

Humphrey for President Headquarters  
1926 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin  
Phone WE 3-5662

For release  
Wednesday a.m.'s, March 30

[Mar. 29]

AMERICA MUST INVEST IN FUTURE TO ASSURE JOBS FOR ALL, HUMPHREY SAYS

ASHLAND, March 29--Pockets of unemployment which scar  
America "can not be ignored", Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Demo-  
cratic Presidential candidate, declared here tonight.

unemp

"What sort of future does America have if strong,  
intelligent and well-trained men can not find work?" he asked.

"What sort of future does America have if healthy and eager boys  
just out of high school find nothing to do but stand on the streets,  
waiting for excitement and trouble?"

"Sound investments must be made, now, to assure every man  
the chance to work and produce, and to give each community a share  
of our so-called 'prosperity'", Senator Humphrey declared.

"One sound investment in our future can be made through  
legislation for area redevelopment, which I co-sponsored in the  
Senate. This measure would allow loans and grants to areas which  
suffer chronic unemployment and low farm income. It would give  
local economies the boost necessary to reduce or end unemployment.

Area  
Redeo  
y.c.

"A second sound investment is my bill for a Youth  
Conservation Corps. This measure would put 150,000 young men to  
work in improvement programs for our forest and other resources.  
Boys unable to continue their education or find jobs would have a  
constructive task. They would be helping their country grow, as  
they grow into self-disciplined and useful citizens.

~~Sound Investment~~  
"America will grow, if we make these investments in the  
future. If not, America could become stagnant, weak, and--in the  
end--impoverished.

"The investments of wise men ten years ago, 30 years ago,  
100 years ago have made our Nation strong today.

"America can not stop now. It cannot heed the whimpers  
of fearful and lazy men who say: 'Everything's fine today. Why  
worry about tomorrow? We can't afford the tools.'

"I say we can and must afford the tools to build for  
America's future."

"We must invest in our educational system. Our children and future generations of children need more classrooms and more teachers.

Educ

"We must invest in our defense. Our strength must be maintained if we are to avert the threats of war.

Defense

"We must invest in our health. Our country needs more hospitals, programs for pollution control, and expanded medical research.

Health  
Disease

"We must invest in our mobility. Our economy needs highways and airports if it is to grow and expand.

Harbors

"Above all, we must invest in the usefulness and productivity of our people.

"Some call this just 'spending'--but to me, it's investment, investment in America's future, in Wisconsin's future...in YOUR future," Senator Humphrey declared.

St. L. Seaway

Humphrey from Minn

Kennedy from N.E.

Humphrey for President Committee,  
1926 W. Wisconsin Ave.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
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For Release Wednesday a.m.'s  
March 30

[Mar. 29]

HUMPHREY URGES GREATER TAX EQUITY, CITES VOTE RECORD ON DIFFERENCES

SUPERIOR, March 29--Greater equity and justice in sharing the nation's tax burdens was called for tonight by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic Presidential candidate.

"Our tax system is riddled with all kinds of free-loading--of gracious living at other people's expense--due to tax loopholes and tax favoritism for the privileged few," he declared.

"Every time someone finds such a loophole to evade his just share of the tax load, it is just that much more for the rest of us to pay."

"If we close these loopholes, we can bring billions more into the federal treasury--and ease the burden upon the little fellow least able to pay."

People are "fed up" with tax favoritism, Senator Humphrey declared, adding that tax and fiscal policies can be an effective victory issue for the Democratic Party in November "if we have a candidate willing to carry on the fight -- and one with a personal record to back it up."

For that reason, he declared, the attitudes of rival contenders for the Democratic Party's nomination is a "legitimate issue" in the Wisconsin Primary campaign.

"Before we start attacking Republican policies, it is only fair and prudent to give careful scrutiny to the records of our candidates to make sure our own house is in order," he declared.

"That's why I have encouraged voters to look at the record of each contender, during my campaign. Last week I urged voters to compare our farm records, to see which would be the most effective in challenging Nixon. This week I want to emphasize tax and fiscal policies, for the same purpose."

"It doesn't mean my colleague and I always differ; far from it. We see eye to eye on many basic issues. But we have taken differing positions on others, and it is up to the voters to decide which they felt was right -- and which they felt was the best position on which our party could campaign to victory in November."

"Taxation is one of the areas in which our voting record differs. We have taken different approaches during attempts in Congress to equalize tax burdens that are a matter of public record; if either of us is to become our party's standard bearer in November, we'd have to campaign on our record -- or be inconsistent.

"When many of us felt the Republicans were stacking the deck in favor of upper income brackets during enactment of the 1954 internal revenue code, my good friend Senator Paul Douglas moved to send the bill back to the finance committee with instructions to re-write it so as to give less tax relief to upper income groups, and correspondingly greater tax relief for those in lower and middle income brackets." The voting record is there for all to see. I voted with Senator Douglas. Senator Kennedy voted against him.

"Again, in 1958, some of us sought to raise personal exemptions from \$600 to \$800 for each dependent to lower taxes of the average taxpayer, and make up the difference by cutting the oil depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent.

"My vote was cast for raising the individual exemption, and for cutting the oil depletion allowance. Senator Kennedy's vote was cast against both moves. In all fairness, I want to say that my colleague later voted for less of an increase in personal exemptions, and less of a cut in the oil depletion allowance. Perhaps our difference was a matter of degree, but the voting record stands -- and the record of each will be used for us or against us in November, depending on the individual interpretation of what was right and what was wrong.

"I am convinced my own voting record has been consistently in the interests of lower and middle-income Americans, in fairer apportionment of our tax burdens.

"In all honesty, I can say that I have not been a part-time soldier in the battle for tax equity and justice.

