



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW

Senator Hubert Humphrey
Minnesota - Democrat

Particular legislative interests: National growth and development legislation and a national food policy.

Subject Areas:

1. Voting Rights Act Extension.

MAIN QUESTION: Will you support extension of the sections of the Voting Rights Act which expire in 1975 (e.g. prohibiting tests, etc. as a prerequisite to registration and voting in covered jurisdictions (Sections 4(a) and (b)); requiring federal authorization for instituting new voting laws and procedures in covered jurisdictions (Section 5); prohibiting non-covered jurisdictions from denying the right to vote because of failure to comply with any test or device (Section 201)).

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION: Will you support permanent enactment of the Voting Rights Act?

Reply: Extend at least three years; shouldn't be permanent because legislative review is a good thing; otherwise only Appropriations Committee pays attention. Will be putting in legislation himself to strengthen it.

2. Land Use.

MAIN QUESTION: What, if any, role should the federal government play in assuring that state/local land use plans meet national goals?

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS: Do you favor limiting the federal role to making grants to states and localities? Or should the federal government also set standards and impose sanctions for non-compliance with these standards? Should the federal government review federally assisted projects at all levels to assure their compliance with state and/or regional land use plans?

Reply: He is a cosponsor of legislation to have the federal government be the leader, will reintroduce this legislation and thinks there is a better chance now for establishing a national policy.

3. Public Service Employment.

MAIN QUESTION: Do you support a federally funded public service employment program to provide jobs at a decent living wage?

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS: Should there be a permanent federal commitment to fund jobs for services to supplement those provided by state and local governments? As you see it, what is the most controversial aspect of public service employment? What wage levels should be guaranteed and what labor, health, etc. standards required? If the MC places a high priority on a public service employment program: How do you propose to pay for the program? (e.g. budget cuts - where, tax increases - where, etc.?)

Reply: A large public assistance bill was passed in December, providing 200,000 jobs. Localities aren't prepared to handle federal funds for this. There is still \$995 million that hasn't been spent. There must be local planning and not all jobs can be in an office - somebody must pick up the garbage, but local officials don't like to reach such unpopular decisions. The new bill provides that all jobs start at the minimum wage of \$8,000 or higher. He has written a new Full Employment Act based on the 1946 Employment Act, and this has the support of Jesse Jackson and many others. This provides for maximum employment which would be on-going. There is a built-in trigger mechanism so jobs would begin when the situation reaches a certain point. He wants a massive tax cut of at least 20 billion. He met with economic advisers including the Brookings Institute (they want a cut between 25 and 30 billion). He is chairman of the Joint Economics Committee. If we act now, it will take until 1980 to get out of this recession in terms of average growth rate. The tax cut

of 12 billion in 1964 would be the equivalent of 27 billion now. His bill will increase the exemption from \$750 to \$900, the standard deduction from \$1300 to \$1800, the Social Security deduction 2% and provide an industrial investment tax credit of 10% for investments beyond the normal (this would include pollution control devices). This bill would combine with deficit spending, unemployment compensation and public service jobs to combat the recession. Along with this, he wants legislation on housing, which will include interest subsidies, guaranteed insured loans and whatever else is necessary to make capital available for low and moderate income housing. "Housing is a must."

4. Development Aid.

MAIN QUESTION: Do you support U.S. development assistance (bilateral? multilateral?) to less developed countries? Will you support full appropriations for bilateral development aid? for multilateral aid through the UNDP? through international banks?

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS: Do you favor increases in development aid to take inflation into account? What reservations, if any, do you have about these programs? Will you work for greater separation of development and military assistance programs and for conversion to development aid of "supporting assistance" frequently used for political and para-military purposes? What alternatives would you support if the U.S. continues to decrease its proportionate share of development assistance programs?

Reply: Continuation has been very bad - nothing new for five years. The last bill was very good. It will be difficult to get any more military assistance from Congress. We need a legislative oversight committee and more planning. There haven't been more than three hours of hearings in the Foreign Affairs Committee in the last four years. Ultimately, we should phase out all bilateral aid, especially to Indo-China - must go to multilateral. The emphasis should be on food and nutrition, family planning, health and education and should go to the poorest countries. All of them must have increased aid. We have already cut back one-half on the military aid proposals. There should be a complete demarkation with military aid - probably should be considered and passed on at different times. We increased UN aid this time by one vote and with much effort. Kissinger didn't get the aid for Portugal, the Senate did (led by Humphrey and Kennedy). Very important to aid Portugal. It is difficult to put the aid where it is most needed because the State Department wants to use aid as a political tool. This is a constant battle, and he wants LWV counsel and support. Much public pressure to eliminate aid to all but democratic countries, but the people suffer when we cut aid to countries with corrupt dictators (low pay to public officials and consequent stealing is a way of life in many countries). Africa has military dictators in almost all of its countries, because only the military are educated. They do awful things, but the people still need our help. Besides, we can't run our tracking stations for monitoring Soviet nuclear blasts without cooperation from some of these countries. There are very few democratic countries in the world and almost none in Asia or Africa. We want to maintain our tracking station in Ethiopia, but that is certainly no democracy. The last aid bill included restrictions on how much aid can be used for political purposes - limited to 30% with 70% reserved for humanitarian (people) purposes.

5. Air Quality.

MAIN QUESTION: Do you favor a strong Clear Air Act which will assure meeting federal primary standards for air quality on schedule, or do you think compromises must be made to accommodate energy demands and rising costs? (If the MC favors compromises, find out which - e.g., delaying deadlines for automobile and industrial emissions standards? permitting taller stacks and intermittent controls of emissions? supporting changes in laws and/or regulations to permit deterioration of air in relatively pure air areas?)

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS: Will you support continuing the right of states and localities to set higher than federal air quality standards? What measures do you support to assure that primary health standards will be protected in the

current energy resource crunch? Do you support federal incentives as encouragement for plants to improve their pollution control capabilities? If so, what kind?

Reply: There is a real struggle on to change the timetable, but he will try to hold firm. Investment tax credit will help. Wants more research on innovative ways to handle our energy problems and sees possibilities of using coal more wisely. He was not aware of federal legislation on "ban-the-can," but took notes when we asked about the need to have federal leadership on recycling. He sees a better chance for national policy on environmental matters in the new Congress.

Other Matters.

- Congress can improve, but it can't run the country. Regardless of what the news writers say, programs and initiative must come from the President. We have a presidential system, not a parliamentary system. The Democrats must meet with Ford and find out where they can agree and where they disagree and then try to compromise. Ford is easy to reach and communicates freely with Congress. This is very different from the Nixon years when no one in Congress ever saw or talked to him - "we're back to normal now."

