

RADIO TAPE FOR JANUARY 20

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 31

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again from my office here in Washington, D.C.

The time is ripe to discuss with you the matter of financing---your's and the Nation's. All of us are thinking about our yearly income tax obligations. The Nation is still analyzing the President's new budget. It is the beginning of a new year, a time when we are looking closely at our financial future.

The trouble is that many of us do not have all the facts we need to plan our finances efficiently, particularly when they involve installment buying. Credit buyers today are too often uninformed about what they have to pay to purchase something "on time."

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We all know examples. Let's say a young couple wants to buy a new home. They are told that the interest rate on their loan is 6 per cent a year. They are NOT told that the total interest cost on their 25-year mortgage might exceed \$10,000--- for a \$20,000 home.

Or a working man wants to buy a car advertised at \$2,400. He is told that he need pay ~~down~~ "only" \$400 down and \$100 a month for 20 months. He is NOT told that the retail value of the car is actually \$2,000 and that he is paying \$400 just for interest costs.

Last week I ~~xxxx~~ co-sponsored a Senate bill which would help to end such uninformed credit buying. The bill would require the credit dealer to give his customer the following:

First--- A Statement of the total amount of financing charges the customer is contracting to pay.

Second--- A statement of the percentage that such an amount

bears to the outstanding balance---in terms of simple annual interest.

The credit dealer would be required to give his customer this information in WRITING and BEFORE the sale is concluded.

Now, the direct advantages of this bill are obvious. The customer would know just what he is doing when he buys on credit. He would have all the facts to plan his finances. He would be protected from misleading sales pitches.

The bill would also help him in another way. It would point up to him the inflationary effects of high interest rates. It would make him more fully aware that high rates increase his difficulties in buying the things he and his family need. And it would help him to understand the crippling effects of high interest rates on the whole American economy.

Let's look at the bigger picture. High interest rates are a direct result of the current Administration's tight money policies.

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Those policies are inaccurately described as "anti-inflationary."

But the truth is that those policies have nudged the cost of living higher and higher since 1952.

Who benefits from high interest rates?

Not the average American family, which must now pay \$109 more a year for interest payments than in 1952.

Not the Government, which must now pay almost \$3,000,000,000 more a year for national debt interest payments than in 1952.

Only the biggest banks, insurance companies and other lending groups benefit from high interest rates. They are eager to lend money at a cost of 6 or 7 per cent, rather than the traditional 4 to 4.5 per cent.

Yes, the time is ripe to think about finances. It is time, indeed, to get all the facts of financing. It is time to demand a stop to rising interest rates.

(END)

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RADIO TAPE OF FEBRUARY 3, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 7

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again

From my office here in Washington, D.C.

TODAY

I want to talk to you frankly and bluntly in this broadcast
about a critical problem which concerns all Minnesotans and all
Americans. The problem involves our schools. They need help.

America's school system is the heart of our democracy. Out
of it flows the life-blood of our Nation's future. This flow of
young men and women sets the tone, ~~and~~ the character, ^{the} success,
^{the} and health of our society.

All of us know this importance of our school system. But do
we fully realize the strain being placed on our school system today?

~~Do we feel the weakening pulse of that system?~~

Many States and local school districts are making valiant efforts
to meet the rocketing demands of our school-age population. **But** let's
take a look at some unpleasant facts about our current needs.

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We still have a nation-wide shortage of 132,000 elementary and high school classrooms.

We still need almost 100,000 additional teachers.

In Minnesota alone, we still need 3,941 new classrooms to end overcrowding and to replace dangerous, ^{and} obsolete facilities.

Such facts have been brought to our attention because ~~Soviet~~ Russian sputniks and moon missiles have jogged us out of our complacency. Americans are starting to think and talk about the quality of our education. But Russian competition should not be the sole cause for improving our school system. We would need better educated citizens even if our way of life were not challenged. We will always need better teachers, scientists, artists, businessmen and civic leaders to assure our growth.

How can that growth be assured?

The answer is with Federal aid to schools---economically administered and with no strings attached.

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And why should the Federal government step into the picture?

Because the taxing power of most states and local communities has a limited base---the property tax. Many school districts have already reached their bonded debt limit. The Federal government has a much more flexible taxing base---the tax on corporate and personal income.

The problem of crowded classrooms and low teacher salaries won't be ended by half-hearted, half-way measures. Federal aid is needed--- and it is needed quickly.

The job belongs to Congress. It is estimated that 75 per cent of our fellow citizens favor Federal aid to education. ~~Unfortunately,~~
THE CONGRESS IS NOW CONSIDERING
~~the Senate will soon consider~~ school aid legislation. I favor aid for both classroom construction and teachers' salaries.

Let me tell you just one reason for my position.

Recently I heard the story of a young man out west---an intelligent, conscientious teacher dedicated to his job and his students.

(more)

He was spending 60 hours a week at his duties. But his salary was not enough to support his own family, so he had to take a part-time job as a ~~taxi~~ taxi driver.

His classroom was already overcrowded. And in mid-year, ten new students were assigned to his room. But there were no desks or chairs for them. The school district had no money in its budget to buy them.

This young teacher was forced to spend a weekend going to junk shops to buy desks and chairs---with his own money.

Such an example is a disgrace, and it is not rare. Congress must act now to help provide the facilities our schools need and the dignity our teachers deserve.

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RADIO TAPE OF FEBRUARY 3, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEBRUARY 14

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again

From my office here in Washington, D.C.

The Congressional session is in full-swing now, and soon you will want reports on the many specific issues and developments facing the Senate. So while I still have the chance I want to give you a ~~little~~ **BRIEF** report on my job and what my office is doing here.

You all know that a Senator's duties are numerous and varied. He must work hard for the efficient operation of our government. He must understand the great problems of our times. He is responsible for the broad welfare and safety of our Nation.

A basic obligation of his job, of course, is service to the citizens of his home state. My work for the people of Minnesota continues undiminished, so let me tell you something about it.

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More than 800 letters come into this office every day, and 75 per cent of them are from Minnesotans. My staff and I answer every one of these letters, and we give first attention to the letters from our state.

