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OPENING STATEMENT

October 5, 1970

### Town Copy sederal

For more than twenty years my public life has been devoted to actively and positively to the great problems confronting our society. First,

as the Mayor of Minneapolis, then United States
Senator from the and as Vice President and teacher.

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of World Peace, our cities, human rights, health care, rural development, environment, education and law and order - with fellow Democrats and moderate Republicans we have made progress. I stand on my record!

I have been and am a man of peace — a delegate to the U.N. the sponsor of the Peace Corps, Food for Peace, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

I have been and am an advocate of law and order.

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Mangarden I believe in change with order, and order with

As Mayor of Minneapolis, we broke the back of

organized crime and receiving the FBI award for

enforcement.

As Senator, I co-authored the Durham-Humphrey Act of 1957, providing public protection against dangerous and habit forming drugs,

I sponsored the Juvenile Delinquency and Youthful Offenders law; and as Vice President,

Vice True

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aided in the passage of the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act Sponsoned by Brusht John

In the field of health, in 1949, 1 introduced Medicare legislation. It became the law in 1965 with some moderate Republican support, but not the support of my opponent

There is scarcely a family in this state that has not been helped by Medicare But my opponent voted against it. And he voted against the Health expand our health Professions Act of 1963,

care manpower and facilities In 1970, he voted to sustain the Presidential veto on Hospital Construction cutting \$11,275,000 from funds for hospitals in Minnesota. He voted to sustain a veto that resulted in less money for Medical Research to battle heart disease, cancer, and stroke - medicallar fram Vilna

our litus Concerned with the problem of cities, I proposed the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

> When it was enacted in 1965 my opponent voted against it, And he voted against the Housing Acts

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of 1961 and 1965 and Area Redevelopment Act in 1969, Elmania and Model Cities Act in 1966. All designed to help our cities and suburban areas aid middle and low income families, housing for areas, colleges, and senior citizens.

I have long been a sponsor and advocate of aid to education. But my opponent voted against the Emergency Education Act of 1961, Vocational Education Act of 1963, Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education and the Higher Education Act of 1965 He voted to

sustain the Presidential veto which

\$1.5 million Minneapolis schools alone, \$175,000 from the Minneapolis Public Library and cut \$300,000 for Minnesota student scholarships.

With so much to be done for our cities, for our elderly, for our sick our rural areas, our schools and our youth, my opponent's record has been one of obstruction and delay.

Repeatedly he has said "No" to the people of minusts

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MAC GREGOR VOTED AGAINST:

<u>Labor HEW Appropriations of 1970</u> by sustaining the President's veto

The Appropriations of 1.1 billion dollars meant the following to Minnesota:

\$1.5 million for Minneapolis schools to be used in part for:

...summer reading readiness programs for 1000 children who will be entering the first grade.

...training sessions for 350 new teachers in inner city schools

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...summer institute for 300 talented high school students

- \$175,000 to Minneapolis Public Library to be used for construction of the new north region library.
- \$360,000 in loans and scholarships for an additional 1400 students at the University of Minnesota Minneapolis colleges.

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MAC GREGOR VOTED AGAINST:

Independent Offices Appropriation by sustaining the President's veto this August. The funds that the Twin Cities and surrounding areas lost because of Mr. MacGregor's NO vote include:

\$105 million for VETERAN'S MEDICAL FACILITIES

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Minneapolis is now \$2 million short for desperately needed medical personnel at

its Veterans' Hospital.

\$350 million for URBAN RENEWAL programs

Minnesota is now \$10 million short for development programs.

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\* \$350 million for PUBLIC WORKS programs
(Water and Sewer) Minnesota is now \$2 or
\$3 million short for public works facilities
programs.

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#### MINNEAPOLIS - 2

which helped establish the following programs in Minneapolis:

- model police precinct in South Minneapolis
- Methadone drug treatment center
- A senior citizen counseling program in the Model Cities area
- Several low-rent housing developments.
- The 100 square block Model Cities development in Minneapolis.

Housing and Urban Development Act which provided -

- St. Paul's new Civic Auditorium
- Downtown Urban Renewal Project
- Concord-Riverview Terrace which provides a new community center plus low-rent housing
- Over 1306 new apartment facilities for low-rent elderly in 8 new high rises.

## HOW MAC GREGOR'S VOTES AFFECT ST. PAUL 000486

HE voted AGAINST:

The Model Cities Act of 1966 which provided -

- Neighborhood Development Program which concerns the lives, the quality of life, for 60,000 people in 6 neighborhoods and the jobs of 10,000 people.

Areas involved: West Midway industrial area;
Downtown area, Seven Corner area; and three
large neighborhood areas (Thomas-Dale,
Summit-University; West 7th Street)

- Martin Luther King Civic Center and the Hally  $\mathbb Q$ .

Brown Center.

HE voted AGAINST:

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Urban Mass Transit Act of 1964 which provided -

- the funds for the construction of the Nicollet Mall

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Housing Act of 1965 which provided -

- authorization of funds for the construction of 5 senior citizen housing developments.

MODEL CITIES ACT of 1966 which provided

- 4.6 million dollars in supplementary funds

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Minnesota.

"No" to old people

"No" to young people

"No" to poor people.

"No" to farmers.

"No" to city dwellers.

That is the record. I leave the judgment to the people of Minnesota.

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