- National Growth and Development legislation. He is promoting a bill which will take into consideration the social and economic impact of action as well as the environmental impact. It will also coordinate federal efforts with regions and states. Right now, much of what we do to solve one problem causes another problem. We need impact statements on the total impact.

- National Food Policy - distribution, storage, reserves, etc. His agricultural policy, S2005. Again, all agricultural considerations must be coordinated with our needs and those of the rest of the world. World distribution of food resources must not be controlled by the State Department or any other single group. National distribution must take the future into consideration and not be determined by the immediate economy.

- Direct Election of President and Vice President, etc. - he will reintroduce this bill. It is important, but it will not happen right away. He first introduced a bill for the 18-year-old vote in 1952, and it took constant efforts through all those years to win enough votes. He thinks election day should be a national holiday. We are practically the only democracy that doesn't follow that procedure. He thinks there is nothing wrong with being able to run for one office while holding another, but that it doesn't make too much difference anyway. He does think we need to have the House term last four years. He is against state primaries for President. They are too extensive, complicated, physically and emotionally debilitating, and too open to corruption. In New Hampshire, it's merely a tourist attraction. There is no reason why 100,000 people in one state should decide who is going to run for President. There is no way a candidate can keep track of the expenditures of all the volunteer committees in 30 states, yet he is responsible. He must make an accounting and has to hire accountants and attorneys himself to try to sift out this information. Just too much chance for corruption and far too expensive. Television is a must, but to campaign in New Jersey, you must buy time in New York, which reaches far more people than will vote in New Jersey. He would prefer one national primary or, perhaps, four to six regional primaries for all candidates. "You women should do something about this."

Attitude, etc. He is most cooperative and friendly toward the LWV. He was generous with his time and took notes on some of the things we said. He thought of several different materials he wanted us to have and will send to us. He also offered his services and those of his staff in providing any information we might want in the future. This included research facilities. Through the years, Humphrey has voted with the LWV on most issues. He stressed his willingness to listen to us and his hope that we would work for the programs he proposes, because so many are the same as our program.

Responsive to? Everyone is his good friend. He praised Kissinger when he criticized the State Department. He praised Ford when he criticized the executive, etc.

Kind of interview. Eight members of the state Board met in his office (including our president, 1st vice president, Action chairman and five Program chairmen). He was his usual enthusiastic, optimistic self. He gave direct answers to all our questions and was seldom defensive, except, maybe, when pointing out that reforming Congress would not solve the problems of running the country.

David Gartner
Admin Assistant
Dr Al Samuels - HCH

① - Extension of Voting Rights Act - regulation in covered jurisdictions? - get approval for changing laws - (can't go to permanent enactment?) at-large & districts)

② - Land use -

what role should the fed govt play in assuring that state/local land use plans meet national goals

① - limit fed role to grants?

② set standards - enforce w/ sanctions

③ fed review of fed. assisted projects to assure compliance of use plans.

③ - Public Service Employment -

Suggest a federally funded public service employment program to provide jobs at a decent living wage

① - a continuing mechanism for fed public service employ

~~a permanent fed. commitment to fund jobs~~

② - what is controversial about public service employment?

③ - what wage level -

④ - how to pay for it.

④ - Development aid - ec. assistance expires June 30, 1975-

① - Will you support full appropriations for: bilateral development aid?

multilateral aid - UN Develop. Program -

international banks.

② - What reservations do you have about develop. aid?

③ - Separation of develop. & military assistance programs.

④ - What alternatives if U.S. continues to decrease assistance



THE MARINER MESSAGE

WHITE BEAR MARINER HIGH SCHOOL
3551 McKnight Road
White Bear Lake, Minnesota 55110

VOLUME II January 1975 ISSUE IV

This is our third newsletter for the school year. Included is valuable information relating to the secondary attendance areas and boundaries for the 1975-76 school year.

Larry Cozad, Principal

INFLATION !!!!!

Reminder: February 1 is the last day to apply for the Minnesota Financial Aid Program. All seniors should at least mail in the violet colored form.

Financial Aid Eligibility to Change with Inflation: The counseling department has recently received the following information which is pertinent to parents of students planning to continue their education beyond high school

The College Scholarship Service which processes the Parents' Confidential Statement has made a major adjustment in parental contribution to adjust for the rise in the Consumer Price Index and cost of living. The greatest effect of this change will be felt by families in the \$15,000-\$20,000 income bracket. In comparing what the parents were expected to contribute for 1974-75 and for 1975-76 the decrease is quite evident in the table below based on income before taxes for a two-parent, three child family:

<u>GROSS INCOME</u>	<u>PARENTAL CONTRIBUITION</u>	
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>
\$10,000	569	-60
11,000	771	70
12,000	973	230
13,000	1175	380
14,000	1378	550
15,000	1601	710
16,000	1851	860
17,000	2132	1030
18,000	2443	1220
19,000	1795	1410
20,000	3190	1630

Such a decrease will result in millions of dollars of more need generated by students. Not only will the presently eligible population qualify for a greater amount of aid, but many students who presently do not qualify for aid will now be eligible. A major concern for all aid officers is the fact that there will not be sufficient funds to meet this increased demand. The federal and state appropriations will not be increasing at the same rate as increased eligibility.

RESOURCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mariner has started a new program this year called the Resource Assistance Program (RAP). It is designed to give personalized help and attention beyond the normal classroom situation to certain students who are falling behind in acquiring units for graduation. The students are admitted to RAP on the basis of recommendations from their advisers, counselors, and the administration. The only other prerequisite for entry into the program is that the students have expressed the desire to improve themselves and will work toward that goal. Students participate in RAP during their unscheduled time and remain in their regularly scheduled classes. The type of help offered varies with each student's need. It includes such things as giving students additional help in specific academic areas, strengthening study habits, and helping organize the students' independent time.

At the present time there are 40 students enrolled in the Resource Assistance Program, and it is staffed by one full time teacher (Alan McClellan) and a part-time intern (Steve Sidie). Because the program has only been in operation for a little more than one quarter, it is hard to measure its full effect. However, almost 90 per cent of the students in the program feel that their work and study habits have improved this year. Also, about 70 percent of the teachers who have students in the program have noted some positive change in the students' school performance.

THANK YOU

A special word of thanks to Mrs. Robert Ward, Mrs. Marilyn Culver, Mrs. Delores Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Reddan for their taping services. The cassettes of reading assignments for SLBP students are catalogued in the Main Media Center and available to all students. We will request your services again soon. Kathy Nelson, Special Services.