This mail, by the way, has increased almost 50 per cent in the past two years. It is pleasing to note such wide interest by citizens in their government. And it is pleasing to see the thousands of letters from students who are eager to learn about our democratic processes.

My office also enjoys an average of 50 visits a week from Minnesotans. I try to talk to every one of them, even for a brief meeting. Such visits help me understand what is going on back home. And I know that we can help these Minnesotans understand what is going on in Washington.

One of my big jobs is to work on the requests of Minnesotans who need help. The Federal government is huge and complicated and too often bureaucratic. Sometimes an individual citizen can't get results, so he calls on me. Let me give you a few examples:

(more)

Last June a 53 year old Minnesota veteran wrote that he was alone, hungry and sick---and was receiving only \$120 a month in service-connected disability payments. His back had been injured in World War III Pacific action and he had been unable to work since. I investigated, learned that his story was true, contacted the right officials and helped secure 100 per cent disability payments for him. He now has an income of \$225.

Another case last year involved the widow and six year old son of a Minnesotan who died in Spain. The man's sister wrote that the woman---a Spanish citizen---could not get into the United States. I introduced a special bill, it was approved by Congress and the woman and the boy were able to join his family in Minnesota. The boy is now getting the American education his father wanted for him.

There are hundreds of other cases. Not all have such happy endings, but I do my best on each one. No request is too small or too difficult to merit my efforts.

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There are, of course, much broader projects which affect thousands of Minnesotans. Much of my time is devoted to securing legislation for farmers, appropriations for flood control projects and other programs of benefit to all Minnesotans. Many of my legislative efforts, by the way, are first suggested in letters from Minnesotans.

All of the mail, all of the visitors, all of the requests and all of the proposals from Minnesotans mean work---lots of hard work. But that is a Senator's job and that is why I am here.

The letters, visits, requests and proposals are welcomed. Keep them coming. This is your government.

(END)

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Radio Scripts -

RADIO TAPE FOR FEBRUARY 16, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 21

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Today I want to talk about a subject that many call "Civil
Rights." I prefer to use the term "Human Rights." That phrase
most accurately describes the rights our Constitution grants
to the American people.

Now, all of you would agree that our basic right as citizens
is voting. Our Nation is great because you---the citizens---control
its Government by your votes.

But there is a blemish on our greatness. There is a scar on
our democratic face. There is a limit on the basic right of Americans
to vote.

That limit is drawn on the basis of race and color. It is a
line of hate, scratched ruthlessly across our tradition of fair play.

(more)

Let's be honest with ourselves. We can not have full pride in our Nation until Negro citizens are able to exercise their voting rights.

Millions of Negroes in the South face absurd and unreasonable rules which are not applied to other citizens. They suffer delays and threats and intimidation. They are ignored or mocked as they conscientiously attempt to fulfill their responsibilities as Americans.

A recent report by the United States Commission on Civil Rights tells the shocking story.

In many southern counties where Negroes are in the majority, not one Negro is registered to vote.

In some southern counties, not one Negro has voted since reconstruction days.

In some southern States, less than 4 per cent of the qualified Negroes are registered to vote.

Why? The answer is not apathy. Here are two examples of why the Negro vote is so pitifully small:

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One Negro told the Commission's staff that he lost his job as principal of a public school after he attempted to register. He became a farmer.

Another Negro, an Army veteran, was asked to leave his name and address with a clerk when he tried to register. When he returned home, he was met by two white men. They told him he was "trying to stir up trouble" and that he should not try to register. Fearful of reprisals, he stopped trying.

Such delays, threats and other devices are too much for the individual Negro to surmount alone. He must have the support and authority of the Government and the courts to protect his voting rights.

The Congress is now moving toward action to provide such protection. It is considering several bills---including one of my own---to appoint Federal officers who would handle complaints from citizens unable to register. The courts would be authorized to enforce the registration and voting rights of all citizens.

(More)

There are various proposals for a solution to the problem. But it is not important whose proposal is accepted. What is important is a meeting of the minds of all who realize that the Negro's right to vote is protected and guaranteed.

We want and need a bill which will give the Negro his Constitutional right as a voter. We want and need a bill which will remove the blemish from our greatness. We want and need a bill which will fully justify pride in our democracy.

I think the vast majority of Americans are tired of study and talk and more study on this subject. They want action NOW. And I think the Congress will provide action this session.

(END)

*We are this week
debating the question
in the Senate.*

RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 2, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 6

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Midwesterners---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here in Washington, D.C.

We often hear the word "crisis" thrown about these days. It is a word
which is used too often to describe problems of all types.

Today I want to talk with you about a problem which is truly critical.
It is a problem which can not wait for more talk and more study. It is the
crisis faced by our Nation's senior citizens.

Let me first give you an idea of the immensity and growth of this crisis.
In the year 1900, there were only three million Americans over the age of 65.
Today there are nearly 16 million. In ten years, there will be more than
20 million.

But these are just figures. They do not tell the pathetic story of the
needs of our senior citizens in terms which all of us can understand.

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They do not tell the story of the elderly widow whose income is so low her day begins and ends with a sense of hunger.

They do not tell the story of the elderly man who needs but can not afford hospital or nursing home care for illness or disease.

They do not tell the story of the elderly couple who live each day in fear of losing the roof over their heads.

We hear noble talk about "the golden years." But more and more people are finding that these are years of black despair and anxiety. This is a disgrace for a Nation with the wealth and the ability to end the crisis.

I'm not just talking about a few isolated cases. Millions of Americans-- through no fault of their own---are existing without adequate incomes, health care, housing, and without a recognized role in the community.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare tells us that it costs at least \$2,300 a year for a couple to live by themselves in modest fashion.

But the average retired couple on social security receives only about \$1,440 a year.

And 60 per cent of the individuals retired on social security have less than \$1,000 a year in money income.

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Even more desperate is the crisis facing the 1,300,000 aging widows who now receive an annual social security benefit of \$56 a month.