"And if we are to win the big election -- the one in November--we must offer the voters a clear, straightforward alternative to the GOP's Garbled Old Policies. We must offer a candidate whose record is not paper thin, who has fought against the big money interests of the Republican Eisenhower-Nixon crowd all of the time, instead of some of the time. We cannot go into this autumn's campaign with summer soldiers.

"We can win in November for workers and retired citizens, for children and their teachers, for the producers and consumers, for family farmers and small businessmen--if we offer a 100 percent liberal program, and a 100 percent liberal candidate.

"That is why I am in this race--and why your support on April 5 can put us on the high road to victory in November.

[Mar. 29]

Speech Excerpts -- TAX POLICY  
(Superior)

I am going to talk to you tonight  
about money -- your money and mine.

I am going to talk about the money  
we pay out in taxes and in high  
Republican interest rates.

I am going to talk about the money  
we could earn and don't, because our  
economy creeps along at a two percent  
GOP crawl, rather than a five percent  
Democratic gallop.

You know, they say nothing in life  
is certain except death and taxes.

Well, taxes aren't all that certain  
-- if you know the angles and are in a  
position to take advantage of them.

COPY

My good friend, Senator Clark,  
compares our tax system to <sup>five</sup>~~five~~ men  
having a dutch treat dinner. One of  
them sees the check on the way, and  
ducks out to make an urgent phone call.  
So the others have to shell out an  
extra 25 percent each.

q In our present system, Senator  
Clark says, the man in the phone  
booth is the man who draws his income  
from dividends or oil wells, or who  
can charge off much of his personal  
expenditures as "business expense."

The four who pick up the tab are  
the people who work for wages or salaries.

Our tax system is riddled with  
this kind of free loading -- of gracious  
living at other people's expense.

C O P Y

Of course, there is straightforward tax evasion -- as blatant and crude as a timely dash for the phone booth. It is estimated that "meat -ax" cuts in the enforcement staff of the internal revenue service have cost the governemtn up to \$2 billion a year in evaded taxes.

But the real money escapes through loopholes big enough to drive a cadillac through. There are special tax advantages to Corporation shareholders, and there is the abuse of business accounts.

There is the oil depletion allowance, which depletes our Treasury and fills Texas with millionairs.

C O P Y

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If we close these loopholes, we can bring billions more into the Federal Treasury-- and ease the burden upon the little fellow last able to pay.

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March 28, 1960

FROM:  
HUMPHREY FOR PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS  
1926 West Wisconsin  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
West 3-5662

[Mar. 29]

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY P.M., MARCH 29

NASH SAYS KENNEDY VOTED WITH GOP TO OVERRIDE TRUMAN ON  
SOCIAL SECURITY

Hurley, Wisc., March 29 -- Wisconsin's Lieutenant Governor Pilleo Nash told workers at the Carey Mines here today that Senator Jack Kennedy voted "with Republicans of the 80th 'worst' Congress to override President Truman's veto of a measure prohibiting extension of social security to an additional 625,000 persons."

"When President Truman vetoed the resolution, he declared: 'I cannot approve legislation which would deprive many hundreds of thousands of employees, as well as their families, of social security benefits when the need for expanding our social insurance system is so great.' Most of us would concur in that courageous Truman stand, but -- regrettably -- Jack Kennedy voted, with the Republicans, to override our Democratic President," Nash declared.

Nash, who formerly was an assistant to President Truman at the White House, said that as one who had served in the Truman Administration, "I know how keenly President Truman felt about this issue."

"Senator Humphrey deserves labor's support on his own record as a friend -- the best record of any candidate for President," Nash declared.

"But every voter has a right to examine the records of all the candidates, as Senator Humphrey has asked. I have studied the voting record comparisons being used in the Humphrey campaign, and believe they are a fair presentation of some of the marked differences between the two Democratic candidates. I have also made independent studies of my own, and confirmed the differences. To be sure, they have agreed on many issues. They both support repeal of the Connally amendment to strengthen the World Court; they are both for more adequate defense; they are equally dedicated to combatting communism and expanding the areas of freedom in the world.

"Both are fine public servants, and good Democrats. But when

FROM:  
Humphrey for President  
1926 West Wisconsin Ave.

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you have to choose between which is the best to carry our party's banner into battle against Vice President Nixon in November, we want to make sure we have the man with the best possible record behind him.

"It is for that reason I feel it is not only proper but necessary that we Democrats looking for a winner carefully scrutinize the records of both for any blemishes that may appear. Senator Humphrey is willing to stand by his record, Jack Kennedy should do the same. And that record includes votes against raising personal income tax exemptions, against lowering oil depletion allowances that now create tax loopholes for the wealthy, and against liberalizing housing legislation -- votes with which some of us have a right to disagree. Senator Hubert Humphrey has voted for all these proposals that benefit America's working people.

"Perhaps the most upsetting vote on Senator Kennedy's record, in my opinion, was cast in June, 1948, when he joined Republicans in overriding President Truman's attempt to preserve two 1947 decisions of the Supreme Court permitting extension of social security to additional groups. It is listed by the research department of AFL-CIO's COPE as a 'wrong' vote, and it should be," Nash declared.

After the Supreme Court decisions in 1947, Nash explained, the Treasury Department issued regulations to place approximately 625,000 additional people under social security.

"But the Republican-controlled 80th Congress enacted a resolution to prohibit this extension of social security.

Nash said President Truman carried his fight to the people after the veto that fall, making an issue of this and other actions of the 80th Congress, which he described as the nation's "worst".

Humphrey for President Committee  
1926 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
West 3-5662

[Mar. 30]  
For Release: Thursday a.m.'s  
March 31, 1960

ANY CANDIDATE SHOULD BE PROUD TO STAND ON HIS RECORD, HUMPHREY  
SAYS

MADISON, March 30 -- When a man offers himself for public office, -- especially the Presidency -- "he invites the public, and his opponents as well, to examine his public record closely," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic Presidential candidate, declared tonight in a talk before the Madison Gridiron Club.