NEW PARENT ORIENTATION NIGHT AT MARINER

Mariner High School will hold an orientation for parents of students new to Mariner in the 1975-76 school year. Parents will have the opportunity to hear a presentation regarding the curriculum offerings on February 3 at 7:30 p.m. A letter will be sent in the near future with more specific information.

The orientation will be held in the Southeast Open Classroom area of the school. Parents and students are urged to attend.

NORTH CENTRAL EVALUATION

On April 15, 16, 17, 18 of this school year, Mariner will be visited by over forty professional educators whose main purpose will be to evaluate our school for North Central membership. North Central is a regional accrediting association for secondary schools, colleges and universities. Committees of faculty, students, and a few citizens are presently self-evaluating the school on the basis of its performance in meeting certain goals and objectives. North Central membership and accreditation is voluntary at the secondary school level.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

In late February or early March an election will be held to elect six adult members to the Mariner Community Advisory Council. The Council is comprised of adult members of the community along with students, teachers, counselors, and administrators from Mariner High School. The avowed objective of the Council is to better inform the community on the affairs of the school and to have the school be more aware of community concerns. It serves to influence decision-making that affects the school and its students and to involve citizens of the community as a resource group to the school and the school as a resource for the community.

If you are interested in having your name placed on the ballot for election to the Council to serve for a two year period, you may so indicate by calling Mr. Cozad's office at Mariner or Dean Ostlie at 429-7483.

Some of the items discussed at recent council meetings have been, 1) Fund Raising Policies, 2) Resource Assistance Program, 3) Current and Future Curriculum, 4) Mariner Goals, and 5) Grading Policy changes. Another item was sponsoring the recent Career Day Programs for which we would like very much to thank those who participated. Along with this a number of concerns of individuals were discussed and members of the Mariner Council have and are serving on district-wide committees.

Dean Ostlie

REPORT CARDS

January 24 is the end of the second quarter. We will give report cards to the students on approximately February 5 for the second quarter. Third quarter report cards may be picked up at conference time. Fourth quarter reports will be mailed.

REPORT OF LWV INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY
DFL - December 21, 1972

Committees: Agriculture
Foreign Relations
Joint Economic Committee
Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

World Relations: (The interview was held after the Senator's trip to Russia and the renewal of bombing of North Vietnam.)

Senator Humphrey thinks the bombing is an angry reaction on Nixon's part and is too great a risk. He did comment that the President's mining of Haiphong Harbor did not result in the poorer international relations that the Senator had predicted. He hopes that the renewed warfare will not hurt the improving relations with Russia and China. Russia has helped us negotiate with North Vietnam and could help more.

Russia is now committed to ever increasing consumer goods and its leadership, feeling the pressure from the people, is in need of greatly expanded trade. It was the push for consumerism that caused the change of leadership in Poland. Russia paid hard currency for the wheat, but they have great need for trade credits, \$16 billion. This would be a greater demand on the Export-Import Bank than all of the other nations combined. Senator Humphrey feels that the U.S. should extend "most favored nation" trade status to Russia. The Senator also expects Russia to continue to have great need for livestock feed grains. Their alternative would be to cut back on their breeding herds as was done in the 60s, but the people of Russia won't tolerate the resulting lowered meat supplies.

Congressional Reform: Senator Humphrey is pushing for his bill to establish a citizen's study, "Hoover" commission of Congress. He wants the League of Women Voters behind it. Congress' great needs are restructuring committee assignments, increased independent information, computers, procedures to deal with the budget, Congressional oversight, a whole new look. Congress can't do it itself. A respected, independent, citizen's group is needed.

Committee chairmen and members are now voted upon so the Senate could make changes. He will actively push for opening up committee work, including mark-up sessions. Under the current closed system there are unbelievable pressures as a bill is being readied. Besides, who does what in mark-up sessions gets out anyway and it is usually distorted, so it would be much better to have them public in the first place.

Difficulties of not having Senatorial seniority: One of the big advantages of having a chairmanship is that this gives the Senator a great deal more staff. With the additional staff accruing to those with chairmanships, it is easy to see why chairmen aren't going to easily give this up. Some chairmen, by giving staff away to others on the committee, hold tremendous power over committee members.

When Humphrey had been a Senator before he had 67 staff people; he now has 22. But he is now a national figure and the demands upon him have greatly increased. He receives some 1500 letters and 700 phone calls a day. Dealing with this is expensive. He will use up his allowance as a Senator

for stationery by March; he will be out of stamps by April. He does outside speaking for fees to help support his office needs.

Welfare: The country will have to go to some kind of a negative income tax-guaranteed annual income. There is the problem of identifying true need. Legislation similar to last year will be back and Senator Humphrey was not discouraged about the support the Ribicoff Amendment had. He did think that welfare lobbying groups' demands for \$6500 was too much and unrealistic.

If Senator Mondale can get appointed to the Finance Committee, he could be of great help there in shaping good welfare legislation.

Trade: This will be a major battle this session. Trade legislation will be up this year along with major trade-tariff reviews with EEC, GATT, etc. Everything needs looking at again. To do this negotiation you need well informed, skilled people and there are very few of them around. Senator Humphrey fears the caliber of the administration personnel's abilities and he doubts their commitment. The fact that the cabinet now has a trade protectionist does not bode well. In spite of labor's concern with imports, Humphrey will not support quota legislation.

Impounding of funds: Senator Ervin and Senator Humphrey are co-authors of legislation to stop the Administration from holding back Congressionally appropriated monies. Their staffs have been meeting with legal experts from several universities along with Senator Muskie's staff. There are two issues: the impounding of appropriated money, and the funding of the Clean Water Act. In the latter case, Congress gave the Treasury authority to sell bonds which would finance the Act, back door financing. It was this permission to allow the back door financing that the President curtailed. This is a separate issue and resolving it won't affect the appropriation impounding issue.

The planned strategy for the Ervin-Humphrey bill will be to hold hearings before a Judiciary sub-committee and then switch it to the Government Operations Committee where they feel they have a better chance to get it voted out. This issue will be developing from now through March. Alternatives are to go to court, but here they need a case of some one who has been hurt. There is also the chance that the courts could say that Congress has not been acting responsibly, not trying to match income with expenditures, allowing the huge debt to build. Congress must get its own house in order. Senator Humphrey is hopeful that the newly created committee of top financial leadership from both houses, both parties, will be able to achieve this.