I ask you, Is this what our mothers and fathers deserve? Do these fine citizens deserve a shabby rented room and a diet of bread and soup in their final years?

There are selfish and narrow-thinking persons who say the problem is not theirs. They say: "It's every individual for himself." They say every individual has total responsibility to plan for retirement.

I agree that we should all plan on an individual basis to provide for our future needs. But the best plans and preparations of all men can be crushed by forces beyond their control. Disease, economic fluctuations and just plain bad luck can make a mockery of even the wisest investments and preparations.

What we need is a new dedication to end the crisis facing our senior citizens. What we need is a Government with heart and understanding. And what we need right now is action on a program to allow our senior citizens to live in dignity, security and with a sense of usefulness.

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Let me specify six steps which are vital to such a program:

One---Increase social security benefits to keep pace with living costs.

Two---Increase from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the amount which individuals may earn without losing social security benefits.

Three---Extend the social security system to cover costs of hospital and nursing home care for senior citizens.

Four---Establish minimum Federal standards which States must meet for old-age assistance programs.

Five---Provide effective Federal assistance for specialized housing programs for the aged.

Six---Allow a tax credit incentive to encourage hiring of older workers.

I have sponsored legislation for these purposes in the Senate and will continue to fight hard for favorable action. This is no sudden effort on my part. I have never forgotten---and I will never forget---the crisis facing our senior citizens. We must let them know they are not alone.

(END)

RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 8, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 13

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C.

Often we see newspaper stories which list the subjects of greatest concern to Americans. Almost always the majority of Americans say they worry most about financial matters---taxes, inflation or personal income.

I am no different. I admit that my wife and I spend quite a bit of time figuring out our personal budget. We, too, are concerned about the cost of living and the task of making ends meet to provide for our children's needs.

But there is a deeper and more basic problem which commands my first attention. It is the fundamental issue of war or peace, of destruction or survival, of life or death.

All of us are tempted to ignore this problem. For many of us, the thought of nuclear war is too overpowering to weld our attention to it even briefly.

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Many of us glimpse the conflicts of the world and sense the total destructive power of today's weapons and say "It is too big for me to worry about" or "It is too horrible for me to think about."

Twenty years ago we ignored the threats to our peace. We were blind to the clouds of war and deaf to the relentless ticking which warned us of the coming explosion. It took us four years to restore the peace. And when the skies cleared, the fields of Europe and the islands of the Pacific were scarred with the graves of more than 400,000 Americans.

We can not ignore the threats now. We can not yield to the comforting platitudes and photogenic smiles of leaders who refuse to lead. The nuclear weapons of today will not give us four years to make up for mistakes. Nuclear war will be measured in hours, not years. And it will end with desolation, not victory.

We must recognize this grim possibility, my friends. If we don't, we can not achieve the sense of dedication we need to work for an effective and secure peace.

We need hard work to lay the solid foundations for peace. None of the

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good things of life---a home, a satisfying job, comforts for a family---can be secured unless a man works hard for them. The highest good we can enjoy--- peace---can not be secured unless our Nation expends the highest effort of hard work for it.

For five years, I have worked hard for peace as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament. I have learned fully the dangers we face. I have seen the problems which must be solved. I have realized what must be done in the way of hard work for a positive program of peace.

The most tragic lesson of my experience is that our Government is not working hard for such a program. Oh, yes, we hear the noble phrases that peace is our goal. But the fact is that the Administration does not even have a policy for arms control today. The fact is that only a handful of people in the Executive branch of the government are working fulltime on problems of arms control. The fact is that the head of this effort is not even given the status of Assistant Secretary of State.

Peace must be our National purpose, not a publicity punch-line.

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Our defense force must be strong; there's no doubt about that. But to find a way out of the arms race, we must give the Government the necessary machinery for a positive program of arms control and other works of peace.

I have introduced two bills in the Senate which would help forge vital tools for peace.

One would upgrade the head of the office of Disarmament to a position of Assistant Secretary of State. We must have an administrator with wide authority and responsibility to make our arms control efforts effective.

The other bill would establish a National Peace Agency. This agency would marshal the talent and force of our Nation to develop a strong program for peace. It would work hard to develop inspection systems for arms control and for solutions to world problems which contribute to the threat of war.

These are just two steps. We need other steps---giant steps---for a program of peace. But first we must have the dedication of every citizen to work for peace, and leadership in Government to transform that dedication to action.

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RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 23, 1960

APRIL 3
FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING ~~MARCH 27~~, 1960

Ladies and gentlemen
~~Fellow Minnesotans~~

This is ~~your~~ Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you ~~again~~
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

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.

Consider, for a moment, these figures:

We spend more than 40 billion dollars every year just for military
purposes.

The cost of just one Polaris submarine is more than 100 million dollars.

More than 9 PER CENT ~~one-fifth~~ of our gross national product is devoted to
defense.

And almost 60 per cent of your tax dollar is eaten up in the effort
to buy, maintain and staff the facilities and weapons of war.

(more)

There is no doubt that these fantastic costs have been necessary. We have been forced to pay the price of security in a world threatened by the vast ^(M) military power of the Soviet Union.

But today there are signs of progress on the long, frustrating road to disarmament. There is strong evidence that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is shifting Communist energies and resources from military to economic efforts. There is widespread hope that an agreement to reduce arms can and will be secured in the near future.

All of us know that a significant reduction in arms and a halt to the arms race would have massive effects on our economy.

Too many men think the effects would be overwhelming. They say that our economy would be thrown completely out of balance if ~~our~~ heavy production of arms ended. They say our economy must be geared permanently to heavy defense spending. They talk cynically about a "peace scare."

In short, they see only the economic problem of disarmament.

(more)

My friends, I can not go along with such scepticism of America's genius to adjust and to grow. I see vast opportunities for America if disarmament is achieved.

I see the billions we are now spending for works of war used instead for constructive works of peace.

I see the full talents and resources of America turned to development of a new and better life for all its citizens.

I see the efforts of our Government devoted to long-neglected projects for public works.

I see dynamic programs of research to battle the dread diseases which strike all Americans.