"I'm old fashioned enough to believe there ought to be a lot more in a political campaign than glamor -- and I know my friend Jack Kennedy agrees with me," Senator Humphrey declared.

"I have always been brought up to believe that a political campaign, especially a campaign for the highest office in this country, is an unique opportunity to talk issues -- and to examine the records of the candidates.

"I had always assumed that a candidate for a public office was proud, not ashamed, to run on his record.

"For awhile, there, I almost began to think that times had changed. For, when I began to talk about the issues and the records of the various candidates for President, you might have thought I had stopped helping old ladies to cross streets or something terrible like that.

"But I think all that has passed. I think everyone in Wisconsin now agrees that a campaign is a time to talk about issues, and to talk facts. I think everyone knows that I am interested in issues and facts, and not personalities. I think everyone knows that I admire my colleague, Jack Kennedy; but they also know -- and they are entitled to know -- that we have sometimes differed on some issues.

"After all, Jack and I, or at any rate Jack's relatives and I, are asking the Democrats of Wisconsin to choose between us for the most important office in America. What more vital or relevant subject could there be to discuss than our respective records in public office.

"I am not ashamed of my record. I am proud of it. I invite everyone of you to examine it closely. Whether or not you agree with every part of it, I know you will find it consistent, and I believe you will find, behind that record, a man who has always tried, with every ounce of energy at his command, to fight the battles of the plain people of this country -- for it is they who most need -- yet most lack -- a voice in their government.

# Wharphene Project

Humphrey for President Committee  
1025 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
West 3-7442

For Release: Thursday 8:15 AM  
March 21, 1968

## 7th District team -

ANY CANDIDATE SHOULD BE PROUD TO STAND ON HIS RECORD, HUMPHREY SAYS

MADISON, March 20 -- Humphrey was offering himself for public office,

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3rd  
7th  
2nd

Vote Issue  
and

*Madison, Wis.  
Mar 30  
Gunderson*

WE SHOULD BE PROUD OF OUR RECORDS

Excerpts from remarks of Senator  
Hubert H. Humphrey, before Madison  
Gridiron Club, Madison, Wisconsin,  
Wednesday evening, March 30, 1960.

I am really here tonight  
as a sort of last-minute substitute.  
My brother, Ralph, was scheduled to  
speak but he is too busy minding  
the store, so you will just have to  
make do with me.

*not on  
release*

You know some day someone is  
going to write a novel about the cam-  
paign waged here in Wisconsin on behalf  
of my distinguished opponent, and I  
am sure it is going to be called --  
"A family affair." And some day after  
this is all over, I intend to try to  
find the place where the Kennedy family

**COPY**

tree grows, because even in the forests of Minnesota, I have never seen a tree with so many branches.

It is a good thing that all the Kennedys and their husbands and wives and assorted relatives cannot vote in this primary, because I am sure they would outnumber all the Democrats in the whole state.

Some have accused me of waging a sort of "lone wolf" campaign here in Wisconsin, but, as I say, my brother Ralph is too busy minding the store and my sister is too busy minding the children - although she did manage to get into the state briefly.

Aside from that, nary a sister or a brother or an in - law --not even an outlaw - has come into the state to

campaign for me. But I am lucky. My principal co-campaigner makes up for all the relatives in the world - my wife, Muriel.

I have to confess that I did take advantage of my good friend, Jack Kennedy, in one respect.....I did bring mykids into Wisconsin for me. Jack's daughter, Caroline, is still just a bit young for this game of politics, being only two years old. But don't worry - by the time of the West Virginia primary she will be in there pitching too. As a matter of fact, it is a good thing Jack didn't bring Caroline to Wisconsin. I'd have picked her up and kissed her - just a matter of reflex action.

C O P Y

I must say, there are times when I envy the campaign of my adversary. It seems to have plenty of glamor - and it certainly has plenty of Jack.

Well, to pull out a well-worn political cliché, I yield to no man in my admiration for glamor. I am as starry-eyed as the next guy.

But I'm old-fashioned enough to believe there ought to be a lot more in a political campaign than glamor - and I know my friend Jack Kennedy agrees with me.

I have always been brought up to believe that a political campaign - especially a campaign for the highest office in this country - is a unique opportunity to talk issues - and to

COPY

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I have always been brought up to believe that, when a man offers himself for public office - especially the presidency - he invites the public, and his opponents as well, to examine his public record closely. I had always assumed that a candidate for a public office was proud, not ashamed, to run on his record.

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C O P Y

....Page 7

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Humphrey for President Committee  
1926 West Wisconsin Avenue  
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West 3-5662

For Release: Thursday p.m.'s  
March 31, 1960

Excerpts from  
Address by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey  
Before the  
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee  
Thursday morning, March 31, 1960

"We are meeting at a critical and yet a hopeful period in history.

"It is critical because both the United States and the Soviet Union possess the power to blast each other -- and the rest of mankind -- off the face of this planet.

"It is hopeful because both sides, appalled at the devastating power they command, have been groping for some way to escape mutual annihilation.

"At this moment, an agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests seems within our reach, if not yet within our grasp. This would be a truly historic break-through for peace, particularly if we can follow it up with further and more far-reaching agreements on disarmament.

"I have, as you know, devoted much time and energy to this effort, as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament. I have worked hard for the achievement of effective enforced inspected disarmament. But I have never let my absorption in it lead me to believe that it is the be-all and the end-all of lasting peace.

"When I was your age and working in our family drugstore, I learned that there are no panaceas for the illnesses of the human body.

"Neither are there panaceas -- one-shot remedies -- which guarantee peace.

"Disarmament is, indeed, one vitally important part of a total program for peace, a program which I think of as having at least five important aspects.

