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April 24

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE
311 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles 5, California
DUNKIRK 8-3218

FOR RELEASE Saturday A.M., April 25

More than 1300 Southland Democrats gathered in the International Ballroom of the Beverly Hilton Hotel last night for the third annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Dinner, sponsored by the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee.

Keynote speaker for the evening was U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who made a dramatic last minute cross country flight to appear at the dinner.

Humphrey was forced to interrupt his Western States speaking tour Wednesday night and fly from Portland, Oregon, to Washington to join the fight against amendments to the Kennedy labor bill. He returned to Los Angeles at 3:35 P.M. yesterday (4-24).

The dinner, inaugurated in 1957, honored the 209 presidents of the County Committee's officially chartered Democratic clubs. The grass-roots party leaders were guests of the committee for the evening.

Congressman James Roosevelt made the lengthy flight from Washington to attend the dinner named for his father.

A planeload of Democratic leaders arrived from Sacramento Friday afternoon to attend the dinner. The group included Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Glenn M. Anderson, Attorney General and Mrs. Stanley Mosk, State Treasurer Bert A. Betts, Board of Equalization Member Richard Nevins and State Senator Richard Richards.

Richards and Mrs. Lorenzo Spencer, Los Angeles attorney, were co-chairmen of the dinner.

Other Democratic leaders included National Committeeman Paul Ziffren, Assemblyman William A. Munnell, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and Joseph L. Wyatt, Jr., president of the California Democratic Council.

In Senator Humphrey's party were Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Burton Joseph, chairwoman of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Central Committee.

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SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

BACKGROUND:

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey was born on May 27, 1911, in Wallace, South Dakota. His father was a pharmacist, state legislator and former mayor of Huron, South Dakota. His mother was a native of Christiansand, Norway. He married Miss Muriel Buck of Huron in 1936. The Humphreys have four children: Nancy, Hubert, Jr., Robert and Douglas.

Prior to his election to the Senate, he was Mayor of Minneapolis for two terms, from 1945 to 1948. Preceding his term as Mayor, he was Professor of Political Science, and special instructor to the Army Air Corps at Macalester College, St. Paul. From 1941 to 1943, he was Director of War Production Training and Re-employment and Assistant Director of War Manpower for Minnesota.

The senior Senator from Minnesota, Senator Humphrey was elected to the United States Senate in 1948 and was re-elected to a second term in 1954.

FOREIGN POLICY

He serves on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and African Affairs. He conducted study missions to the Near East and Southern Europe and prepared a comprehensive report to the Congress on this critical area in 1957. In addition he serves on the Subcommittees on International Organization Affairs and European Affairs. Long an active supporter of international cooperation and mutual security, he has supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Point Four Program, and the reciprocal trade program. He firmly believes that the Soviet challenge must be met in every area -- diplomatically, economically, culturally, and militarily. He stresses the importance of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

In speaking tours throughout the country as well as in the Senate, he has become a forceful advocate of a positive "Works of Peace" program rather than of reliance on military force and power alone. At the same time, he has strongly supported adequate defense funds, regarding balanced defenses as imperative in providing a "shield of strength" for our country; the purpose of such military strength, he feels, is to "buy time" for more constructive approaches to improved international relations rather than as an end in itself.

The Senator is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, created as a result of his Senate Resolution, serving as liaison between the Senate and the Administration in regard to disarmament negotiations.

In 1956-57 he served, by Presidential appointment, as an American delegate to the United Nations Eleventh General Assembly. In 1958 he served as an alternate delegate from the United States to the UNESCO conference in Paris, and as an adviser to the American delegation to the Conference on Nuclear Testing in Geneva.

