

SENATOR HUMPHREY'S SCHEDULE

Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, September 4, 5, 6

8th District Tour

Overall schedule under the direction of Nick Krmpotich, 8th District DFL Chairman.

NOTE; Senator Humphrey and Congressman Blatnik will make entire tour together.

Sunday, September 4

Senator Humphrey will fly from Twin Cities to Eveleth
10:00 a.m. Eveleth - brunch
Fly from Eveleth to Ely
2:00 p.m. Ely - Semer's Park for Steelworkers Picnic
Fly from Ely to Duluth
7:00 p.m. Invitational reception at home of Bertha Singer -Duluth
9:30 p.m. Duluth - 59th Legislative District Reception
Overnight at Spaulding Hotel - Duluth

Monday, September 5 (LABOR DAY)

Note: Governor Freeman will accompany Senator Humphrey and Congressman Blatnik.

8:00 a.m. Senator Humphrey - Private breakfast with Bob Smith of Duluth Port Authority
Drive from Duluth to Cloquet
10:00 a.m. Cloquet Labor Day Parade
12:00 noon Cloquet luncheon
2:00 p.m. Duluth Labor Day Picnic
Fly from Duluth to Grand Rapids - Drive to Bovey
5:00 p.m. Bovey Farmers Day
Drive to Grand Rapids and fly to Duluth
9:30 p.m. Duluth AFL-CIO TV Show
to 10:00
Overnight in Duluth

Tuesday, September 6

Fly from Duluth to Grand Rapids
9:30 a.m. Arrive Grand Rapids and drive to Bigfork
11:00 a.m. Bigfork street rally
12:00 noon Bigfork luncheon
2:00 p.m. Leave Bigfork for Deer River
3:00 p.m. Deer River street rally
6:00 p.m. Grand Rapids - Dinner in Eagles' Hall
8:00 p.m. Grand Rapids - Greenway High School Auditorium for Tamburitza
Overnight in Grand Rapids

From the Office of
Citizens for Humphrey Committee
1625 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Federal 9-0521

For Release: Monday a.m.'s
September 5, 1960

ECONOMIC RECESSION BLAMED ON REPUBLICAN FISCAL POLICIES

ELY, Sept. 4 --Economic recession and unemployment in northern Minnesota "are parts of a national pattern and direct results of Republican Administration fiscal policies," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared here today.

The Senator blamed the "tight money, high interest rate policies of the present Administration" for what he called "the nation-wide slowdown of economic growth and the nation-wide increase of unemployment."

Humphrey spoke at a Labor Day-eve Steelworkers picnic in Semer's Park here.

Excerpts of his remarks follow:

"America continues to be told that 'all is well and all is right' with its economy.

"The people continue to be fed the same slogans about prosperity and progress.

"Well, I do not think the people will swallow such pleasantries and pipe dreams.

"All is NOT well in our economy, and such people as you here today do not have to look far for the proof.

"You can look to the steel mills, which are running far below capacity and where layoffs are frequent.

"You can look to your own fellow-workers, who are able to put in only a four-day week and lose a day of pay each week.

"You can look to the Iron Range, where thousands are unemployed and the future holds little hope of improvement.

"And you can ask the Department of Labor people in Duluth, who will tell you that unemployment in that area is at the worst level in history.

"The current recession of the steel industry and unemployment here in northern Minnesota are not unique. They are parts of a national pattern which should command the attention of every American.

"The latest Department of Labor figure for unemployment in the nation stands at 4,443,000.

"That alone is proof enough that this country is not enjoying real prosperity and that something is wrong with the American economy today.

"Economic recession and unemployment here and elsewhere in the United States is a direct result of the Administration's tight-money, high interest rate policies.

"Those policies were supposed to stop inflation, but they have failed miserably.

"The cost of living continues to rise. Prices go higher, and the value of the dollar goes lower.

(over)

"Since 1955, average weekly earnings in constant dollars have risen only one percent, while consumer prices have risen almost 15 percent.

"And during the past five years, the economy has grown less than half as fast as it grew in the first half of this century.

"The losses from this slowdown -- forced on us by the tight-money policies of the current Administration -- are staggering. In five years, we have lost an estimated \$150 billion in production.

"That total loss means we have had 10 million man years of needless unemployment and the Average American family has lost almost \$3,000 in income.