The interview was held in the Senator's Minneapolis office. It was attended by 4 State Board members, the St. Paul League President, 3rd District Coordinator, and 3 program people.

Liz Ebbott
National Action Chairman

NOV 27 1972

Ralph Nader Congress Project
Citizens Look at Congress

**Hubert H.
Humphrey**

Democratic Senator
from Minnesota

written by Ann Adamcewicz



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U.S. Senator-elect Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Jr. (DFL)

Biography: Born May 27, 1911, Wallace, South Dakota. Graduated Doland, South Dakota, high school 1928. Degree from Denver College of Pharmacy 1933. Pharmacist, 1933-37. Bachelor of Arts degree, University of Minnesota in 1939; Master of Arts degree, political science, University of Louisiana, 1940. Minnesota war manpower service agencies 1941-3. Professor of Political Science, Macalester College, St. Paul; Mayor of Minneapolis 1945-9. Elected to the U.S. Senate November 2, 1948. Re-elected in 1954 and 1960. Delegate to United Nations 1956. Majority Leader of the Senate, 1961-64. Vice-President of the United States 1965-9. Candidate for President 1968. Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at Macalester College and a professor in the social science program, University of Minnesota 1969-70. Elected U.S. Senator from Minnesota November 3, 1970. Married Muriel Buck, Huron, South Dakota in 1936. Four children - Nancy, Hubert III, Robert and Douglas. Home: Waverly, Minnesota.

Interview with Senator-elect Humphrey, December 22, 1970. Attending, 11 state Board members.

Committees: Committee assignments have not yet been made. He indicated that he will ask for Appropriations and Governmental Operations. He would be willing to serve on the Agriculture Committee.

U.S. Congress

He is impressed with the Council of Economic Development study and its proposals. If he were on the Government Operations Committee, he indicated that he would like to delve into these proposals.

On seniority in selecting committee chairmen, he would favor some modification but is not sure what. The House is discussing changes. The House change which has passed that provides for approval by the party of a pre-determined list of chairmen, will probably not make any difference. He is impressed with the proposal of the Democratic Study Group, Don Fraser's group. It would allow a choice among the top three. Senator-elect Humphrey feels that complete freedom to choose anyone as chairman would not work; it would be too fracturizing. He would probably favor some system like Don Fraser's proposal for the Senate, but he feels that nothing will have a chance in the Senate.

Mr. Humphrey's situation is a prime example of the rigidity of the seniority system. He has been Senate Majority Leader and Vice-President, but now as the state's junior senator, he will have no rank on committees. He is expecting about 6 months of criticism - either that he is stepping on toes or that he is not doing anything, but later, with his feet on the ground he feels he will find an appropriate role. Undoubtedly his knowledge of personalities and procedures will make him far more effective than a brand new senator. He indicated that many of the current problems in the Senate are due to personality differences and unwillingness to work out compromises.

He felt that the liberals cause antagonisms and the Southern Democrats and conservatives are able to outmaneuver them every time. They are much smarter at using Senate procedures.

As Vice-President, Mr. Humphrey made the historic ruling that a new Senate can establish its rules by a majority vote, which means that the 2/3rds vote to close off debate can be changed with a majority vote when the Senate convenes. He intends to push this issue. He feels it is basically wrong not to allow issues to be voted upon on their merit.

Environmental Quality

The current Corps of Engineer dam projects for flood control were discussed. He said these projects come about because farmers with their land flooded want something done. They don't want suburbanites telling them what to do. The League pointed out that there should be citizen input with open discussion of plans and possible alternatives.

Human Resources

Many of the programs are in serious trouble. From campaigning, Senator-elect Humphrey is aware that people are worried about taxes, that there is criticism of welfare, food stamp abuse, etc. He told of his neighbor, a farmer with 450 acres who has a net income of \$3500/year. He lives below the poverty level.

The Senator-elect originated or pushed many of the poverty programs - Job Corps, food stamps, etc. He doesn't want to see them die. He will work at getting them to function properly. Youthful unemployment is very serious. He would like League ideas on what can be done.

He has people working up proposals for rural development and he is also concerned about urban problems. For 3 years he has had staff developing a plan for a government funded community bank that will finance the federal share of community building programs - sewers, etc. He will be pushing these programs.

Foreign Policy

Development - He realizes the importance of the coming year in setting the direction of U.S. policy towards the less developed nations for some time to come. Mr. Humphrey personally knows many of the world leaders and will be active in shaping these upcoming policy decisions. He would like to be on the Foreign Affairs Committee but he won't ask for it as there are too many other senators who want on.

Trade - Senator-elect Humphrey shares our concern about the pending trade bill. He commented that the bill should never have been allowed to come into being in the first place. One of the duties of the Vice-President is to serve as chairman of a committee on establishing trade policy. In this capacity he was able to keep Mills, Long, etc. off-balance so they weren't able to get together on a bill. The current Vice-President has not concerned himself with this issue and has not held a meeting of this important committee.

China - U.N. - This issue must be faced. He would like to have the U.S. recognize mainland China. In 1956 he was a U.S. delegate to the United Nations. At that time he proposed that the growing importance of Asia be recognized by having two additional Asian countries on the Security Council - Japan and India, or at least one additional Asian nation, India. This would have made it easier to defend having Taiwan as just another nation. The time for this solution has passed. Mainland China will have to take the Security Council seat but perhaps it will still be possible to keep Taiwan in the General Assembly.

Federal-State relationships

Senator-elect Humphrey commented on the sorry state of state government. At the present time the Governor-elect is looking for his administrative assistant, the most important position in operating the machinery of state government. He can only pay \$22,000. "Everybody pays more," - county government, etc. (The Governor-elect ultimately reappointed the incumbent.)

Most federal programs before they can be funded, must be approved by the State Planning Agency. At the present time this agency "has no staff", is way behind in processing requests and as a result is holding up approval on many federal programs. Senator-elect Humphrey commented that he isn't very interested in working hard to get a federal project approved only to have it held-up and buried in a state agency that doesn't have adequate staffing or funding.

Serving Minnesota

Mr. Humphrey spoke about the difficulty a congressman has in keeping in touch with his state and his constituents. Because of his prominence, he receives an overwhelming amount of mail. It may run 600 pieces a day. This has kept up through the two years he was out of office. Because the volume is so overwhelming, he has had to give up on trying to respond.