AGRICULTURE

On the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Senator Humphrey is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation, and is a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Marketing, Production and Stabilization of Prices. He is recognized as one of the chief Democratic spokesmen for agriculture, holding that the American "family farm" must be preserved, and that America's food and fiber abundance should be used as a constructive force for peace.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Senator Humphrey's third major committee assignment is the Committee on Government Operations, where he is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Reorganization and International Organizations. With this subcommittee he has conducted hearings on the Government's security program and the Hoover Commission recommendations. In 1958 he began a study of the participation by the United States in the field of international medical research.

and public health, and continued studies including the Federal Government's activities in the field of science, and the civil defense organization. He has served by Presidential appointment on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman of the Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, he is also a member of the Subcommittee on Monopoly and Taxes. He has consistently supported small business, whose independence he feels is seriously threatened by industrial and financial monopoly, and has fought against the restrictive effects of Federal tight money policies.

GOVERNMENT WITH A HEART

Senator Humphrey's former Committee assignments include the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Senator Humphrey is deeply interested in the positive liberal efforts to clear the slums of American cities and to provide adequate housing, to consider and intelligently develop our natural resources and the new resource of atomic energy. He has worked toward the goal of low cost electric power and has long been a strong advocate of the REA program. Active in immigration and refugee legislation, he has been equally determined to provide young Americans with the opportunity for the best possible education; he has long pressed for a broad program of school construction, scholarships and other aids to education. He has a deep interest in improving the welfare of the aged and the ill through improved social security programs.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Senator Humphrey is a graduate of the Denver College of Pharmacy and the University of Minnesota (B.A., magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa), and has a Master's Degree from the Louisiana State University. He holds honorary degrees from the National University, Washington, D.C. (Doctor of Laws), from the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (Doctor of Pharmacy), and from Hebrew Union College (Doctor of Humane Letters).

January, 1959

Democ Party - Western Accent - Performance!
Gov Pat Brown - Gov Freeman (Rockefeller)
NEW FRONTIERS FOR AMERICA

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Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) at the Democratic Committee Roosevelt Memorial Dinner, Los Angeles, California, Friday, April 24, 1959.

Calif Voters in 1932 assured F.B.I. Nomination

Yes, / We gather here tonight to draw inspiration from the life and works of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. - 3rd annual F.D.R. Dinner

/ An ancient philosopher of freedom said that a man whose work is nearly done is sometimes gifted with prophetic vision.

/ So it was with Franklin D. Roosevelt. The last words he ever penned, to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, which he did not live to attend, said, "We must move forward with strong and active faith."

/ ~~How well~~ These words sum up his own life and works.

~~How well~~ They state our tasks for today and tomorrow.

/ No man ever had more justification than Franklin Roosevelt, in April 1945, to look backward with satisfaction.

/ The greatest of depressions had been routed.

↳ The most far-reaching economic and social reforms had been built into the permanent structure of our nation.

↳ The most powerful oppressors in the history of mankind had been challenged, and their defeat and surrender were clearly in view.

↳ A new concert of nations -- the United Nations -- was in the making.

↳ Yet, the last written words of Roosevelt were not words of contentment. They were a call to action. They summoned us -- they summoned the world to which he spoke -- to move forward.

↳ To Franklin Roosevelt, moving forward did not mean reliance on the momentum of forces already in being. He said that we must be strong and active. He knew that there was no strength in waiting for events to take their course. He demonstrated that events must be shaped. He knew that neither domestic nor international problems could be solved by sporadic and

desperate reactions to crisis. He demonstrated that leader-
ship depends upon holding the initiative, ~~that~~ leadership
means positive action. *for definite goals*

And, he knew that this action must be guided by faith.

Not the unreasoning faith that "all will turn out right," if we

but close our eyes to all that is wrong. But a reasoned faith

in the capacity of free peoples and free institutions *under God* to solve

their problems by seeing the truth, by trusting themselves, and

by limitless devotion to human progress through human endeavor

yes, / Today, those looking backward rather than forward,

those who are passive rather than active, and those who sub-

stitute unfounded fears for reasoned faith, may find much

discouragement in the world around us. But for those of us

who reject the doctrine of despair, who are propelled by the

Roosevelt tradition, the challenge of our times is bright with

hope.

Three Goals

✓ In the years ahead, three great goals confront

America: the winning of an honorable and lasting peace;

the fulfillment of our economic potential; and the attain-

ment of full dignity and liberty for every American.