"According to official government figures, there were more than 11 million families in 1957 with an income of less than \$58 a week. Six million of these families had to live on less than \$39 a week.

"That, my friends, is a national problem. And that should be enough to shatter anyone's illusion that America is blessed by real prosperity today.

"The present Administration has kept money tight and interest rates high in a brazen attempt to slow down business activity.

"The attempt has succeeded. Business and industrial activity are down, and you in the iron mines know it. Our economic growth has been stifled, and you who are working less than you are able know it.

"Tight money policies and high interest rates do not help the average American family, which must now pay \$109 more a year for interest payments than in 1952.

"They do not help the government, which must now pay almost \$3 billion more a year for national debt interest payments than in 1952.

"They help only the biggest banks, insurance companies and other lending groups -- which are eager to lend money at an interest rate of 6 or 7 percent, rather than the traditional 4 to 4.5 percent.

"There is only one way to pull our economy back to its traditional rate of growth. There is only one way to increase business and industrial activity throughout the United States. There is only one way to reduce the tragic unemployment in so many areas of the nation.

"We must throw out the tight money, high interest policies of the present Administration -- by electing leaders who believe not in the status quo, but in a vigorous, dynamic, growing American economy.

Economic Recession Blamed on Republican
Fiscal Policies

(Excerpts released to Press on Remarks)
at Ely, September 4, 1960

John Blatnik
State Sen
Vukelich

America continues to be told that
"all is well" and "all is right" with its
economy.

The people continue to be fed the same
slogans about prosperity and progress.

Well, I do not think the people will
swallow such pleasantries and pipe dreams.

All is NOT well in our economy, and such
people as you here today do not have to look
far for the proof.

You can look to the steel mills,
which are running far below capacity and
where layoffs are frequent.

You can look to your own fellow-workers,

who are able to put in ~~only~~ a four-day week
and lose a day of pay each week.

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Those policies were supposed to stop
inflation, but they have failed miserably.

The cost of living continues to rise.
Prices go higher, and the value of the dollar
goes lower.

Since 1955, average weekly earnings in constant dollars have risen only one percent, while consumer prices have risen almost 15 percent.

And during the past five years, the economy has grown less than half as fast as it grew in the first half of this century.

The losses from this slowdown -- forced on us by the tight money policies of the current Administration -- are staggering. In five years, we have lost an estimated \$150 billion in production.

That total loss means we have had 10 million man years of needless unemployment and the average American family has lost almost \$3,000 in income.

According to official government figures, there were more than 11 million families in 1957 with an income of less than \$58 a week. Six million of these families had to live on less than \$39 a week.

That, my friends, is a national problem.

And that should be enough to shatter anyone's illusion that America is blessed by real prosperity today.

The present Administration has kept money tight and interest rates high in a brazen attempt to slow down business activity.

The attempt has succeeded. Business and industrial activity are down, and you in the Iron mines know it. Our economic

growth has been stifled, and you who are working less than you are able know it.

Tight money policies and high interest rates do not help the average American family, which must now pay \$109 more a year for interest payments than in 1952.

They do not help the government, which must now pay almost \$3 billion more a year for national debt interest payments than in 1952.

They help only the biggest banks, insurance companies and other lending groups -- which are eager to lend money at an interest rate of 6 or 7 percent, rather than the traditional 4 to 4.5 percent.

There is only one way to pull our economy back to its traditional rate of growth.

There is only one way to increase business and industrial activity throughout the United States. There is only one way to reduce the tragic unemployment in so many areas of the nation.

We must throw out the tight money, high interest policies of the present Administration -- by electing leaders who believe not in the status quo, but in a vigorous, dynamic, growing American economy.

Sept 5, 1960

From the Office of
Citizens for Humphrey Committee
1625 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Federal 9-0521

For Release: Monday p.m.'s
September 5, 1960

ENDURING PEACE, GOVERNMENT WITH HEART TWIN GOALS FOR U.S.

DULUTH, Sept 5 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey today challenged the nation's working men and women "to do your share for the two central goals of our century -- an enduring peace for the world and a government with a Heart for America."

Humphrey spoke to a gathering at the Duluth Labor Day Picnic.

He lauded the "contributions of the American labor movement to our economic and social growth," then added:

"You must carry your share of the burdens of this generation. You have the understanding and the determination our nation needs to lead the way to a just and enduring peace, and to establish a government with the heart to care for the problems of all the people."