He made the very interesting offer that he would like to have a LWV intern from Minnesota come and work out of his Washington office for perhaps 6 months or less. He would appreciate having the contact with someone familiar with the concerns in the state, and in return he could offer space, a desk, his prestige and the power of his office to enable the Leaguer to investigate or research what she would like. If any Leaguers have suggestions as to how we might make use of this offer, please contact the State League office.

January 5, 1973

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Humphrey:

On behalf of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota we wish to thank you for the generous amount of time you spent with us Thursday, December 21. It was a very informative meeting. We were pleased to hear of the strong leadership you are giving to making Congressional committees more open and your commitment to the principle of free trade. These issues are also of concern to the League of Women Voters.

We appreciate having had the opportunity to meet with you.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Ebbott, National Action Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

EE/jm

cc: LWV of the U.S.
Liz Ebbott
Mary Ann McCoy, President

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Russia is now committed to ever increasing consumer goods and its leadership, feeling the pressure from the people, is in need of greatly expanded trade. It was the push for consumerism that caused the change of leadership in Poland. Russia paid hard currency for the wheat, but they have great need for trade credits, \$16 billion. This would be a greater demand on the Export-Import Bank than all of the other nations combined. Senator Humphrey feels that the U.S. should extend "most favored nation" trade status to Russia. The Senator also expects Russia to continue to have great need for livestock feed grains. Their alternative would be to cut back on their breeding herds as was done in the 60s, but the people of Russia won't tolerate the resulting lowered meat supplies.

Congressional Reform: Senator Humphrey is pushing for his bill to establish a citizen's study, "Hoover" commission of Congress. He wants the League of Women Voters behind it. Congress' great needs are restructuring committee assignments, increased independent information, computers, procedures to deal with the budget, Congressional oversight, a whole new look. Congress can't do it itself. A respected, independent, citizen's group is needed.

Committee chairmen and members are now voted upon so the Senate could make changes. He will actively push for opening up committee work, including mark-up sessions. Under the current closed system there are unbelievable pressures as a bill is being readied. Besides, who does what in mark-up sessions gets out anyway and it is usually distorted, so it would be much better to have them public in the first place.

Difficulties of not having Senatorial seniority: One of the big advantages of having a chairmanship is that this gives the Senator a great deal more staff. With the additional staff accruing to those with chairmanships, it is easy to see why chairmen aren't going to easily give this up. Some chairmen, by giving staff away to others on the committee, hold tremendous power over committee members.

When Humphrey had been a Senator before he had 67 staff people; he now has 22. But he is now a national figure and the demands upon him have greatly increased. He receives some 1500 letters and 700 phone calls a day. Dealing with this is expensive. He will use up his allowance as a Senator

for stationery by March; he will be out of stamps by April. He does outside speaking for fees to help support his office needs.

Welfare: The country will have to go to some kind of a negative income tax-guaranteed annual income. There is the problem of identifying true need. Legislation similar to last year will be back and Senator Humphrey was not discouraged about the support the Ribicoff Amendment had. He did think that welfare lobbying groups' demands for \$6500 was too much and unrealistic.

If Senator Mondale can get appointed to the Finance Committee, he could be of great help there in shaping good welfare legislation.

Trade: This will be a major battle this session. Trade legislation will be up this year along with major trade-tariff reviews with EEC, GATT, etc. Everything needs looking at again. To do this negotiation you need well informed, skilled people and there are very few of them around. Senator Humphrey fears the caliber of the administration personnel's abilities and he doubts their commitment. The fact that the cabinet now has a trade protectionist does not bode well. In spite of labor's concern with imports, Humphrey will not support quota legislation.

Impounding of funds: Senator Ervin and Senator Humphrey are co-authors of legislation to stop the Administration from holding back Congressionally appropriated monies. Their staffs have been meeting with legal experts from several universities along with Senator Muskie's staff. There are two issues. the impounding of appropriated money, and the funding of the Clean Water Act. In the latter case, Congress gave the Treasury authority to sell bonds which would finance the Act, back door financing. It was this permission to allow the back door financing that the President curtailed. This is a separate issue and resolving it won't affect the appropriation impounding issue.

The planned strategy for the Ervin-Humphrey bill will be to hold hearings before a Judiciary sub-committee and then switch it to the Government Operations Committee where they feel they have a better chance to get it voted out. This issue will be developing from now through March. Alternatives are to go to court, but here they need a case of some one who has been hurt. There is also the chance that the courts could say that Congress has not been acting responsibly, not trying to match income with expenditures, allowing the huge debt to build. Congress must get its own house in order. Senator Humphrey is hopeful that the newly created committee of top financial leadership from both houses, both parties, will be able to achieve this.

The interview was held in the Senator's Minneapolis office. It was attended by 4 State Board members, the St. Paul League President, 3rd District Coordinator, and 3 program people.

Liz Ebbott
National Action Chairman

Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry—Senators Eastland (chairman), Allen, Huddleston, Helms, and Aiken;

Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification—Senators McGovern (chairman), Allen, Humphrey, Huddleston, Aiken, Dole, and Helms;

Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices—Senators Huddleston (chairman), McGovern, Eastland, Humphrey, Clark, Young, Bellmon, Dole, and Helms;

Agricultural Research and General Legislation—Senators Allen (chairman), Eastland, Clark, McGovern, Dole, Young, and Bellmon;

Rural Development—Senators Clark (chairman), Humphrey, Eastland, Allen, Curtis, Dole, and Bellmon;

**Foreign Agricultural Policy*—Senators Humphrey (chairman), McGovern, Huddleston, Bellmon, and Helms;

Senator Talmadge, ex-officio member of each subcommittee. Senator Curtis, member of Rural Development

*Note change in name of subcommittee.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF LEAGUE INTEREST - U.S. SENATE

92nd Congress - 1st Session

Hubert Humphrey - DFL

Committees: Agriculture and Forestry
Chairman, Rural Development Sub-committee
Government Operations
National Security and International Operations Sub-committee
Intergovernmental Relations
Executive Reorganization and Government Research
Joint Economic Committee