✓ The winning of the peace means this:

✓ ~~It means~~ unfailing pursuit of the goal of universal *safeguarded*

disarmament, so that men can devote their energies and re-

sources to constructive purposes, to bettering the lot of

their fellow men.

~~But until we attain that goal, the pursuit of peace~~
~~means superiority in arms~~ *strength requires* a shield of defense -- not only

to deter those who would make war, but to negotiate ~~peace~~

~~not~~ from strength, and not from weakness.

✓ And finally, the pursuit of truly lasting peace means

a long, hard struggle to improve the lot of the oppressed, the

poor, the hungry, the sick, and the illiterate. *It means*

building the political, economic & social conditions that are conducive to peace.

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For the Communists will never cease their appeals to these people; and unless we wish to yield the world to their domination, we can not relax our efforts to help those who are less fortunate than we.

These totalitarian states, first Russia and now in increasing measure China, recognize no ideal but power. Yet they know where they are headed, and they have the blueprints for attaining their goals. Year by year, the masters of the enslaved people are driving them ruthlessly and relentlessly forward, in the most gigantic program of military and economic development the world has ever seen.

Within their master plan, ~~though~~ they are flexible, ^{and} agile. They blow hot and cold. They push forward and pull back. They belong to the United Nations, but ^{Soviet Union} they do not respect it. ^{See} They seek to use it as a tool for ^{to} their own designs, not as a means toward international harmony ^{and cooperation}.

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✓ In ultimate purposes, we in the United States represent the opposite pole.

✓ We regard the United Nations as a mechanism through which we and other peace-loving nations can build an international order of law, morality, and peace.

✓ We seek to build no empires, but only to build freedom and plenty.

✓ We seek to impose no will upon anyone, except the will to live and let live.

✓ We have no satellites, no unwilling allies.

✓ None need fear us, except those who fear resistance to wrong doing.

Our shortcomings, unlike those of the totalitarians, are not in ultimate purposes. *our weaknesses* But we have not yet equalled *apparent* ~~when in the steadfastness of our purposes; not in our willingness~~ to dedicate our full resources to the attainment of our goals.

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We properly believe in a military shield of unequalled strength; but this Administration tells us that we cannot afford to maintain it.

Through the Marshall Plan, the Point IV program, and in other ways, we have recognized that economic participation and cooperation is a vital force in strengthening in the strength of the free world is the ultimate weapon of freedom; but we are not now matching the size of our purposes with the size of our deeds.

Too many of our actions are improvised and disconnected, instead of being purposeful and long-ranged. Too often we blunt the effect of fine words with meager deeds. And too often we blur the effect of fine deeds with foolish words.

Thun to L In this quest for peace, we are too much on the defensive,

Where we should be actively branding the Soviets before the United Nations with contaminating the atmosphere with their nuclear explosions, we are silent, for our own hands are not clean.

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Where we should have taken the initiative in calling for nuclear test suspensions ~~for too long~~, we allowed the Soviets to hold the offensive.

Where we should be boasting of our efforts and desire to help other nations with economic and technical assistance, our government seems to apologize for these efforts. We seem to be ashamed of being Christian in our behavior -- of helping our fellow man because he is our brother and he needs help.

The challenge of the Soviets is total. Their dedication is total. They have stolen from us our very own idea of helping other nations to help themselves, and they are pursuing it with a zeal and an energy which today we are not equalling.

We can not answer this challenge of the totalitarians merely by unmasking its ~~malevolent~~ ^{evil} intent. We cannot answer it by ~~these~~ statements that they do not have the power to accomplish their asserted goals. We cannot answer it by

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soothing statements. We can answer it only by superior
deeds.

We are the true originators of help to others, not
because we need their help, but rather because they need our
help. We are the true originators, not of the idea of helping
others for political or even economic reasons, but rather of
helping others for human and moral reasons.