"The most important of all, out-ranking even disarmament, is to know what we want and where we are going. Too often our government has been like Christopher Columbus -- when it sets out it doesn't know where it is going, and when it comes back it doesn't know where it has been.

"Next, we must have central direction -- and an end to internal power struggles within our Administration that jeopardize our overall objectives.

"Time after time, we have seen major branches of government -- the State Department, the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission -- quarreling like feudal potentates. Lincoln warned us that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Still less can a government divided against itself give leadership to the free world.

"It is for this reason that I have introduced a bill calling for the establishment of a national peace agency, so that we can formulate plans and put unity and purpose and continuity into our foreign policy. I want to take planning out of the doghouse and put it into the White House.

(next page)

"Third, we need to establish a much closer rapport with peoples throughout the world -- not only in the political area, but in business and labor, in education, science and technology.

"We need not just words, but programs, not promises but achievements. We need what I like to call the 'Works of Peace'.

"First and foremost, I have called for the imaginative use of 'Food for Peace'. I want to take our so-called 'surplus' of food and fibre out of storage and put it to use feeding the hungry and clothing the needy throughout the world.

"I have also proposed an international education program to educate the illiterate, and to train people in the skills that are needed in a developing economy. I have called for an international medical research program to do the basic research on the diseases which kill and cripple people -- and which strike impartially on both sides of the Iron Curtain -- I have called for a 'Great White Fleet' of floating hospitals, to be rushed to areas of disaster or epidemic.

"I claim no patent on these 'works of peace'. I am delighted to hail Paul Hoffman, one of those liberal Republicans who was disenfranchised when Governor Rockefeller (did he fall, or was he pushed?) dropped out of the presidential campaign. He has come forward with a bold but sensible plan to channel more of our aid through international channels.

"And I also pay tribute to my good friend, the Polish-American architect Biernacki-Poray for the noble project of an American Children's Hospital in Poland, which he has pushed forward at great personal sacrifice. I was proud to help him in the Senate, as Congressman Zablocki did in the House.

"Fourth, we need to make greater use of the United Nations and its related agencies -- instead of bypassing them, as we too often do. I am pleased that the President has finally come out in support of my resolution to repeal the Connally reservation, which clouds American acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. If we do not give leadership toward the establishment of a role of law among nations, who else will?

"The United Nations is not some newfangled miracle of automation which can grind out peace without the sober and serious effort of its member nations, first and foremost the United States. But our own efforts are multiplied as we draw upon its prestige and resources, not the least of which are the fine intelligence and tireless dedication of its Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold.

"The United Nations already serves, in many crucial areas, as the eyes and ears for peace. We should press for it to be given a strong right arm, in the form of an international police force.

"Fifth, we need to take up Mr. Khrushchev's challenge to peaceful competition. I put him on notice more than a year ago that when we Democrats won the White House, we were going to 'run him clear out of Gorki Park'.

We can't do that with a stop-and-go, creep-and-crawl economy of the past few years. We need to free it from the straitjacket of tight-money, high interest policies, and restore it to the 5% annual growth we attained between 1947 and 1953. Otherwise, we shall be going into the ring with one hand tied behind our back -- and by ourselves, at that.

"These are my five points for peace: planning, effective disarmament, the works of peace, the use of the United Nations, dynamic economic growth -- and they are as interdependent as the five fingers on a single hand.

"To be effective, they must be used with the inner certainty which comes from a faith in ourselves and in the future.

"One hundred thirty-four years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote these words for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and they were almost the last words to come from that immortal pen.

"'All eyes are opened, or are opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, booted and spurred ready to ride them.....'

"What a transformation it would work in America's position in the world today if its living leaders had a fraction of the faith and the eloquence of the dying Jefferson.

"He spoke out for change and progress -- the very law of life. He knew that the one thing in history which does and which cannot endure is the status quo.

"Now, after the dismal nightmare of McCarthyism, we Americans -- heirs to the most dynamic tradition in the Western world -- seem to have fallen into a deep and all but dreamless slumber.

"Like King Canute, we seem to feel that the tides of history will stop to suit our comfort and our status quo.

"If we are unwilling to make history, others will write it for us -- and they will be, for you and for your children, adding pages to read.

"Yet we have, as we have shown again and again, the capacity for greatness. What we lack is the leadership to arouse us, and to rally our forces for the grave tests ahead.

"The greatest challenge in American political life today is to offer such leadership.

Humphrey for President Committee  
1926 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
West 3-5662

For Release: Friday a.m.'s  
April 1, 1960

FIGHTING HIGH INTEREST RATES KEY DEMOCRATIC ISSUE: HUMPHREY

MILWAUKEE, March 31 -- Tight money, high-interest rate policies of the Eisenhower-Nixon Republican Administration "hit us Americans coming, going, and in between," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic Presidential candidate, told supporters at a dinner here last night climaxing a day of shopping area tours.

"You have heard of a three-way stretch. This, my friends, is a three-way squeeze," he declared.

"Tight money squeezes us as taxpayers, because it means \$3 billion more in interest on our national debt than we paid in the last Democratic year.

"Tight money squeezes us when we buy a home or a farm. It has loaded \$2,000 to \$3,000 more in interest charges on the cost of an average house since 1952, and boosted the interest charges per acre of farm land by 113 percent since 1951.

"Above all, tight money squeezes our economy out of its healthy normal Democratic growth. If we could get back to the 5% rate of growth we maintained from 1947 to 1953, the added 'take' in taxes alone would be \$4 billion a year. And most of us would be earning more, so that the taxes would hurt less."

Senator Humphrey said Republican high interest rates and tight-money policies would "be another key issue in the campaign this fall, with the Democrats needing a champion of the people to chase influence of the money lenders out of the White House.

"I am pleased that all of our Democratic contenders for the nomination seem to agree now on this objective, and I am sure it is going to be done after our victory in November," he declared.