Excerpts of Humphrey's remarks follow:

"On this Labor Day, 1960, I could speak to you only of the past, and you might be satisfied.

"I could tell you again of my pride in the contributions of the American labor movement to our economic and social growth, and you might say, 'Good old Humphrey -- he's our friend.'

"But such comments would gain us nothing. Your pride in the accomplishments of the labor movement is already full. You already know that Humphrey and the nation's labor force are allies in work for the public interest, in work for a better and stronger America.

"On this Labor Day, 1960, I offer you not just a pat on the back.

"I give you a challenge. I give you a challenge to work for the two central goals of this century.

"What are those goals?

"The first is an enduring peace for the world. There is nothing more important in my record and work in the Senate than the quest for peace -- peace with justice, peace with deep roots, peace with security for the freedom and welfare of all mankind.

"Our nation cannot -- and our government will not -- lead the way to such a world unless America achieves a sense of total dedication to the goal of peace. That dedication must be drawn from the expressed will of every working man and woman in the country.

"The second, central goal of this century is the achievement of a Government with a Heart for America. This is the principle which guides all of my efforts, and nourishes all of my hopes for the future.

"Government with a Heart is government which shows humanitarian concern for the needs of all the people. It is government which does not turn its back on the critical problems of the working man, the farmer, the elderly, the sick, the hungry, the young. It is government which acts -- to help human beings help themselves.

(over)

From the Office of
Citizens for Humphrey Committee
1025 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Federal 9-0521

For Release: January 2, 1960
September 2, 1960

TRAINING LEADS, GOVERNMENT WITH HEART FOR U.S.

"You -- America's working men and women -- have the understanding and the determination our nation needs to lead the way to an enduring peace and to establish Government with a Heart.

"I am confident you realize you must carry your share of the burdens of this generation to achieve both goals.

"I am confident that if America's working men and women express their determination for peace and their demand for Government with a Heart that the two central goals of our century will be reached."

He listed the "contributions of the American labor movement to our economic and social growth," then added:

"You must carry your share of the burdens of this generation.

You have the understanding and the determination our nation needs to lead the way to a just and enduring peace, and to establish a Government with the heart to care for the problems of all the people."

Excerpts of Humphrey's remarks follow:

"On this Labor Day, 1960, I could speak to you only of the past, and you might be satisfied.

"I could tell you again of my pride in the contributions of the American labor movement to our economic and social growth, and you might say, 'Good old Humphrey -- he's our friend.'

"But such comments would gain us nothing. Your pride in the accomplishments of the labor movement is already full. You already know that Humphrey and the nation's labor forces are allies in work for the public interest, in work for a better and stronger America.

"On this Labor Day, 1960, I offer you not just a pat on the back.

"I give you a challenge. I give you a challenge to work for the two central goals of this century.

"What are those goals?

"The first is an enduring peace for the world. There is nothing more important in my record and work in the Senate than the quest for peace -- peace with justice, peace with dignity, peace with security for the weaker and welfare of all mankind.

"Our nation cannot -- and our Government will not -- lead the way to such a world unless America achieves a sense of total dedication to the goal of peace. That dedication must be drawn from the expressed will of every working man and woman in the country.

"The second, central goal of this century is the achievement of Government with a Heart for America. This is the principle which guides all of my efforts, and nourishes all of my hopes for the future.

"Government with a Heart is government which shows humanitarian concern for the needs of all the people. It is government which does not turn its back on the critical problems of the working man, the farmer, the elderly, the sick, the hungry, the young. It is government which goes -- to help human beings help themselves.

Enduring Peace, Government With Heart
Twin Goals For U.S.

(Excerpts Released to Press on Remarks)
at Duluth, Sept 5, 1960

On this Labor Day, 1960, I could speak to you only of the past, and you might be satisfied.

I could tell you again of my pride in the contributions of the American labor movement to our economic and social growth, and you might say, "Good old Humphrey -- he's our friend."

But such comments would gain us nothing. Your pride in the accomplishments of the labor movement is already full. You already know that Humphrey and the nation's labor force are allies in work for the public interest, in work for a better and stronger America.

On this labor Day, 1960, I offer you not just a pat on the back. I give you a challenge. I give you a challenge to work for the two central goals of this century.

What are those goals?