Y N NV

U.S. CONGRESS

- Co-author, amendment to Senate Rule XXII to reduce to 60% the vote needed for cloture.
Signer, first cloture motion
- X --1st cloture vote, defeated (lacked 2/3rds) 48-37 (2/18/71 - #6)
 - X --2nd cloture vote, defeated (lacked 2/3rds) 50-36 (2/23/71 - #8)
 - X --3rd cloture vote, defeated (lacked 2/3rds) 48-36 (3/2/71 - #13)
 - X --4th cloture vote, defeated (lacked 2/3rds) 55-39 (3/9/71 - #15)
 - X --To table the appeal of the chair's ruling that a 2/3rds vote was required to pass the cloture motion. Passed 55-37 (3/9/71 - #16)
 - X --To table the proposed change in Rule XXIV to have party caucus nomination and Senate vote on chairmen and ranking minority members of all Senate committees. Passed 48-26 (3/16/71 - #27)
 - X --To vote cloture on debate on the Military Draft Bill. Passed (2/3rds present and voting) 65-27 (6/23/71 - #119)
 - X --To vote cloture on debate authorizing \$2 billion in bank loans for failing major businesses. Failed 2/3rds vote 53-37 (7/30/71 - #178)
 - X --To vote cloture on debate on Rehnquist's nomination to the Supreme Court. Failed 2/3rds vote 52-42 (12/10/71 - #446)

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- X --To establish, Joint Committee on the Environment. Passed 76-4 (3/16/71 - #26) Co-author of the joint resolution.
 - X --Water Pollution Control Act Amendments. Passed 86-0 (11/2/71 - #289)
 - X --Amendment, to increase the federal share of treatment works' cost from 60% to 70%, states must pay by grant 10%. Defeated 38-50 (11/2/71 - #288)
- Author, to direct the President to spend funds for environment protection.

HUMAN RESOURCES

- X --Educational Aid for Equal Educational Opportunities (became Emergency School Aid Act in the House) Passed 74-8 (4/26/71 - #54)
- X --Amendment to provide \$2 billion/year for 10 years for metropolitan-wide approach to education problems. Defeated 35-51 (4/21/71 - #43)
- X --Amendment that it be U.S. policy to establish uniform guidelines in all regions in dealing with school segregation practices. Passed 44-34 (4/22/71 - #46)

Y N NV

- X --Amendment that funds be divided among the states in proportion to school population. Defeated 22-60 (4/22/71)
- X --Amendment that parents have the right to choose the public school. Defeated 32-51 (4/26/71 - #51)
- X --Amendment that prohibits busing children to change racial composition. Defeated 35-46 (4/26/71 - #52)
- X --Amendment that the student has the right to attend school nearest home. Defeated 33-48 (4/26/71 - #53)
- Co-author, School Breakfast Bill, Conferee on bill
- Author, Amendment to Agriculture Bill to increase school breakfast funds by \$13 million. Passed (7/15/71)
- X --To declare it the intent of Congress to assure free or reduced price lunches to all needy school children. Passed 75-5 (10/1/71 - #246)
- Author, National Domestic Development Bank.
- Co-author, Rural Job Development Act.
- X --Public Works Acceleration Program, Conference report (S575) Passed 45-33 (6/8/71 - #84) Co-author of bill.
- X --Emergency Employment Bill, Conference report (S31) Passed 75-11 (6/28/71)
- X --Amendment to provide an additional \$5.62 million for the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (restoring full budget amount) Passed 51-29 (7/19/71 - #148)
- X --To reject the reorganization plan setting up ACTION, combining Peace Corps, VISTA, other volunteer agencies in one structure. Defeated 29-54
- Co-author, National Legal Services Corporation Act
- X --Economic Opportunity Act, 2 year extension. Passed 49-12 (9/9/71 - #220)
- X --Amendment, to delete the provision preventing transfer of OEO programs to other agencies. Defeated 26-31 (9/8/71 - #214)
- X --Amendment, to have the Secretary of HEW set the poverty level for free day care (instead of leaving it at \$7,000/family) Defeated 20-44 (9/8/71 - #215)
- X --Amendment, Child Development Councils to be advisory, not policy making. Defeated 17-41 (9/8/71 - #217)
- X --Amendment, substituted Legal Services Corporation. Defeated 28-34 (9/9/71 - #219)
- X --Amendment, deleting child development program. Defeated 17-46 (9/9/71 - #218)
- Co-author, Ribicoff amendment to HR 1, Family Assistance Bill (10/28/71)
- X --Economic Opportunity Act, Conference Report (S2007) Passed 63-17 (12/2/71 - #430)
- X --To override veto (S2007) Failed 2/3rds vote 51-30 (12/10/71 - #451)
- X --Indian Education Bill. Passed 57-0 (10/8/71 - #259) Co-author of bill.
- X --Alaskan Native Land Claim Bill. Passed 75-5 (11/1/71 - #285)

FOREIGN POLICY

- Author, bill to stop using Food for Peace funds for military purposes.
- X --State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation Bill, conference report, provides for no funding of the International Labor Organization. Passed 46-44 (8/3/71 - #190)
- X --Inter-American Development Bank, \$900 million for 1972-3. Passed 49-31 (10/19/71 - #263)
- X --International Development Association, \$320 million each year for three years. Passed 49-34 (10/20/71 - #264)

Y N NV

- X --Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. Defeated 27-41 (10/29/71 - #284)
- X --Amendment, to remove \$101.5 million from U.S. contribution to UN Development Fund and World Food Program of UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Defeated 28-55 (10/28/71 - #275)
- X --Amendment, to reduce Economic Assistance Development Loan Fund from \$445 million to \$285 million. Passed 43-36 (10/29/71 - #281)
- X --Amendment, to reduce military grant aid from \$565 million to \$452 million. Passed 47-27 (10/29/71 - #283)
- X --Amendment, to have a formula to regulate the proportion of U.S. share to the UN. Defeated 28-52 (10/29/71 - #282)
Spoke against attempts to sabotage the UN (11/29/71)
- X --Foreign Economic Aid Bill, authorizing \$1.44 billion for fiscal 1972. Passed 61-23 (11/10/71 - #304)
- X --Amendment, to exempt Alliance for Progress loans from the provision that interest rates are not to be less than current available rates. Passed 49-35 (11/10/71 - #302)
- X --Amendment, to remove the loan rate limits on development loans (to allow loans at less than current available rates) Defeated 42-45 (11/10/71 - #300)
- X --Amendment, to increase authorization by \$125 million. Defeated 33-50 (11/10/71 - #301)
- X --Amendment, that a formula be established to reduce U.S. share of voluntary contribution to UN organizations and programs. Defeated 39-46 (11/10/71 - #303)
- X --Foreign Military Aid Bill, authorizing \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1972. Passed 65-24 (11/11/71 - #308)
- X --Amendment, increase security supporting assistance by \$216 million, and military grant assistance by \$102 million. Passed 46-42 (11/11/71 - #306)
- X --Amendment, decrease security supporting assistance by \$85 million and military grant assistance by \$50 million. Defeated 24-64 (11/11/71 - #305)
- X --Amendment, to reduce ceiling on U.S. assistance to Cambodia from \$341 million to \$263.5 million. Defeated 43-46 (11/11/71 - #307)
- X --Foreign Aid Authorization, Conference report - Passed 33-21 (12/17/71 - #455)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- X Co-author, Constitutional amendment giving D.C. Congressional representation.
- X --To table Constitutional amendment giving Congressional representation to D.C. This was proposed to be added to the 18 year old vote. Passed 68-23 (3/10/71 - #17) Spoke in favor of giving D.C. Congressional representation.
- X --D.C. home rule bill. Passed 64-8 (10/12/71 - #260)

APPORTIONMENT

- Unanimous vote to establish procedures for calling a constitutional convention in case it is requested by 2/3rds of the states.
- X --Amendment, to require 2/3rds vote of delegates to propose an amendment. Passed 45-39 (10/19/71 - #261)

VOTING RIGHTS

- X Co-author, 18-year old vote.

