity ... that hard-core unemployment is unacceptable ... that hunger must be eliminated in this rich nation ... that our cities and towns should be safe and clean ... that a balance of nuclear terror need not and must not be a permanent feature of

These fundamental problems aren't new. What is new is our impatience to solve them.

think they can be solved.

modern man's environment.

I think the American people have the courage and will and know-how to solve them.

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We are not a country that has lost its way. We are a country seeking a better way.

Lit is in that spirit and in that cause that I seek the Presidency.

Today-Speak on Rural america.

Building a national economy where farm prosperity is a <u>reality</u>... and building a rural America that offers the best in modern living and <u>opportunity</u>... is some of America's most urgent business.

The business activity of small towns and cities is directly tied to conditions in agriculture. Ask an implement dealer, a lumber yard manager, a banker, or any other businessman in a rural community what happens to business when the farmers and ranchers have a bad year. There is a rule of thumb which says that we lose one Main Street business every time six farm families move out.

Agriculture is America's largest single industry.

It supports more families than any other.

Our farmers are the keystone of America's economic strength and food is a source of enormous potential export a earnings in hungry world.

It is time to bring agriculture into the mainstream of our American economy.

* * *

Low farm prices and inadequate income are the persistent symptoms of agriculture's problems.

But we must go further to tackle the basic isues. We have to do more

- ... about high interest rates and the farm credit shortage;
- about expanding markets for farm commodities here and overseas;
- profit out of farming.

This urgent business belongs high on the agenda of the next Administration. And that Administration must be prepared to provide fundamental answers.

I am ready and willing to take the case for agriculture to the American people -- not as a special interest, but as a national interest.

I mean to ask them for a mandate to assure America's farmers the kind of return their productivity and importance deserves.

I'll need your help. You will be choosing more than a new President this fall. You will also be choosing the Congress that will decide whether or not America makes the new departures our farmers need. The composition of that Congress is up to you.

Heliev ur first step must be to recognize that we do not now have all the answers to agriculture's problems -- and that no Washington bureaucracy has all the answers either.

The answers will have to be developed with the help of the farmers and their leaders. The President must have their advice before he asks Congress to act.

Two weeks ago I issued a major statement on my concept of an Open Presidency. In it I called for a greater public contribution before governmental programs reach Congress, and also for greater popular participation when executive departments administer acts of Congress.

I called for the establishment of Councils of Citizens in the Executive Office of the President, in the Department of Agriculture, and in all other major executive departments. believe the Open Presidency would provide farmers and rural people with a better opportunity to make their case than they have enjoyed in the past.

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In addition, we need people with a specific agricultural background permanently located at critical points throughout the government.

- -- in the Tariff Commission, which deals with quotas and imports and other farm trade problems;
- -- in the Council of Economic Advisers, which counsels
 the President on taxes, balance of payments, and other economic
 policy questions;
- -- in the Budget Bureau, where spending guidelines are established.
 - -- in the Department of Transportation; 14 1.CC
- establish in the White House to provide the same coordination and staffing for domestic programs which the National Security Council provides on foreign policy and national defense issues.

If I am elected, farm people will be there, making sure that agriculture gets the attention it deserves -- regularly.

I shall fight for federal tax reform to remove artificial incentives for the movement of non-farmers into agriculture.

These investors now enjoy an unfair tax writeoff break which gives them an advantage over independent farmers. Family farmers are efficient enough to compete with anybody, providing the rules are fair. We have an obligation to see that they are.

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For the foreseeable future American agriculture will need strong public programs to deal with the difficult problems of maintaining reasonable prices and a balance of supply and demand. I want our basic farm programs improved and made permanent. And I want them adequately funded.

No other important sector of our economy has to come back to Congress time after time to get basic legislation renewed. It is time to end this requirement for farmers too.

We need strategic reserves of major farm commodities.

I favor a program that keeps these reserves at common-sense, clearly-defined levels ... one which specifies how and when they can be released so they do not interfere with the market ... and one which relies on private inventories for normal business operations.

We also need stronger farm cooperatives. Farmers continue to face serious price problems, both in buying production items and in marketing commodities. We should expand credit for all farm cooperatives, including the rural electrics, and insist on a more extensive public effort to build and strengthen them.

More sales of wheat, corn and soybeans, and their products, abroad mean more acres opened up for production here at home.

I have urged a foreign policy of reconciliation and peaceful engagement with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe -- and with China when it chooses to rejoin the community of nations.

In the years ahead, I am convinced that such a policy can pay real dividends -- not only in peace for our children, but in important new markets for American farms and industries.

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Meanwhile, America has an obligation to escalate the

War on Hunger, both in our own country and around the world.

The unparalleled productivity of American agriculture has enabled this nation to wage a War on Hunger abroad. American food has saved millions of children from permanent mental and physical injury. It has saved hundreds and thousands of lives. It has been one of America's proudest contributions to world peace, one we can and must expand in the future.

Here at home -- given our national wealth and prosperity ...
given our agricultural productivity and abundance -- no pretext
can justify the fact of hunger, malnutrition, or starvation.

Food stamp and commodity distribution programs must be put into operation in every county where severe problems of hunger exist. School lunches must be provided on a year-round basis for needy children as rapidly as possible.

The time has come for a simple and direct declaration of national policy: every American must be provided enough
to eat. This is not a matter for debate or argument. It is simply a question of basic humanity and concern for our fellow man ... a national obligation we must now meet.

And let me emphasize an important part of that obligation:

our farmers must get a fair price for what is nothing less than a

major contribution to peace -- here and in the world.

Even if we can win these improvements for our farmers, the lasting health of American agriculture must depend on what farmers can do for themselves. That means bargaining power.

I am ready to work with you and for you on new concepts in farm bargaining power.

Farmers need bargaining power. They want it. And they should have the right and opportunity to use it.

Finally, I want to point out that we can make additional strides in increasing the commercial demand for food through a vigorous program to stimulate the American economy. New jobs and new income mean increased consumption of food -- and of better food.

I have spoken today about bringing agriculture into the American economic mainstream.

But we all know there is more to this subject than dollars and cents. What we are really talking about is the quality of life in rural America — the opportunities you and your children have to take advantage of the unprecedented standard of living that America offers today.

We are talking about better schools, better hospitals. We are talking about communities that can afford the public services which will attract new industries, new job opportunities and new income.

We are talking about making it possible for rural youngsters to stay on the farm, stay in their home towns and still look forward to a full and rewarding life.

Today, for every I75 rural youngsters who reach working age there are fewer than I00 jobs. This year about 200 thousand of those young Americans will leave home and go into the city. Their departure will make rural America a poorer place. Their leaving will not only separate them from their families but weaken our rural communities -- weaken them spiritually as well as economically.

I am for giving those youngsters -- and every other American -- a choice about where to live, where to work, where to raise their families.

If they wish to live in the cities, those cities should be clean, wholesome and safe. Today, too often, they are not.



If they want to live in a small town or on the farm, they should be able to do so and enjoy a maximum standard of living in every way. Today, too often, they cannot.

The key to a fully developed rural America -- and one of the most important keys to the dilemma of urban blight which confronts this nation today -- is economic equity for the American farmer. Today, too often, they do not have it.

I have given you the facts as I see them.

This nation has a great debt to the American farmer and it is not being adequately repaid.

It will be repaid only when farm families have the security and opportunities that are the birthright of all American families.

It will be repaid only when America assures its farmers the same economic chance that others in our economy enjoy.

That is my cause.

I think it can be won in the next four years.

I ask your help.

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