The first is an enduring peace for the world. There is nothing more important in my record and work in the Senate than the quest for peace -- peace with justice, peace with deep roots, peace with security for the freedom and welfare of all mankind.

Our nation cannot -- and our government will not -- lead the way to such a world unless America achieves a sense of total dedication to the goal of peace. That

dedication must be drawn from the expressed will of every working man and woman in the country.

The second central goal of this century is the achievement of a Government with a Heart for America. This is the principle which guides all of my efforts, and nourishes all of my hopes for the future.

Government with a Heart is government which shows humanitarian concern for the needs of all the people. It is government which does not turn its back on the critical problems of the working man, the farmer, the elderly, the sick, the hungry, the young. It is government which acts--to help human beings help themselves.

You -- America's working men and women
-- have the understanding and the determination
our nation needs to lead the way to an
enduring peace and to establish government
with a heart.

I am confident you realize you must
carry your share of the burdens of this
generation to achieve both goals.

I am confident that if America's
working men and women express their
determination for peace and their demand
for Government with a Heart that the two
central goals of our century will be reached.

Sept 5, 1960

National Peace Agency
(Excerpts released to Press on Remarks)
at Bovey, September 5

There are many vital issues facing the voters in these coming months and the nation in coming years.

America's farmers want and need action to halt the downward trend of farm prices and income.

They want a government which will work to preserve the nation's traditional free-enterprise family farm system of agriculture.

America's working men and women want and must have an economy which is growing at a rate sufficient to provide employment and security to all citizens.

They want a government with a heart to work for solutions to the problems of our elderly citizens, of our sick, of our hungry, of our young.

We may disagree on whether one issue is more important than another.

But every American -- whether he works on the farm or in the factory -- agrees that there is one central issue which commands our nation's first attention. That issue is the question of war or peace.

America's quest for an enduring peace cannot take second place to any other concern. It cannot be overshadowed by slogans about budget balancing. It cannot be smothered by smiles of reassurance from leaders who

say that all is well and all is right in the world.

Make no mistake about my meaning. The problems in the way of achieving peace are massive. But I believe that you here today and every other American have enough faith in our nation and enough determination to achieve an enduring peace to listen to a serious discussion of those problems.

The key to an enduring peace is safeguarded disarmament.

The key to safeguarded disarmament is the development of an effective system of inspections to guarantee that any arms control agreement is completely respected by both sides.

So far no such agreement has been secured. Much of the blame rests with the reluctance of the Soviet Union to compromise. But part of the reason is that the technical problems of arms control inspections have not been solved.

We cannot develop an effective system of inspections unless we have an agency with the responsibility and the brains to solve those problems.

This is the reason I introduced in the Senate this year a bill to establish a National Peace Agency.

Let me tell you four reasons why a National Peace Agency would help.

First -- The National Peace Agency

would conduct all research necessary to determine effective inspection and control measures under which nuclear weapons test could be banned.

Second -- the Agency would marshal

America's best scientific talents to conduct research toward effective inspection and control measures to enforce other kinds of disarmament agreements. It would tackle problems of reconnaissance of troop, submarine and missile activity in an effort to remove the chance of surprise attack.

Thirdly -- the Agency would endeavor

to centralize, organize and mobilize for the

benefit of our policy makers the best scientific resources of America to work for peace.

Fourth -- The Agency would also study and work for solutions to world problems which contribute most to war -- hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy.

Too often the United States has been unprepared when it went to the disarmament negotiation tables.

Too often we have missed our chance to make progress on the path to peace because we have not had the best minds or the best ideas working on the problems.

A National Peace Agency would fill some of these gaps. A National Peace Agency

is a vital step in America's quest for an
enduring peace.

I pledge continued effort for approval
of my bill to establish such an agency.

Sept. 5, 1960

From the Office of
Citizens for Humphrey Committee
1625 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Federal 9-0521

For Release: Tuesday p.m.'s
September 6, 1960

LOST FARM PURCHASING POWER HITS MINNESOTA BUSINESS, INDUSTRY

BIGFORK, Sept 6 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said today that declining farm income "has a negative effect on every segment of the American economy -- including business and industry."

"When a farmer suffers a loss of income, the rural businessman suffers," Humphrey declared. "Manufacturing suffers, industry suffers and every American suffers."

The senior Minnesota Senator, ranking member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said last week's Congressional approval of his bill to raise the price support level for milk and butterfat "was a step in the right direction."