The Indian peasant, the longshoreman in an Indonesian
port, the miner in Ghana, ^{care little, if any} ~~do not care a whit~~ about political
contests between great powers. ~~They do not care whether the~~
~~American economy or the Russian economy grows faster.~~ They do
care about their own daily struggles to keep alive and to
move forward. They do care which of the powerful economic
and political systems will do the most in a practical way to
help them along. And they are eternally right in their pre-
occupation with these matters.

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L Dollars are important, but they alone will not do the job. We need to tell the world ^{a little} better what we are trying to do. We need to distinguish more carefully between impressing our ideas upon others, and making others aware of our ideals. An expanded Voice of America cannot take the place of expanded actions by America. To have good things to say, we must have ~~done~~ good deeds.

L The second great goal before America is the fulfillment of our economic potential here at home.

In pursuing this goal, we must look upon our economic system as something bigger than the dollar sign, and something warmer than the ~~stone~~ walls of factories.

L We seek not only to build machines, but also to improve men; not only to provide work opportunity, but also to provide leisure for self-development; not only to achieve security, but also to stimulate initiative and daring; not only to be efficient,

but also to do justice.

< With the resources, technology, and inventiveness that are ours, we can within a short space of years bring to pass in America the prophets' dream of abolishing any remnant of poverty in a land limitless plenty. And by reducing to secondary importance the satisfaction of material wants, men and women can turn more effectively to those higher values which are the mark of men and women created in the image of God.

< But, in order to move forward with strong and active faith toward this goal, we must recognize and dispose of one primary obstacle. The obstacle is a Republican Administration which is satisfied with stagnation.

out *now,* Let me illustrate the difference between the Eisenhower Republican Administration and the inheritors of the Roosevelt tradition:

Picture, if you will, a Republican and a Democrat examining the latest statistical report ~~on~~ on the progress of the American economy.

The Republican looks at the report ~~and~~ and exclaims: "Let's grade this A-plus in everything! This will make the parents happy and confident; in fact, it will make everybody happy and confident; and if everybody is happy and confident, there is nothing in the world to worry about."

The Democrat is more likely to say, "Let's face the facts. Let's tell the truth. The economy is not doing as well as it should".

✓ The Republican is likely to make strange use of the law of averages. ~~When he finds that the youngster's blood pressure is 25 percent too high and his respiration 25 percent too low, he may well say that the average is perfect.~~

But we Democrats do not derive an average of economic

stability from the record-breaking profits of a few giant
corporations and the record-breaking failures of small
business.

We do not derive an average of economic justice from
more families with incomes above 400 thousand dollars a year
and more families with incomes below 4 thousand dollars a year.

L We do not derive an average of national well-being
from more investment in cars and iceboxes and less in roads, *hospitals,*
and schools.

The Republicans take great pride in telling us that
and better
the economy is bigger than ever -- as if this solved everything.

~~But when the Republican press agents tell us that we~~
~~are now higher than ever before, we want to know who is higher,~~
~~and how much higher.~~ The 4 1/2 million unemployed are not better
off than ever before. The farmer is hardly enjoying unique
prosperity. The homeowner is hardly being helped by higher and

higher interest rates. The small businessman has not reached his millenium.

L The truth is, ~~the~~ ^{our} economy has been dragging along in the last half decade.

From 1953 through the end of 1958, we have lost more than 10 million man-years of job opportunity. Unemployment has more than doubled.

L The income of the average American family has been penalized to the tune of almost \$3,000 in real buying power.

L ~~Net~~ farm income has been about 31 billion dollars less than it should have been, and wages and salary income almost 100 billion dollars too low.

L Private business investment opportunity has been ~~almost~~ ^{approximately} 40 billion dollars too low.

L The excessive idleness of plant and manpower from 1953 through 1958 caused us to lose more than 150 billion dollars in

total national production.

As a result, even high tax rates have yielded to all levels of government about 25-30 billion dollars less revenues than full prosperity would have ~~yielded~~ ^{produced}. These deficits in public revenues have meant deficits in national security and international economic cooperation. ~~They have meant immense~~ ^{yes,} deficits in education and health services, housing and resource development, social security improvement and income protection to the unemployed.