I see more and better schools, hospitals, homes, highways, airports.

And, yes, I see a cut in taxes, to enable each citizen to provide ~~for~~ more for his family and---through his purchases---to stimulate production.

In short, I see an America which is healthy, strong and thriving.

(more)

These are the opportunities I see for America if disarmament is achieved, *But* I am not blind to the problems.

When the arms race is halted---and ultimately it must be---America can not simply stumble into a new era of sudden change and challenge.

We must be prepared. The great industries and businesses which are now attuned to a defense economy must be ready to switch to a peace economy. Our factories must be able to switch ~~the production~~ from weapons of war to products of peace.

Planning is needed, but there are no plans. The present Administration has refused to take any steps to make America and its economy ready for disarmament.

I am urging that
~~I propose that~~

the President appoint a blue-ribbon commission to spark

this planning. We must draw together our business and industrial leaders, *the* leadership of organized labor, our scientists and professional men, our ~~national~~ *state* and local officials, to prepare

America to ~~overcome~~ *meet* the problems imposed by disarmament and to achieve the

great opportunities ~~of~~ *That* disarmament *may offer us.*

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RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 23, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 10, 1960

Ladies and gentlemen
~~Fellow Minnesotans---~~

This is ~~your~~ Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you ~~again~~
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Last week I discussed the challenges and opportunities ^{here at home} which would
face America if the arms race were halted.

I said then---and I repeat now---that America and its citizens would
enjoy a thriving era of prosperity and progress, if we begin planning now
for the massive economic change which would accompany disarmament.

Today I want to talk with you about what America could do ~~above and~~
to build a better, a safer, more secure world,
~~beyond efforts for itself~~ if our tremendous resources and energies ~~were~~ *can be*
released from the arms race.

What should be done? The challenges are endless.

Vast areas of the earth await development.

Millions of acres of land ^{lie} ~~land~~ arid and wasted, when a flow of water would
turn them green and productive.

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The oceans remain a mystery, when scientific expeditions could turn them into a new supply of the vital resources for life.

Outer space remains silent and infinite, when exploration might tap it for answers to basic questions of our universe.

These are some of the ultimate challenges ~~we could accept,~~ ^{of a vast new program of research.} but there are more immediate needs which command our first attention.

I speak of the needs of man for security, freedom and peace.

~~I speak of the~~ Poverty ~~which~~ clouds the existence of millions of our brothers in other nations.

~~I speak of the~~ Hunger which grips millions of human beings at the edge of starvation.

~~I speak of~~ Disease which threatens all men and weakens the health and will of entire nations.

~~I speak of~~ Ignorance and illiteracy which bind the judgment of millions to passion, ^{and} ~~which~~ stifle the potential skills of millions to incompetence.

The noblest instincts of Americans urge us to help end hunger, disease and ignorance in the world.

The deepest wisdom of Americans tells us that we can never be truly secure if others are impoverished when we are rich.

In the past several years, I have worked, ^{out} ~~studied and traveled to~~ develop a Program for Peace, ~~based on the humanitarian character and~~ *— a new kind of foreign policy rooted firmly both in our American tradition of humanitarianism and our enlightened self-interest, inherent in the American tradition.*

Through legislation, I have urged these efforts:

A Food for Peace Program, ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ which America's food ^{abundance} ~~surpluses~~ would be transformed into economic and social development in the ~~used as weapons against the miseries of hunger,~~ *have-not areas of the world.*

A Health for Peace Program, ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ which America would ^{lead in a} ~~most effective~~ *great cooperative attack on* ~~battles against~~ disease throughout the world.

An Education for Peace Program, ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ which America would help ~~us~~ to *combat illiteracy, to train the engineers, scientists and civil servants* ~~establish and improve the educational systems of underdeveloped nations.~~ *needed so desperately in the new nations.*

These are programs which do not have to wait for an end to the arms race. They are steps which should be taken now to reduce the causes of violence and war in the world.

(more)

~~But they are only steps.~~ An end to the arms race would allow ^{us} America to take giant strides toward the goal of a world in which all men are secure in peace and free of fear.

You may say these are dreams, my friends. They are not. They are reasonable hopes based on the premise that someday---perhaps soon---an arms reduction agreement will be reached and the power and skill of America will be released for constructive efforts.

Our first obligation then---as I ~~said a week ago~~ ^{have said earlier}---will be to build a richer and more productive America in which ~~all its citizens share her wealth~~ ^{the long-postponed public} ~~needs of our country are again met.~~

~~But we must also plan to work for the good of all men on earth.~~

^{3rd if} ~~If we are to enjoy the fruits of freedom and the blessings of God,~~ ^{in the long run} we can not ignore the ~~cries and the whispers of our neighbors elsewhere.~~ ^{poverty and hunger that} ~~drive men and women to despair and violence.~~

RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 28, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 3, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

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.

Consider, for a moment, these figures.

We spend more than 40 billion dollars every year just for military
purposes.

The cost of just one Polaris submarine is more than 100 million dollars.

More than nine per cent of our total gross national product is devoted
to defense.

And almost 60 per cent of your tax dollar is eaten up in the effort to
buy, maintain and staff the facilities and weapons of war.

(more)

There is no doubt that these fantastic costs have been necessary. We have been forced to pay the price of security in a world threatened by the vast military power of the Soviet Union.

But today there are signs of progress on the long, frustrating road to disarmament. There is strong evidence that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is shifting Communist energies and resources from military to economic efforts. There is widespread hope that an agreement to reduce arms can and will be secured in the near future.

All of us know that a significant reduction in arms and a halt to the arms race would have massive effects on our economy.

Too many men think the effects would be overwhelming. They say that our economy would be thrown completely out of balance if heavy production of arms ended. They say our economy must be geared permanently to have defense spending. They talk cynically about a "peace scare."

In short, they see only the economic problem of disarmament.

My friends, I can not go along with such scepticism of America's genius to adjust and to grow. I see vast opportunities for America if disarmament

(more)

is achieved.

I see the billions we are now spending for works of war used instead for constructive works of peace.