"But more legislation is needed," he added. "I pledge my continued effort to secure a fair income for the nation's farmers and to restore this vital segment of our economy -- agriculture -- to health."

Excerpts of Humphrey's remarks to a luncheon meeting at Bigfork follow:

"Today I want to share with you some figures just released by the Department of Agriculture.

"In 1958, the average Minnesota farmer had a net income from his farming operations of \$3,415.

"Last year -- 1959 -- the average Minnesota farmer had a net income of only \$2,655.

"That was a drop of \$760 from one year to another.

"This is nothing new. Last year's net income per farm in Minnesota was lower than the average net income of ten years ago -- despite the much-talked-about rising standard of living and prosperity in America.

"This is not just a Minnesota problem. On a nationwide basis, the average American farmer lost hundreds of dollars of net income from 1958 to 1959.

"And this is not just a problem for the farmers or the leaders of agricultural interests in Congress.

"The loss of farm income has a negative effect on every segment of the American economy -- including business and industry.

"When a farmer suffers a loss of income, the rural businessman suffers. Manufacturing suffers. Industry suffers. And every American suffers because the economy is that much less dynamic and prosperous.

"Loss of farm purchasing power is a critical problem which must be faced by every American.

"If a farmer has a low income, he will buy less from the rural Main Street merchant.

(over)

"If a farmer has a low income, he will not be able to put up that steel fence or buy the new tractor he needs. Thus the steel industry -- and all its workers -- lose out.

"In seven years of Benson policies, the economy of our farming areas -- and the nation -- lost a total of \$24.5 billion from what we would have had if farm income had been maintained at the 1952 level -- when farm prices averaged 100 percent parity.

"Rural communities cannot absorb such constant setback. The rural hardware store, implement dealer, hometown druggist, yes, even the rural banker, have paid a stiff price for Benson policies.

"And things would be far worse if the leaders of agricultural interests in Congress had not fought hard to stop the downward trend of farm income.

"Last week, for example, my bill to establish a price support level for milk at not less than \$3.22 per hundredweight and 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat was approved by both houses of Congress.

"This was a step in the right direction, but more legislation is needed.

"I pledge my continued work for Humphrey bills to assure farmers a fair share of the nation's income.

"I pledge my continued effort to restore a vital segment of our economy -- agriculture -- to health."

From the Office of
Citizens for Humphrey Committee
1625 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Federal 9-0521

For Release: Wednesday a.m.'s
September 7, 1960

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS NEEDED TO PRESERVE RESOURCES

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 6 -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said tonight that opposition to such proposals as the Youth Conservation Corps "is the worst kind of fiscal irresponsibility."

"It is the worst kind of irresponsibility when an official gives lip service to efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and the loss of our natural resources, but quietly works to kill actual legislation designed to do something about both problems," Humphrey said.

Humphrey's comments were offered at a dinner meeting of public employees in the Eagles' Hall here.

Excerpts of the Senator's remarks follow:

"Tonight I want to talk with you about responsibility -- responsibility of elected representatives to serve the true interests of the people, responsibility of government to invest in the future of our nation.

"Often I see men talk themselves blue about 'the need for action' and then do everything they can to avoid solid action.

"Let me use one example which is of deep concern to me -- my legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps.

"Now I believe I understand what the true interests of the people are on this issue.

"The people of America -- and particularly the people of such areas as northern Minnesota -- are interested in effective conservation efforts.

"They are interested in the millions of acres of land which must be reforested, programs to harness our streams to reduce erosion, efforts to blot out the ugly pollution of our water systems, and expansion of recreational areas and facilities to keep up with our increasing population.

"The people of America are also deeply interested in the tragic rise of juvenile delinquency.

"They are interested -- and shocked -- by the fact that in many depressed areas of our nation, more than half of all young men between the ages of 16 and 21 are without jobs.

"It is clear to me that the people want a Youth Conservation Corps -- a force which will help protect and improve our natural resources and reduce unemployment and crime among teenage boys and young men.

"My bill to establish such a Corps would put 150,000 young men to work in the nation's forests, parks and other lands.

"These boys between the ages of 16 and 21 would be under the direct supervision of trained professionals of the forest and park systems of our nation and the states.

"They would throw their minds and muscle into constructive outdoor projects -- tree planting, stream bank stabilization, timber stand improvement, reseeding, insect control and watershed development.