Which Democrat can best lead that fight, he added, can probably "best be judged by where we have stood, what we have done, and how we have voted in the past."

(next page)

"Again, as a Democrat who wants to see a Democratic victory in November, I urge my fellow Democrats to look at the record as they consider selection of a candidate.

"Fortunately, we Democrats have established a rather solid front of opposition to high interest policies of this Administration. We might not agree in Congress on many things, but on this one the vast majority of Democrats are united. In fact, the record shows that every Democrat but one voted against the Republican Administration's high-interest plan of financing the Federal Highway Program in 1955, that would have added \$3½ billion to highway costs. And even that one -- from statements I read he is making, as my opponent in this Wisconsin Primary campaign -- is now against high interest rates.

"That is the record, my friends. Al Smith always told us to 'Look at the Record'. I am sure he would be amazed to hear some Democrats -- and eminent Democrats at that -- advise us to look away from the record, and pretend it isn't there," Senator Humphrey declared.

[Mar 31]

FROM: HUMBREY FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE  
1926 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin  
PHONE: WEST 3-5662

For Release, Friday, A.M.  
April 1st, 1960

HUMPHREY 'COMPARES THE RECORD' ON HOUSING, HOSPITAL BUILDING,  
PUBLIC WORKS

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey suggested to business agents of the Milwaukee Building Trades yesterday that they ask their members to "look at the record" of opposing candidates on legislation to liberalize the housing program and increase hospital construction.

"The junior Senator from Massachusetts recently issued a campaign statement outlining a fine program for better housing for America," Senator Humphrey declared. "I certainly concur in his objectives; the only difference is that I have been voting for such construction programs."

"Some of us tried to expand and liberalize the Housing Act of 1957, by supporting the Gore Amendment to increase mortgage-purchase authority of FNMA, to encourage cooperative housing, and to prohibit discounts on government-insured mortgages," he declared. "I voted for the Gore Amendment; the junior Senator from Massachusetts voted against it - - on May 28th, 1957."

"The same thing is true on efforts to increase hospital construction," Senator Humphrey said.

"Our need for additional hospitals is vital, and many communities are still waiting for matching assistance under the Hill-Burton Act - - many of them right here in Wisconsin.

"On May 10th, 1950, Senator Gore offered an amendment to HR 7786 to increase the authorization for hospital construction grants from the Public Health Service from \$75 million to \$150 million - - aimed at permitting us to double the pace of catching up on our hospital needs.

"Hubert Humphrey voted for the expanded hospital program. Jack Kennedy voted against it.

"The same difference exists in our voting records on public works, affecting specific projects in Wisconsin.

"In March of 1927, the Senate's Public Works bill - - S.497- included \$2,931,700 for Port Washington Harbor Improvements, and

funds for work on Two Rivers Harbor, Manitowoc Beach erosion control, Bad River flood control, and authorized transfer of Upper Fox River properties to the State of Wisconsin.

"Republican Senator Hruska offered an amendment to reduce the entire Public Works bill by one-fourth.

"Hubert Humphrey voted against Republican attempts to cut down these development projects. Jack Kennedy voted with Hruska.

"Perhaps the difference is that I believe in these development projects as vital investments in the future of the great Midwest - - not just expenditures. All of them were projects which surveys by the Army Engineers showed a favorable ratio of the benefits that could be obtained against the costs involved," Senator Humphrey explained.

Senator Humphrey reminded the building trades officials that he has led the fight in Congress for up-dating of the Davis-Bacon Act on fair wage standards, and that he was an original sponsor of the "pre-hiring" reform provisions in recent labor-management legislation to protect the building trades.

000776

Jud Cuttrell  
Assembly Warren  
Mike Maxing  
Sen Lynn Stahlbaum

Sam Rizzo

Cong Flynn 1st DIST  
H Gov Nash  
Mayor Humble

RALLYING CALL TO GREATNESS

( Racine )

Racine

Seamus Kungel

h America needs a rallying call to greatness.

We need a voice of inspiration and leadership (from the White House), challenging us to truly fulfill our heritage as leaders of the free world.

⊗ Independent Merchant competing with Chain Store

h We need the vision and daring to design our destiny, rather than retreat into humiliating stagnation and defeat. We need to create events, rather than react to them.

⊗ Cant find Jack

h We must regain the sense of dedicated purpose that has carried our nation forward in crisis of the past, and given our society and our economy the vitality it needs to withstand any onslaught.

Record  
↓  
Can Win  
Truman

⊗ Sen Mc Carthy  
⊗ Mrs 10/24/44

↳ We have everything to work with -- if we have the will and the determination and the zeal to go to work for the kind of an America we believe in.

↳ It is time someone cries, "Wake Up, America -- the Siesta is over!"

↳ We are either on the way up or the way down. the one certainty in this world is change, and ~~and~~ *either* growth -- and decay.

↳ In a world seething with desire to break through economic and social shackles of the past, it is no time for our nation to rest on its laurels, to coast, to relax, to level off -- to say "not now", to the challenge of every human need.

↳ It is time to think big -- and act big.

↳ The United States is a big and exciting country.

*Think Big!  
Act Big!*

*It* is a great country. We are living in big and exciting years -- a great age of big problems, perhaps -- but big opportunities too.

For too long we have been left adrift with little men and little minds at the helm -- men of little vision, little daring, and too little concern for people.

*little minds*  
*Little vision*

History may well be perplexed that this era of bigness in everything else has produced a simultaneous era of littleness in leadership.

We have had ~~a~~ <sup>too</sup> little leadership in foreign policy.

We have ~~had~~ <sup>done too</sup> little ~~help~~ in building homes.

We have done <sup>too</sup> little ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> building schools, and ~~to~~ <sup>provided too little</sup>

~~provide~~ increased educational opportunities for

our young people.