I see the full talents and resources of America turned to development of a new and better life for all its citizens.

I see the efforts of our Government devoted to long-neglected projects for public works.

I see dynamic programs of research to battle the dread diseases which strike all Americans.

I see more and better schools, hospitals, homes, highways, airports.

And, yes, I see a cut in taxes, to enable each citizen to provide more for his family and---through his purchases---to stimulate production.

In short, I see an America which is healthy, strong and thriving.

These are the opportunities I see for America if disarmament is achieved.

But I am not blind to the problems.

(more)

When the arms race is halted---and ultimately it must be---America can not simply stumble into a new era of sudden change and challenge.

We must be prepared. The great industries and businesses which are now attuned to a defense economy must be ready to switch to a peace economy. Our factories must be able to switch from weapons of war to products of peace.

Planning is needed, but there are no plans. The present Administration has refused to take any steps to prepare America and its economy for disarmament.

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

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RADIO TAPE OF MARCH 28, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 10, 1960

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from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

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would face here at home if the arms race were halted.

I said then---and I repeat now---that America and its citizens could
enjoy a thriving era of prosperity and progress, if we begin planning now
for the massive economic change which would accompany disarmament.

Today I want to talk with you about what America could do to build a
better, a safer, a more secure world if our tremendous resources and energies
can be released from the arms race.

What should be done? The challenges are endless.

Vast areas of the earth await development.

Millions of acres of land lie arid and wasted, when a flow of water would
turn them green and productive.

(more)

The oceans remain a mystery, when scientific expeditions could turn them into a new supply of the vital resources of life.

Outer space rests silent and infinite, when exploration might tap it for answers to the basic questions of our universe.

These are some of the challenges we could accept. But there are more immediate needs which command our first attention.

I speak of the needs of man for security, freedom and peace.

Poverty clouds the existence of millions of our brothers in other nations.

Hunger grips millions of human beings at the edge of starvation.

Disease threatens all men and weakens the health and will of entire nations.

Ignorance and illiteracy bind the judgment of millions to passion and stifle the potential skills of millions ~~to~~ to incompetence.

The noblest instincts of Americans urge us to help end hunger, disease and ignorance in the world.

(more)

The deepest wisdom of Americans tells us that we can never be truly secure if others are impoverished when we are rich.

In the past several years, I have worked out a Program for Peace---a new kind of foreign policy rooted firmly in our American tradition of humanitarianism and ~~our~~ enlightened self-interest.

Through legislation, I have urged these efforts:

A Food for Peace Program, in which America's food abundance would be transformed into economic and social development in the have-not areas of the world.

A Health for Peace Program, in which America would lead a great cooperative attack on disease throughout the world.

An Education for Peace Program, in which America would help to combat illiteracy, to train the engineers, scientists and civil servants needed so desperately in the new nations.

These are programs which do not have to wait for an end to the arms race. They are steps which should be taken now to reduce the causes of violence and war in the world.

(more)

But they are only steps. An end to the arms race would allow us to take giant strides toward the goal of a world in which all men are secure in peace and free of fear.

You may say these are dreams, my friends. They are not. They are reasonable hopes based on the premise that someday---perhaps soon---an arms reduction agreement will be reached and the power and skill of America will be released for constructive efforts.

Our first obligation then---as I said earlier---will be to build a richer and more productive America in which the long-postponed public needs of our country are again met.

But if we are to enjoy in the long run the fruits of freedom, we can not ignore the poverty and hunger that drive men and women to despair and violence.

(END)

1

file

APRIL 7

RADIO TAPE OF ~~MARCH 28~~, 1960

APRIL 10

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING ~~APRIL 3~~, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

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.

Consider, for a moment, these figures.

Defense

We spend more than 40 billion dollars every year just for military purposes.

The cost of just one Polaris submarine is more than 100 million dollars.

More than nine per cent of our total gross national product is devoted to defense.

And almost 60 per cent of your tax dollar is eaten up in the effort to buy, maintain and staff the facilities and weapons of war. - another

(more)

There is no doubt that these fantastic costs have been necessary. We have been forced to pay the price of security in a world threatened by the vast military power of the Soviet Union.

But today there are signs of progress on the long, frustrating road to disarmament. There is strong evidence that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is shifting Communist energies and resources from military to economic efforts. There is widespread hope that an agreement to reduce arms can and will be secured in the near future.

All of us know that a significant reduction in arms and a halt to the arms race would have massive effects on our economy.

Too many men think the effects would be overwhelming. They say that our economy would be thrown completely out of balance if heavy production of arms ended. They say our economy must be geared permanently to have defense spending. They talk cynically about a "peace scare."

In short, they see only the economic problem of disarmament.

My friends, I can not go along with such scepticism of America's genius to adjust and to grow. I see vast opportunities for America if disarmament

(more)

is achieved.

I see the billions we are now spending for works of war used instead for constructive works of peace.

I see the full talents and resources of America turned to development of a new and better life for all its citizens.

I see the efforts of our Government devoted to long-neglected projects for public works.

I see dynamic programs of research to battle the dread diseases which strike all Americans.

I see more and better schools, hospitals, homes, highways, airports.

And, yes, I see a cut in taxes, to enable each citizen to provide more for his family and---through his purchases---to stimulate production.

In short, I see an America which is healthy, strong and thriving.

These are the opportunities I see for America if disarmament is achieved.

But I am not blind to the problems.

(more)

When the arms race is halted---and ultimately it must be---America can not simply stumble into a new era of sudden change and challenge.

We must be prepared. The great industries and businesses which are now attuned to a defense economy must be ready to switch to a peace economy. Our factories must be able to switch from weapons of war to products of peace.

Planning is needed, but there are no plans. The present Administration has refused to take any steps to prepare America and its economy for disarmament.

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

(END)

3

RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 7

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 24, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen--

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

It's a pleasant Spring day here in the Nation's capitol. And if the
weather is as warm and clear out where you are, I would guess most of you
are beginning to think about plans for a vacation or weekend trip.