Y N NV

- X --Constitutional amendment giving the right to vote to 18 year olds.
Passed 94-0 (3/10/71 - #18)
- X --Amendment to the draft bill, a person registering for the draft to be informed of his right to be registered to vote in federal elections. Passed 47-31 (6/8/71 - #87)
- X --Amendment to the draft bill to require states to notify women as well as men of their right to register for voting in federal elections. Defeated 28-56 (6/17/71 - #100)

OTHER ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

- X --Amendment to restore SST funds. Defeated 46-51 (3/24/71 - #30)
- X --Amendment to Supplemental Appropriation Bill, to remove \$85.3 million for development of SST. Passed 58-37 (5/18/71 - #66)
- X --Amendment to Supplemental Appropriation Bill to appropriate \$155.8 million to terminate SST. Passed 93-2 (5/18/71 - #67)
- X --Military Draft Bill. Passed 72-16 (6/24/71 - #127)
- X --Amendment, unilateral reduction of troops in Europe if there are no negotiations between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries before 12/31/71. Defeated 26-63 (5/18/71 - #60)
- X --Amendment, no funds may be used after 12/31/71 to support U.S. troops in Europe in excess of 150,000 unless authorized by Congress. Defeated 29-68 (5/18/71 - #63)
- X --Amendment, barring assignment of draftees to duty in combat areas outside the U.S. after 12/31/71. Defeated 7-61 (5/25/71 - #74)
- X --Amendment, barring assignment of draftees to combat in SE Asia after 12/31/71 with the exception of volunteers. Defeated 21-52 (5/25/71 - #75)
- X --Amendment, 18 month extension of the draft instead of 2 years. Defeated 8-67 (5/25/71 - #77)
- X --Amendment, allowing conscientious objecting to a particular war. Defeated 12-50 (6/8/71 - #88)
- X --Amendment, McGovern-Hatfield, barring use of funds to support U.S. forces in Indochina after 12/31/1971. Defeated 42-55 (6/16/71 - #97)
- X --Amendment, to extend the draft 20 months instead of 2 years. Defeated 35-48 (6/17/71 - #98)
- X --Amendment to Foreign Aid Authorization Bill to strike Cooper-Church Amendment, withdrawing all U.S. military forces from Indochina. Adopted 47-44 (10/28/71 - #271)
- X --\$250 million for emergency loan guarantees to major business enterprises (Lockheed). Passed 49-48 (7/30/71 - #185)
- X --Amendment, financing Presidential election campaigns by tax return check-off. Passed 52-47 (11/22/71 - #385)
- X --Confirming Rehnquist Associate Justice, Supreme Court. Passed 68-26 (12/10/71 - #450)
- X --To close debate. Failed 2/3rds vote 52-42 (12/10/71 - #446)
- X --To postpone further action on the nomination until after January 18, 1972. Defeated 22-70 (12/10/71 - #447)

January 1971

U.S. Senator-elect Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Jr. (DFL)

degree University
of Minnesota
1938, Master of
Arts

1965-9

Biography: Born May 27, 1911, Wallace, S.D. Graduated Doland, South Dakota, High school 1928. Degree from Denver College of Pharmacy 1933. Pharmacist, 1933-37. Bachelor of Arts degree, University of Louisiana, 1940. Minnesota war manpower service agencies 1941-3. Professor of Political Science, Macalester College, St. Paul; Mayor of Minneapolis 1945-9. Elected to the US Senate November 2, 1948. Re-elected 1954 and 1960. Delegate to United Nations 1956. Majority Leader of the Senate, 1961-64. ~~Fixed~~ Vice-President of the United States 1965-9. Candidate for President 1968. Professor of political science and international affairs at Macalester College and a professor in the social science program, University of Minnesota 1969-70. Elected U.S. Senator from Minnesota November 3, 1970. Married Muriel Buck, Huron, South Dakota in 1936. Four children - Nancy, Hubert III, Robert and Douglas. Home: Waverly, Minnesota.

Interview with Senator-elect Humphrey, December 22, 1970. Attending, 11 State Board members.

Committees: ~~He has not yet been assigned to any committees.~~ ^{get Committee} ~~He~~ ^{arts} have not yet been made. He indicated that he will ask for Appropriations and Governmental Operations. ~~He has said that~~ He would be willing to serve on the Agriculture Committee.

US Congress

He is impressed with the CED study and ~~proposals for modifying its proposals.~~ ^{he indicated} If he were on the Government Operations Committee, ~~he would like to take some of these~~ ^{in selecting Committee chairmen, follow up delve into these} proposals. On Seniority, ^{which has passed that} he would favor some modification but is not sure what. ~~The House is discussing changes. There~~ The House change, ^{which has passed that} provides for approval by the party of a pre-determined list of chairmen will probably not make any difference. He is impressed with the proposal of the Democratic Study Group, Don Fraser's group. It would allow a choice among the top three. Senator-elect Humphrey feels that complete freedom to choose anyone as chairman would not work; it would be too fracturizing. He would probably favor some system like Don Fraser's proposal for the Senate, but he feels that nothing will have a chance in the Senate.

~~Another~~ ^{situation} Mr. Humphrey is a prime example of the rigidity of the Seniority system. He has been Senate majority leader and Vice-President, but now as the state's junior senator, he will have no rank on committees. He is expecting about 6 months of criticism - either that he is stepping on toes or that he is not doing anything, but later, with his feet on the ground he feels he will ~~find an appropriate role.~~ ^{find an appropriate role.} Undoubtedly his knowledge of personalities and procedures will make him far more effective than a brand new senator. He indicated that many of the current problems in the Senate are due to personality differences ^{and} unwillingness to work out ~~compromises~~ ^{compromises}. He felt that the ~~liberals are antagonistic~~ ^{liberals are antagonistic} and the conservatives ~~will~~ ^{are able to} maneuver them every time. They are

much smarter at using Senate procedures.