We have done little to ~~renew and revitalize~~ <sup>renew and revitalize</sup> our great

urban centers.

We have had a Little Rock *and done too little about*

*Civil Rights.*

We have had, regrettably, the responses of timid

men to great issues. We have had 19th Century thinking

on 20th Century problems.

We have had too little faith in ourselves, -- too

little faith in the capacity of the American people.

It is time to let the American people know

they are being called to a period of growth and

greatness.

It is time to put a grand design into our national

effort -- to take planning out of the doghouse, and

put it into the White House.

Let us make ~~it~~ clear to the people that we ~~as~~

Democrats are builders -- investors -- that we have a

grand design for a greater America, and the ability to

*Grand Design*

*Builders & Investors*

put it into action.

The next President of the United States will have to take off the wraps -- to free America's energies and resources for constructive work, and to tell the American people the plain truth.

The next President must have more than just executive ability. He must have a vision of a stronger, more prosperous and just America -- and the zeal to inspire others to help him achieve it.

He must show our people that America can afford to do what needs to be done...

And he must awaken America to the realization that we cannot afford complacency in a world of unrest, poverty, disease, and illiteracy.

Where would America be today if our fathers and their fathers had not invested in the future?

The investments of wise men ten years ago, 30 years ago, 100 years ago, have made our Nation strong today.

America cannot stop now. It cannot heed the whimpers of fearful and lazy men who say, "everything's fine today; why worry about tomorrow" <sup>or who say -</sup> We can't afford the tools it takes to build for the future.\*

I say we can and must afford the tools to build for America's future -- tools that are investments, not expenditures.

L We must invest in our educational system. Our children and future generations of children need more classrooms and more teachers.

L We must invest in our defense. Our strength must be maintained if we are to avert the threats of war. *Defense*

L We must invest in our health. Our country needs more hospitals, programs for pollution control, and expanded health *Health*

medical research.

We must invest in our mobility. Our economy needs highways and airports if it is to grow and expand.

all, Above/~~any~~ we must invest in the usefulness and productivity of our people.

What sort of future does America have if strong, intelligent and well-trained men cannot find work?

What sort of future does America have if healthy and eager boys just out of high school find nothing to do but stand on the streets, waiting for excitement and trouble?

*ycc*

Sound investments must be made, now, to assure every man the chance to work and produce, and to give each community a share of our so-called "prosperity".

000783

America will grow, if we make these investments in the future. If not, America could become stagnant, weak, and -- in the end -- impoverished.

That is what Khrushchev expects to happen. That is what he has in mind when he says he will bury us.

It must not happen. We cannot let it happen. And it will never happen if we awake to the greatness within us, and respond to the challenge with the spirit, the vigor, the zeal, and the dedication that is our great heritage in this land of the free, and the home of the brave.

*Part*  
It is to that cause I dedicate myself, my life, my future.

It is for that cause I ask my fellow Democrats to rally behind me -- for a victory that is meaningful, because it will be a victory for America's future.

(April 1, 1960)

Humphrey for President Committee  
1926 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
West 3-5662

[Apr. 3]  
For Release: ~~Saturday~~ <sup>Sunday</sup> a.m.'s  
April 7, 1960

HUMPHREY URGES PLANNING NOW FOR DISARMAMENT CONVERSION TO  
PEACE OPPORTUNITIES

EAU CLAIRE, April 2 -- America should "visualize not just problems, but opportunities, if disarmament is achieved," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared here tonight.

"With a significant reduction of arms, America could accept these challenges:

"Switch the spending of billions from works of war, to constructive works of peace....

"Turn our full talents and resources to development of a better life for all citizens....

"Devote the efforts of our Government to long-neglected public works projects....

"Build more and better schools, homes, hospitals, highways, and airports....

"Reduce taxes to allow each citizen to buy more for his family, and thus spur production," Senator Humphrey declared.

As Chairman of the Senate's Disarmament Subcommittee, Senator Humphrey urged that the President "appoint an expert commission to spark this planning."

"We must draw together our business and industrial leaders, the leaders of organized labor, our scientists and professional men and state and local officials to prepare America to meet the problems imposed by disarmament, and to achieve the great opportunities that disarmament will offer us," he declared.

"Today our power of reason is staggered and our sense of proportion is shattered when we realize how much this country spends for works of war. We exhaust more than \$40 billion every year just for military purposes. The cost of just one Polaris submarine is more than \$100 million. Nine per cent of our total gross national product is devoted to defense. And almost 60 percent of your tax dollar is eaten up in the effort to buy, maintain and staff the facilities and weapons of war.

"These high costs of security are necessary, because the Free World has been threatened by the vast military power of the Soviet Union. But today there are signs of progress on the long, frustrating road to disarmament. Soviet Premier Khrushchev is shifting many of the energies and resources of Communism from military to economic efforts. Hope is increasing that an agreement to reduce arms can and will be achieved in the near future.

"A significant reduction of arms and a halt to the arms race would have massive effects on our economy. But we cannot listen to those who say that our economy would be thrown completely out of balance if heavy production of arms ended. Our American economic system is not so weak that it must be geared permanently to big defense spending. We have the genius to adjust.

"The problems, of course, cannot be minimized. When the arms

(next page)

race is halted -- and ultimately it must be -- America cannot simply stumble into a new era of change and challenge. Industries and businesses must be ready to switch from a defense economy to a peace economy. Factories must be ready to turn out products of peace instead of weapons of war. Planning is needed, but there are no plans. The Administration has refused to take any steps to prepare America economically for disarmament," Senator Humphrey declared.

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PLAN NOW FOR DISARMAMENT CONVERSION  
TO PEACE OPPORTUNITIES  
(Eau Claire)

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C O P Y

A significant reduction of arms and a halt to the arms race would have massive effects on our economy. But we can not listen to those who say that our economy would be thrown completely out of balance if heavy production of arms ended. Our American economic system is not so weak that it must be geared permanently to big defense spending. We have the genius to adjust.