Right now that lake or beach or cool, wooded campground seems mightly
appealing. ^{So} ~~and~~ all of us are reminded how lucky we are in America that we
have such vast areas of natural beauty and such fine recreational facilities
in the great outdoors.

As a Senator, I am reminded of something else. I am reminded of the
continuing needs to improve, protect and conserve our regions of beauty and
our great natural resources. Despite tremendous strides in the past few
decades, the battle of conservation continues.

I'm sure all of you agree that effective conservation of our resources

more

should command first attention of our Government. ~~We realize that~~ steps should be taken now to protect our natural resources for future generations of Americans. ~~We realize that~~ investments in our natural resources are investments ^{IN A} to build a ^{Progressive} strong and beautiful America.

But we have a battle on our hands. The current administration doesn't want to make those investments. The President says that we "can't afford" to ~~spend~~ ~~unds~~ to protect our forests and streams, our lakes and rivers.

Let me mention one example.

My Youth Conservation Corps Bill would put 150,000 boys and young men to work in our State and National forests, parks and other lands. It would re-create the spirit and vitality of the old CCC of the thirties, when thousands of young men worked effectively to clear camping areas, build forest trails, expand reforestration areas, shore up streambanks and improve recreational facilities.

The Youth Conservation Corps would be a giant stride in the improvement of America's natural resources of the ¹⁹ sixties. And it would be a vital weapon

(more)

in our continuing war against juvenile delinquency.

The Youth Conservation Corps measure has the overwhelming support of conservationists, law enforcement agencies and community leaders throughout the country. The Senate approved the YCC last year, and I am hopeful that the House of Representatives will begin hearings soon.

The Administration, however, says that a Youth Conservation Corps is not necessary today. We hear the old cry that "it costs too much."

I say that the modest cost of the Youth Conservation Corps is fully justified. America can and must afford ~~an investment~~ this investment in our natural resources and in our youth.

The YCC is not the only conservation measure now pending before Congress.
Let me quickly mention five other efforts which should be approved this session:

First, the National Wilderness Preservation Act. This bill, which I introduced last year, would protect 13,000,000 acres of our National Forests against commercialization. All of these areas would be preserved in their natural state and reserved for recreational and scenic uses and enjoyment by the people.

(more)

Second, the Program for the National Forests. This program would provide funds for development and improvement of conservation and recreational facilities and services in our National Forests, including the Superior and Chippewa in Minnesota.

Third, the Resources and Conservation Act of 1960. This bill would place ~~all~~ our Government's conservation efforts on an efficient basis. It would establish a Presidential Council of Resources and Conservation Advisers and a Joint Congressional Committee on Resources and Conservation.

Fourth, The "Save our Shorelines" Bill. This bill would establish national recreational areas along our country's most beautiful shorelines. A study of the Pigeon Point shoreline in northeastern Minnesota would also be authorized.

Fifth, the Program for Forest Roads and Trails. This program calls for improvement and construction of roads and trails in our forests and other public lands. Development of this road system would allow more Americans to enjoy the beauties of these regions, and would reduce firefighting costs.

I, for one, will not relax my efforts for these and other conservation ~~measures~~ measures. ~~America's strength and beauty in resources~~

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Thermo
Copy to Herb
4/29/60

DONE 4 MINUTES
57 SECONDS

RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 27, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 1, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.....

We Americans take pride in the beauty of our land, the skill of our
people and the power of our resources. We love our country, and we cherish
the freedom and democracy which make it great.

Our pride is justified, but sometimes it has a blinding effect. We
do not always see the touches of tragedy in a generally happy society. We
do not always see the elements of weakness in a nation which is strong. We
do not always see the sources of suffering in a country which is relatively
prosperous.

Americans can not be blamed for detaching themselves from the chronic
problems which plague millions of their fellow citizens. We are a humanitarian
people. If we are told the truth, we will think wisely. If we are presented
a challenge, we will act effectively.

(more)

But we are not told the truth. We are not properly challenged. The Administration smiles reassurance and speaks contentment. Its leaders tell us to relax as they enjoy a continuing vacation from responsibility. Its public relations experts grind out press releases which tell us to sleep softly on the pudgy arms of prosperity.

We are told that employment is higher than ever before.

We are told that inflation is checked.

We are told that depression is a thing of the past.

In short, we are told that all is right and all is well in America.

Well I am one American who will not accept this dangerously complacent message. I have travelled widely over the United States in the past few months. Yes, I have seen the marks of a healthy society and the benefits of a degree of prosperity. But I have also seen the areas of depression and pockets of heavy unemployment. It is not a pleasant sight.

I am sure you would react as I did in these regions of suffering and want.

(more)

You would grow silent as you passed the rusting factories and the crumbling homes in communities which were thriving a few years ago.

You would grow sad as you looked at the lines and clusters of strong, willing men who can not find jobs.

You would grow angry as you saw the gaunt faces of mothers and the thin bodies of children.

I do not exaggerate, my friends. In this Nation of wealth, human beings are hungry. In this Nation of industrial might, conscientious and skilled men can not find jobs. In this Nation of plenty, families suffer desperate want of the basic necessities of life.

Much can be done and much must be done. We need---above all---a Government with the heart to understand the needs of all the people. We need a Government which works for the steady growth of the American economy. We need a Government willing to make necessary and prudent investments to help depressed areas help themselves.

One big step is needed immediately: An area redevelopment program. This

(more)

program would provide loans for both urban and rural depressed areas, grants for needed public works projects, technical assistance for economic development studies and funds to retrain displaced workers. It would encourage new industry and give depressed areas a fighting chance to rebuild their economic health.

Legislation for such a program, which I ~~dis~~sponsored, was approved by the Senate last March. The millions of Americans in distressed areas enjoyed new hope ~~and help~~ in their fight for economic security.

But the Administration opposed the bill. And recently, the House Rules ~~Committee~~ *with Republican votes --* blocked the legislation for Area Redevelopment. Thus we lost a chance to assist millions of our fellow-citizens who through no fault of their own suffer the fears, frustrations and failures of poverty.