None of these things has happened by accident. Every basic economic policy of the Republican Administration -- the tight money policy, the regressive tax policy, the pennywise and pound foolish "economy" programs, the giveaway of our resources -- all of these have resulted in substituting economic stagnation for full economic growth.

To be sure, ~~these~~ ^{These} Republican policies have not meant boom and bust

in the old fashioned sense. The protective Democratic
legislation of the New Deal and the Fair Deal has saved us
from this. But they have meant recession half the time and
stunted growth all the time.

Where do we go from here; and first of all, where
can we go?

start If we fully marshall our economic potential, we can
in the next five years lift our 460 billion dollar economy
to much better than a 600 billion dollar economy.

We can increase the average annual income of American
families, measured in real buying power, by about \$2,000.

We can liquidate most of the private poverty, which
still bears down upon millions of our people.

We can have prosperous farmers as well as prosperous
industry; small business can thrive alongside the corporate
giants. In short, we can lift those at the bottom without

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penalizing those at the top.

L We can combine the American system of different
rewards for different abilities and efforts with the American
system of equal opportunity for all and social justice.

L And on the productive foundation of this private
economic progress, we can check the impoverishment of our
vital public services, and put an end to the neglect of our
greatest national and worldwide priorities of need.

L We can, in a word, fulfill our economic potential
and realize our dream of abundance. (Pawne)

#3 L The third great goal before America is the attain-
ment of full dignity and liberty for every man, woman, and
child within our borders.

We have made a start toward equality of opportunity for
employment -- California crossed one more barrier when your

Legislature acted so forthrightly in the passage of your

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↳ We have made a start toward integrating our public schools.

↳ We have made a start toward integrating our public facilities of all kinds.

↳ We have made a start toward preventing discrimination in housing.

↳ We have made a start toward assuring the right of every citizen to vote.

Yes, we have made a start in each of these areas. But there is still much more to be done.

↳ And we are determined that from these small beginnings we shall one day build a land of tolerance that knows no *discrimination, no* bigotry.

The road toward understanding and tolerance, and toward equality and justice may be a rough one. But we must ~~travel~~ that road and travel it surely if we are to survive in a world

two-thirds colored. And we must travel that road and travel
it courageously -- not only because it is necessary for our
survival -- but because it is right.

As we would protect every American against discrimination
because of race, religion or ancestry, so we must also protect
him against all other arbitrary governmental action.

Away with test oaths that serve only to stigmatize.

Away with secret informants who too often speak from
malice and ill-will.

Away with public character assassination.

How proud every citizen of California must be of Chief
Justice Earl Warren, who has done so much to make every American
more secure in his heritage of freedom. (Pause)

My friends, if we move forward to cross and conquer
these three new frontiers, many of us may live to see the greatest
era of accomplishment in the history of man.

During a large part of the nineteenth century, the old World enjoyed a wide measure of peace and prosperity, scientific development, and practical reform. The outstanding characteristic of this period was faith in the future of man, expressed by a poet laureate of England who spoke of the

"gleam of the untravelled world ahead."

At this mid-point in the twentieth century, mankind is again moving into an untravelled world. New problems, new danger, new uncertainties, confront us. But the new world into which we are moving is also gleaming with high promise. The free peoples of the world are infinitely stronger than they were in the nineteenth century. We have gained in knowledge of the physical world, in science and technology and communication. Above all, we have come to appreciate the links which bind all free peoples together.

We have found the instruments of cooperation which may forge

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these loose links into an unbreakable chain of strength.

So let us lead from strength. Instead of thinking that every great task is beyond our means, let us measure the greatness of our capacity.

Instead of filling the air with fear, let us fill men's hearts with hope.

Instead of being overwhelmed by the dangers of the world, let us be inspired by the challenge to surmount these dangers.

Instead of worrying about the future, let us labor to create it.

Again in the words of the poet, as the great world spins forever through the ringing grooves of change, we can bring an increasing purpose into the lives of free men, if only we do not close our minds to new problems, if only the thoughts of men are widened with the processes of suns.

April 16, 1959



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