America should visualize not just problems, but opportunities if disarmament is achieved. With a significant reduction of arms, America could accept these challenges:

COPY

\* Switch the spending of billions from works of war to constructive works of peace.

\* Turn our full talents and resources to development of a better life for all citizens.

\* Devote the efforts of our Government to long-neglected public works projects.

\* Build more and better schools, homes, hospitals, highways and airports.

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I urge that the President appoint an expert commission to spark this planning. We must draw together our business and industrial leaders, the leaders of organized labor, our scientists and professional men and state and local officials to prepare America to meet the problems imposed by disarmament and to achieve the great opportunities that disarmament will offer us.

COPY

[Apr. 3]

FROM: HUMPHREY FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE  
1926 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin  
PHONE: WESt 3-5663

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 4th

HUMPHREY'S TOP WHITE HOUSE PRIORITY: CREATING "MANHATTAN PROJECT  
FOR PEACE"

WAUKESHA, April 3 - The world's arms race demands an "urgent mobilization of America's physical, natural, and social scientists for the task of breaking through to a new concept of international relationships in which nations and peoples can live free from the threat of aggression," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared here tonight.

Senator Humphrey, now Chairman of the Senate's Disarmament Subcommittee, said if he enters the White House in 1961 top priority would be given to establishing what he termed "A Manhattan Project for Peace".

"We need a crash program to find the scientific facts about disarmament and to create new mechanisms for a successful effort to end the arms race," he declared, adding that he would also ask Congress to authorize a National Peace Agency to coordinate long-term planning in international works of peace - - a proposal for which he now has legislation pending in the Senate.

"Under any administration I might head, one of the very first steps would be the calling of a meeting with the finest minds available from our Universities, the Government, and Industry in the field of physical and natural sciences - - and the immediate establishment of a project with the specific task of determining precisely what can physically be done and cannot be done in terms of arms control and the creation of new international security mechanisms," he declared.

"I would ask for emergency authorization and funding from the Congress, for a project which would put together from industry, from the universities and from private life men and women in a crash program to find the scientific underpinning for a replacement of the arms race with a sane and logical security system."

"It is incredible that we are now spending only about \$1 for research into the basis for disarmament for every \$8000 being spent on armaments.

"It betrays a fatal lack of imagination and daring in the White House that so little is being invested in an effort to find a way out of the arms race.

"Furthermore, with such a crash program well begun, I would urge the Congress to provide the mechanism for long-term programming in the works of peace - - in the development of creative and imaginative programs of economic development, in the strengthening of the organizations of international cooperation, in the broadening and intensification of contacts among thinking men and women of all nations.

"A National Peace Agency, functioning with broad authority and adequate financing, would be charged with the coordination of America's vast intellectual resources in the great task of actually building the structure of a just and enduring peace.

"It could be the strong right arm of the President and the Secretary of State - - a constantly active agency churning up new ideas, evaluating, researching, probing in one direction - - toward a more vital, meaningful and creative American foreign policy.

"At the present time the White House goes stumbling aimlessly toward summit conferences, unprepared and unplanned - - taking us into meetings at which the most fateful decisions may be made without the haziest conception of what is either possible or desirable in terms of results of such conferences.

"We have gone from one extreme to the other under this Administration. We used to suffer from a foreign policy so rigid and inflexible that no movement forward was possible; now we find our Government pursuing no apparent policy at all!

"The great tragedy of the last nearly eight years has been the waste of it all - - the utter failure to put to use the abundant resources of our nation, and most particularly the enormous reservoir of strength represented by our scientists and other intellectuals.

"Under the great Franklin Roosevelt, the finest minds in the physical sciences and engineering were brought together in the daring and massively successful Manhattan Project to create the nuclear weapon.

"Under President Harry Truman, economists, educators, scien-

tists, engineers, specialists of every professional discipline, were mobilized in the great task of bringing economic and political order out of the chaos of post-war Europe.

"But under Eisenhower and Nixon, professional men and women with ideas have to fight even to get a grudging hearing. There has been no initiative, no seeking out, no encouragement even, to America's intellectual leadership to try to find new ways of doing things, to develop new concepts and ideas to solve the huge problems of the nuclear era.

"Indeed, the White House has become the graveyard of ideas - - a white mausoleum, a monument to indifference and ignorance and apathy, insofar as the contributions of America's thinking men and women are concerned."

Humphrey, who has pressed since 1957 for heavier participation of the Federal Government in the development of scientific and engineering manpower, chaired the committee hearings last year on his bill to establish a Commission on a Department of Science and Technology. The Humphrey Bill, favorably reported by the Committee on Government Operations, is presently waiting action on the Senate calendar.

Waukesha  
Fastest growing county

000558

Speech excerpt--Manhattan Project  
for Peace

(Waukesha)

Tom Maglaugh  
Ad Beat County  
Paul Skinner  
Mayor

The world's arms race de-  
mands an urgent mobilization of  
America's physical, natural and  
social scientists for the task of  
breaking through to a new concept  
of international relationships--  
in which nations and peoples can  
live free from the threat of  
aggression.

So strongly do I regard  
this challenge that perhaps the  
first step of any <sup>new</sup> ~~White House~~  
administration I might head would

000559

be the establishment of a "Manhattan  
Project for Peace"--a crash program  
to find the scientific facts about  
disarmament, and to create new  
mechanisms for a successful effort  
to end the arms race.

Simultaneously I would ask  
the Congress to authorize a National  
Peace Agency to coordinate long-term  
planning in international works of  
peace--a proposal for which I have  
legislation now pending.