I will not forget what I have seen on my travels. I will not heed the words of those who say "Relax--all is well." I will continue to do all in my power to secure a balanced Nation without ugly pockets of poverty.

I think most of you will agree that our pride as Americans can not be complete ^{UNTIL} all America enjoys reasonable economic security and growth.

April 27, 1960

Memo to Bill
c.c. Win

From Senator

I liked those two speeches I made today for the 5 minute radio broadcasts. I think we ought to have them ready to insert in the Congressional Record with appropriate titles.

Also, copies of those speeches should be made available to Herb for whatever release purpose he might want. Then, too, the theme of the speeches can be made available for our general newsletter.

They are excellent.

Win, your newsletter is excellent. I am very pleased with the photos and the manner in which it is designed. Keep it up. This is what we need.

By the way, we may want to release the radio script for local radio people and newsmen back at the radio stations.

Thermo. copy
to Herb 4/29

DONE

4 MINUTES
54 SECONDS

RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 27, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 8, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen----

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

All of us appreciate the magnificent contributions medical science has
made to the health and life of Americans in the past few decades.

Today we have new methods of treatment which reduce the crippling and
killing effects of illness and disease.

We have new drugs which relieve the pain and suffering once hopelessly
endured.

We have new vaccines which prevent diseases once responsible for the deaths
of millions every year.

Above all, the genius and dedication of scientists have added years to our
lives. The average life expectancy of Americans has been increased by MORE THAN 20 years
since 1900.

A longer life expectancy presents unmeasurable new benefits to our Nation.

(more)

Our wisdom as a people can not help but grow as each American lives longer. Every man and woman who lives longer adds that much more to the collective intelligence, common-sense and know-how of the Nation.

But we can not let the contributions of our senior citizens be stifled by the fears and frustrations of what is called "old age." We must be sure that the added years on the lives of all of us are years of contribution and creation, not years of despair and depression.

That is the challenge we face. One big step is needed to meet the challenge: a health insurance program for the elderly under the Social Security system.

The Nation has focused sharp attention on proposals for such a program in recent weeks. We have read and heard hundreds of arguments on both sides of the issue. I think the best argument I have read came in a letter sent to me by an elderly gentleman in Minneapolis last week. This is what he wrote:

"Dear Senator Humphrey.....I am past 70. My hospital insurance costs me \$14.35 per month.....My principle income is only \$59 a month from Social Security. I am not sure how long I can pay \$14.35 a month hospital insurance.

(more)

"Many workers employed by the week do not and can not save much during a lifetime. They are lucky if they come out even during the year.

"Should not the workers have a chance to pay into a fund such as the Social Security Program that would help them with hospital and medical care expenses when they are forced to retire?"

My answer to this gentleman is yes. Last year I introduced legislation, similar in purpose to the Forand Bill, which would provide insurance against the cost of hospital and nursing home care through the Social Security mechanism.

My legislation would add these benefits and provisions to those already included in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program:

One -- Up to 60 days of hospital care, with subsequent nursing home care, for a combined total of 120 days in any year.

Two -- All hospital services, drugs, and other care ordinarily furnished to patients in semi-private accommodations.

Three -- Freedom to choose any hospital under contract with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to furnish such medical services.

Four -- Similar freedom to choose nursing home service, including skilled nursing care, related medical and personal services and bed and board by a licensed nursing home.

This program can be fully financed by an increase in the present Social Security tax of only one-fourth of one per cent for employers and workers and three eights of one per cent for self-employed persons.

This is the fair and reasonable solution to the problem of health care for our senior citizens. With the magnificent tool of social insurance, we can spread the heavy health-care costs of old age over an entire lifetime of earnings. We can end the cruel demand that our senior citizens use ^{UP}~~of~~ their meager savings at a time when their income is barely enough to pay for food and shelter.

Congress must act now. We can not wait for vague promises about future studies and recommendations for a health care program. We must prove now that we have a Government with heart.

(END)

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MAY 11
RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 27, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 15, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

This is a crucial week for the Free World, and indeed for all men. The attention of every nation is focused on Paris---scene of the long-awaited summit conference. The basic tensions and conflicts which divide the world are at last pinned to the most important negotiating table. The top leaders of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union are gathered for a conference which could affect the lives of all of us.

This is not a time for extreme predictions or rigid thinking. We should not view the summit conference with unrealistic hopes, for the political differences between the East and the West are deep. Nor should we view the summit conference with despairing pessimism, for agreements between the Free World and the Soviet Union are within reach.

(more)

On one issue we must remain firm and unwavering, no matter how appealing a proposed "agreement" might sound and no matter how strong Khrushchev's threats become. That issue is West Berlin.

Our rights to remain in West Berlin for the protection of its freedom-loving citizens are sound and enduring. And our challenge to sustain that island of freedom is a moral obligation no American can ignore.

In 1958, when Khrushchev delivered his "ultimatum" demanding that we remove our troops, I was in Berlin. The crisis was obvious; the tension was gripping. But the courageous people of Free Berlin did not tremble before the ugly threats of Khrushchev or the military might of Communism.

I pledged then to West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt that America would not tremble either, that we would back his people to the hilt.

I renew that pledge now, and I would vigorously oppose any compromise which would allow West Berlin to be engulfed by the surrounding sea of totalitarianism.

We can hope for progress on another key issue before the summit conference. That issue is the ban on nuclear weapons testing.

Less than a year ago, most of our Government leaders scoffed at the idea of a safeguarded nuclear test ban agreement. At that time, I outlined a series of proposals for such an agreement which have won substantial acceptance from both our own Administration and the Soviet Union.

There are still two apparent barriers to an and effective test ban agreement---the number of veto-free inspections within both nations and the length of a moratorium on underground tests of smaller nuclear weapons.

The United States must continue to demand adequate inspections to guarantee Soviet respect for any test ban agreement. We can not simply exhibit blind trust that Russia will live up to its responsibility.

On the matter of a moratorium on underground tests, the President should not block any reasonable agreement because of a reluctance to make a commitment beyond his term of office. All of the candidates for the Presidency have assured him they would respect such a commitment.