(over)

"The bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps has the overwhelming support of dozens of respected conservation and youth organizations in the nation.

"A year ago the Senate of the United States approved the measure.

"But that victory and the current effort to secure approval by the House of Representatives face continued opposition from those who cry that America 'cannot afford' a Youth Conservation Corps.

"I say such opposition is the worst kind of fiscal irresponsibility

"It is the worst kind of irresponsibility when an official gives lip service to efforts to combat juvenile delinquency and the loss of our natural resources, but quietly works to kill actual legislation designed to do something about both problems.

"Increased incomes and increased tax yields from higher timber production and boosted land use through work of a YCC would soon pay for the cost of maintaining the Corps.

"A Youth Conservation Corps is an investment in America's natural resources, an investment to guarantee the continued wealth of our forests and lands for future generations.

"It is an investment in the beauty and the strength of America.

"But more important, a Youth Conservation Corps is an investment in the orderly, disciplined growth and education of our young men.

"Can any man say that America should not make such an investment in its future strength?

"I say that no honest, responsible man would oppose such an investment.

"Let those who say that they believe in effective conservation efforts and help to unemployed young men express their unqualified support for a Youth Conservation Corps.

"Let those who say that America cannot afford a bigger investment in our natural resources and our youth admit that they are opposed to a Youth Conservation Corps.

"The people, I believe with all my heart, want and need a YCC program.

"And I will continue to challenge any man who holds public office or aspires to public office to show the responsibility of expressing his true beliefs on this issue."

"I will continue to fight for the establishment of that program."

Youth Conservation Corps Needed To Preserve
Resources

(Excerpts released to press on remarks at)
Grand Rapids, Sept. 6

Tonight I want to talk with you about responsibility -- responsibility of elected representatives to serve the true interests of people, responsibility of government to invest in the future of our nation.

Often I see men talk themselves blue about "the need for action" and then do everything they can to avoid solid action.

Let me use one example which is of deep concern to me -- my legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps.

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I will continue to fight for the establishment of the program.

And I will continue to challenge any man who holds public office or aspires to public office to show the responsibility of expressing his true beliefs on this issue.

Sept 6, 1960

LOST FARM PURCHASING POWER HITS MINNESOTA
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY

(Excerpts released to press on Remarks)
at Bigfork, Sept. 6, 1960

Today I want to share with you some figures just released by the Department of Agriculture.

In 1958, the average Minnesota farmer had a net income from his farming operations of \$3,415.

Last year -- 1959 -- the average Minnesota farmer had a net income of only \$2,655.

That was a drop of \$760 from one year to another.

This is nothing new. Last year's net income per farm in Minnesota was lower than the average net income of ten years ago -- despite the much-talked-about rising standard of living and prosperity in America.

This is not just a Minnesota problem. On a nationwide basis, the average American farmer lost hundreds of dollars of net income from 1958 to 1959.

And this is not just a problem for the farmers or the leaders of agricultural interests in Congress.

The loss of farm income has a negative effect on every segment of the American economy -- including business and industry.

When a farmer suffers a loss of income, the rural businessman suffers. Manufacturing suffers. Industry suffers. And every American suffers because the economy is that much less dynamic and prosperous.

Loss of farm purchasing power is a critical problem which must be faced by every American.

If a farmer has a low income, he will buy less from the rural Main street merchant.

If a farmer has a low income, he will not be able to put up that steel fence or buy the new tractor he needs. Thus the steel industry -- and all its workers -- lose out.

In seven years of Benson policies, the economy of our farming areas -- and the nation -- lost a total of \$24.5 billion from what we would have had if farm income had been maintained at the 1952 level -- when farm prices averaged 100 percent parity.

Rural communities cannot absorb such constant setback. The rural hardware store, implement dealer, hometown druggist, yes, even the rural banker, have paid a stiff price for Benson policies.

And things would be far worse if the leaders of agricultural interests in Congress had not fought hard to stop the downward trend of farm income.

Last week, for example, my bill to establish a price support level for milk at not less than \$3.22 per hundredweight and 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat was approved by both houses of Congress.

This was a step in the right direction, but more legislation is needed.

I pledge my continued work for Humphrey
bills to assure farmers a fair share of the
nation's income.

I pledge my continued effort to
restore a vital segment of our economy
-- agriculture -- to health.

Sept. 6, 1960



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