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000560

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000561

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Atomic Bomb

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Marshall Plan

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000566

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~~Dept  
Secret  
Technology~~

~~disarm  
or  
Planning.~~

Q Ted  
Mojackem

~~Oshgosh~~

Q Oshgosh - By -  
Gosh

SPEECH EXCERPTS: NIXON'S STAND

Lawrence Reno  
President  
Winnemac  
County Labor  
Council - Aff.  
CIO

I would like to suggest that

Vice President Nixon come to Wisconsin, and  
tell you voters where HE stands on the issues.

After all, he is a candidate, too --

and he is asking for votes.

M. Ellen Zarnott  
- Ent Rep UAW  
903 - Oregon  
Oshgosh

Haven't you a right to know just

where he stands, on the issues vital to all of  
us?

If he refuses, and continues trying to

avoid telling you just what his position is, we

Democrats certainly have a right to tell you

what his record indicates you can expect.

Q Standard Coil Products - Build New  
Plant

Will Hire over 500

{ Chamber of Commerce  
Industrial Dev. Com.  
city govt

Oshgosh - by gosh  
Overhaul Plant!

↳ Nixon has wrapped himself in the mantle of the Eisenhower Administration when things were going well, but he has sought to convey the impression that he is not really identified with the glaring gaps in the Administration.

↳ President Eisenhower himself let the cat out of the bag last week, however, when he gave Richard Nixon his blessing.

→ In making it known that Mr. Nixon was his candidate for President, he said:

"Now, so far as I know, there has never been between Mr. Nixon and myself ... a specific difference in our points of view on any important problem in seven years. Now, there has been free discussion in every meeting

....page 3

that I have ever held, and he has certainly been always not only free but even requested to give his honest opinion on these things...."

Farm

↳ The Benson farm program, therefore, is Richard Nixon's farm program. For seven years, while farm income was dropping 25 percent, Mr. Nixon sat in the Cabinet meetings and was invited to give his 'honest opinion' and didn't raise his voice in behalf of the farmers of the nation.

↳ The idea of 'no new starts' in resource development was all right with Mr. Nixon. He didn't object because if he had, then there would have been a difference of opinion between him and the President -- and the President says there have been none.

What about housing?

L Twice during 1959 President Eisenhower vetoed Democratic housing bills. And Mr. Nixon agrees that housing should be kept in short supply and there should be little more than token assistance to slum clearance and urban renewal. For certainly if he had raised his voice concerning a veto -- even within the confines of the meeting -- that would have been a major difference of opinion.

L Nor were there any difference from Mr. Nixon with the other vetoes:

L In 1953, 1954, 1955 or 1957, when President Eisenhower vetoed bills to give needed cost-of-living pay raises to Federal employees and post office workers.

In 1956, 1958 or 1959, when President Eisenhower vetoed the rivers and harbors bills to provide much needed flood

control and reclamation projects. *and in 1959*

↳ In 1956, when President Eisenhower vetoed the measure to restore 90 percent farm parity prices.

↳ In 1958, when the President vetoed a bill to provide depressed areas, unable to help themselves, with Federal aid.

↳ In 1958, when he vetoed the Federal Airport Act amendments and extensions, passed to help meet the crisis in facilities for air transport.

↳ In 1959, when the President vetoed the wheat price support bill, which would have raised price supports from 75 to 90 percent in return for a 25 percent acreage reduction.

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Or also in 1959, when he vetoed a bill to give final REA loan authority to the Rural Electrification Administration instead of leaving it with the unsympathetic Agriculture Department.

Or even in 1960 when, despite the increasing problems of stream pollution, President Eisenhower vetoed the stream pollution bill.

Most of all, Vice President Nixon has stood silently, or nodding his head in agreement, while the budgeteers let the United States fall behind in the space and missile race, and he evidently has agreed with all the sweeps in foreign policy from John Foster Dulles' 'massive resistance' to Christian Herter's negotiations.

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↳ It is good to know where

Richard Nixon stands for a change. Maybe

now that we have him pinpointed, we will

be able to conduct a campaign on the issues.

Speech Excerpts -- RURAL MAIN STREETS

Rural main streets of America have shared in the economic beating taken by farmers under the Republican Administration.

Secretary Benson took office in January, 1953.

Since that time, the annual total farm net  
income has declined by 23 percent.

This drop in farm income represents 3.5

billion dollars a year that was taken away

from the cash registers on the Main Streets

of the farming regions of the nation since 1952.

In the past seven years, the economy of our

farming areas have lost a cumulative total of

\$24.5 billion out of what would have been

available for spending if farm income had

been maintained at the 1952 level --when farm

prices averaged 100 percent of parity.

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Rural communities cannot absorb such a setback, at a time when the rest of the country is moving ahead. The rural community hardware store, implement dealer, hometown druggist, and yes, even the rural banker have all paid a stiff price for having Republicans in the White House.

We can't have real prosperity in America unless it is shared equitably. We need a Democrat in the White House who understands rural America.-- and understands its vital importance to our entire national economy.

Rural community businessman should ask themselves if they can afford more years of Bensonism.

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Senate reports, based on studies by our Land Grant Colleges, indicate that if price supports are eliminated entirely -- as the GOP advocates -- net farm income would plunge 47 percent below 1958 levels by 1965.

For the businessmen on the main streets which serve agriculture and depend upon farm income, for their own prosperity, such a forecast spells declining sales, dying opportunity, closed doors and empty stores.

For the rural communities, it spells social decay, inadequate schools and other public services, and the drift away of young people to seek their fortunes in more promising places.

There is something terribly wrong about this prophetic picture. It doesn't have to happen --

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it from happening, we need to elect a Democrat  
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have purchasing power disappear from the Main  
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Groy

Mauston  
~~Mauston~~

"Independent Merchant  
 competing with  
 a Deaist Corporation  
 or Chain Store

Signature USG  
 Alcee W. Trotter  
 Charlie Larsen  
 Art Steffen



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