As Vice-President, Mr. Humphrey made the historic ruling that a new Senate can establish its rules by a majority vote, which means that the 2/3rds vote to close off debate can be changed *with a majority vote* when the Senate convenes. ~~by a majority vote~~. He intends to push this issue. He feels it is basically ^{all} wrong not to allow issues to be voted upon on their merit.

Environmental Quality

He said these projects come about because ~~we discussed~~ The current Corps of Engineers ^{dam} projects ^{for} flood control ~~are being~~ ^{are being} out ~~the~~ farmers with their land flooded want something done. ~~They~~ don't want suburbanites telling them what to do. The League pointed out that there should be citizen input ^{with} open discussion of plans and possible alternatives.

Human Resources

Many of the programs are in serious trouble. From campaigning, Senator-elect Humphrey is aware that people are worried about taxes, that there is criticism of welfare, food stamp abuse, etc. He told of his neighbor, a farmer with 450 acres who has a net income of \$3500/ year. He ^{lives} below the definition of poverty ^{level}. ~~The redeeming thing is that he doesn't know he is poor.~~

many of the poverty programs - ~~Many of the~~ ^{He has} ~~programs~~ originated or pushed by The Senator-elect. Job Corps, food stamps, etc. He doesn't want to see them die. He ~~will~~ ^{will} work at getting them to ~~work~~ function properly. Youthful unemployment is very serious. He ~~would~~ ^{would} like ^{begin} ideas on what can be done.

~~He has~~ ^{He has} people working up proposals for rural development and he is also concerned about urban problems. ^{For 3 years had started} ~~he has~~ ^{developing} a plan for a government funded community bank that will ~~be~~ ^{be} the federal share of community ^{programs} - sewers, etc. ^{He will be} ~~pushing these programs.~~

Foreign Policy

Development - He realizes the importance of the coming year in setting ~~policy~~ ^{the} direction with of US policy towards the less developed nations for some time to come. Mr. Humphrey ~~has~~ personally knows many of the world leaders and will ~~XXXXXXX~~ be active in shaping these upcoming policy decisions. He would like to be on the Foreign Affairs Committee but he won't ask for it as there are too many other Senators who want on.

Trade - Senator-elect Humphrey shares our concern about the pending trade bill. ~~(Even though being able to filibuster is helpful here; he will work for allowing cloture on a majority vote.)~~ ~~He commented~~ ^{the bill} ~~on the trade bill was that~~ ^{should never} have been allowed to come into being in the first place. One of the duties of the Vice-President is to ~~serve~~ ^{serve} as chairman of a committee on establishing trade policy. In this capacity he ~~was~~ ^{was} able to keep Mills, Long, etc. off-balance so they weren't able to get together on a bill. The current Vice-President has not concerned himself with this issue and has not held a meeting. ^{of this important committee.}

China - U.N. - This issue must be faced. He would like to have the US recognize ~~Sxxx~~ mainland China. In 1956 he was a US delegate to the United Nations. At that time he proposed that the growing importance of Asia be recognized by having two additional Asian countries on the Security Council - Japan and India, or at least

3

one additional Asian nation - India. This would have made it easier to defend having Taiwan ~~as~~ as just another nation. The time for this solution has passed. Mainland China will have to take the Security Council seat but perhaps it will be possible to keep Taiwan in the General Assembly. *ST //*

Federal-State relationships

Senator-elect Humphrey commented on the sorry state of state government. At the present time the Governor-elect is looking for ~~xx~~ his administrative assistant, the most important position in operating the machinery of state government. He can only pay \$22,000. "Everybody pays more," - county government, etc. (The Governor-elect ultimately re-appointed the incumbent, ~~administrative assistant.~~)

Most Federal programs before they can be funded in ~~the state~~, must be approved by the State Planning Agency. At the present time this agency "has no staff", is way behind in processing requests and as a result is holding up approval on many Federal programs. Senator-elect Humphrey commented that he isn't very interested in working hard to get a Federal project approved only to have it held-up and buried in a state agency that doesn't have adequate staffing or funding.

Serving Minnesota

Mr. Humphrey spoke about the difficulty a congressman has in keeping in touch with his state and his constituents. Because of his prominence, he receives an overwhelming amount of mail. ~~from all over~~. It may run 600 pieces a day. This has kept up through the two years he was out of office. Because the volume is so overwhelming, he has had to give up on trying to respond. ~~to his mail.~~

He made the very interesting offer that he would like to have a ~~League~~ intern from Minnesota come and work out of his Washington office. He would appreciate having the contact with some one familiar with the concerns in the state, and in return he could offer space, a desk, his prestige and the power of his office to enable the Leaguer to investigate or research what she would like. ~~Therexifexifexifex~~ If any Leaguers have ~~more~~ suggestions as to how we might ~~take~~ make use of this offer, please contact the State League Office.

*for perhaps
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He has people working up proposals for rural development and he is also concerned about urban problems. For 3 years he has had staff developing a plan for a government funded community bank that will finance the federal share of community building programs - sewers, etc. He will be pushing these programs.

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Most federal programs before they can be funded, must be approved by the State Planning Agency. At the present time this agency "has no staff", is way behind in processing requests and as a result is holding up approval on many federal programs. Senator-elect Humphrey commented that he isn't very interested in working hard to get a federal project approved only to have it held-up and buried in a state agency that doesn't have adequate staffing or funding.

Serving Minnesota

Mr. Humphrey spoke about the difficulty a congressman has in keeping in touch with his state and his constituents. Because of his prominence, he receives an overwhelming amount of mail. It may run 600 pieces a day. This has kept up through the two years he was out of office. Because the volume is so overwhelming, he has had to give up on trying to respond.

He made the very interesting offer that he would like to have a LWV intern from Minnesota come and work out of his Washington office for perhaps 6 months or less. He would appreciate having the contact with someone familiar with the concerns in the state, and in return he could offer space, a desk, his prestige and the power of his office to enable the Leaguer to investigate or research what she would like. If any Leaguers have suggestions as to how we might make use of this offer, please contact the State League office.

'Junior' Senator Humphrey Still Has Some Rank

By Minneapolis Tribune
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. —

Stevenson will zoom up to No. 90, and the 10 new members will line up below him





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