If Khrushchev lives up to his recent statements that he will accept a reasonable system of inspection for a nuclear test ban, we have a good, strong

(more)

chance to achieve a solid, safeguarded test ban treaty. And such a treaty would be a magnificent breakthrough in the long, frustrating disarmament effort.

No matter what happens in Paris this week, the United States should not waver in its dedication to finding a way out of the exhausting and risky arms race. We must expand and intensify our efforts for disarmament, even if the present summit conference ends in failure.

The quest for safeguarded disarmament must be at the heart and center of American foreign policy. Our citizens yearn for peace and they are anxious to put the Nation's skills and resources into works of peace instead of weapons of war.

Once again, I suggest that American can take a giant stride toward safeguarded disarmament by establishing a National Peace Agency with the responsibility and authority to find solutions to the conflicts and conditions leading to war.

I have introduced legislation to establish such an agency. This bill must have the support of the President, Congress and all Americans.

(END)

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NOT
DONE

RADIO TAPE OF APRIL 27, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 15, 1960

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(more)

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(END)

RADIO TAPE OF MAY 18, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY , 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again

from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Today it is easy for us to take for granted the many comforts and services we enjoy in America. The devices and techniques which make our homes, our jobs and our lives more pleasant were once considered miracles. Today we seldom think twice about modern improvements; they are merely accepted as part of the modern routine.

Occasionally we are given a reminder which makes us deeply aware of the blessings of progress. Such a reminder came recently with the 25th anniversary of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Let us look back 25 years ago, before the late President Roosevelt signed an executive order establishing R.E.A.

Less than one-tenth of America's farms were served by central station electricity.

(more)

Millions of rural residents were confined to excessive drudgery because there was no electricity to help in farm chores.

Millions of farm homes were without the normal conveniences of the city. For them, a gas lamp provided the only glow of light and the radio was an impossible luxury.

In twenty-five years, the face of rural America has changed. REA helped farmers help themselves obtain electric service. REA led to the creation of nearly 1,000 rural electric cooperatives which now serve more than four and a half million farms.

I am proud that Minnesota was a true pioneer in the rural electric cooperative movement. Minnesota had one of the first cooperatives in the country and one of the first state-wide electric associations in the country. Today, Minnesota rural electrification in Minnesota is supplied by non-profit cooperatives under the REA program.

And still the State looks ahead. The first nuclear-powered reactor for rural electric cooperatives will go into production at Elk River this year.

(more)

This 25th anniversary of REA should not pass only as a reminder of past progress. We should look now to the future needs of rural America.

The next step must be development of new sources of power to meet the growing demand for electricity. New steam-generating plants are needed to supplement existing hydro-electric generating facilities. Distribution systems must be improved and expanded to handle heavier power loads. Above all, we must find ways to keep the costs of power generation and distribution down. Otherwise, retail power rates will skyrocket and the American farmer will be unable to take full advantage of rural electrification.

We must also remain vigilant in defense of REA. Despite the magnificent success of the rural electrification program, it is often attacked by those who are indifferent to the welfare of farm families. We have seen bills introduced and proposals advanced which would seriously weaken the program.

Last year, the Senate stood firm in the face of such opposition to REA. We adopted unanimously a resolution reaffirming Senate confidence in rural electrification programs. Government officials who were attempting to restrict

REA operations were thus told decisively that the Senate will not tolerate such efforts.

I am sure the opponents of REA never worked from dawn til past dark to keep a farm going without the help of electrical power.

I am sure those opponents were never forced to read or study by the flickering light of a gas lamp.

I am sure those opponents never lived in a farm region which was held back because there was no power.

We must guard against those who would draw a budgetary sword across the lines which send power to the Nation's farms. The REA's operations must be sustained in their present force. And rural electrification must be strengthened to meet the increasing demands of the next 25 years.

(END)

RADIO TAPE OF MAY 18, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING MAY 22, 1960

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Last week I talked with you about the summit conference. We considered the deep differences between East and West, but we expressed hope that somehow the summit conference would ease world tensions and lead the way to a halt of the terrifying arms race.

Today we must face the tragic fact that the summit conference was a complete and utter failure. There was no real conference. Instead there was a brief period of anger and insult, ending in frustration.

The hope of last week is gone. All of America, all ~~the~~ people of the world now sense a greater tension, a greater danger of open conflict. "Why?," we ask. "Why did the summit conference fail? Why did the cause of peace fall backwards after 17 months of efforts to reach the threshold of genuine agreements?"

(more)

The answer is not distinct. It is obvious that capture of the American U-2 jet was a factor. It is obvious that the Administration's handling of the incident---with denial, then admission, then mumbling justification---was a factor. It is obvious that Khrushchev's arrogant insults and destructive attitude were the final factors, and indeed the ultimate blows which wrecked the conference.

But we should not dwell on the reasons. We can not afford to spend time complaining about present difficulties or lamenting past failures. World affairs move too quickly. There is not a single day to spare from the vital effort to keep up with changing circumstances and changing challenges.

Thus we must look ahead now, drawing from two lessons which emerged from the wreckage at the summit.

(AD ~~LIH~~ FROM HERE ON:

- 1 -- Khrushchev spoke under pressure of Stalinists.
- 2 -- U.S. foreign policy must adjust to tough change.

June

RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 1, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 5, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

All of us have been shocked and saddened in recent weeks by the terrible disaster in Chile.

I'm sure you felt the same concern and sympathy for the Chilean people as I did when the grim reports came in from that South American nation.

Chile was first rocked by sudden, devastating earthquakes two weeks ago. Without warning, the earth tore apart to leave thousands dead and tens-of-thousands injured.

The quakes continued. Volcanoes erupted with new fury. Seismic waves roared up the coast and across the Pacific.

The gruesome toll from this natural disaster rose higher and higher, with these results:

More than 5,000 persons are dead.

(more)

Two thousand more are missing.

More than two million men, women and children are homeless.

Entire islands along the coast vanished into the sea.

The extent of this disaster is staggering, when we realize that the agony of the people and the danger from ^{CONTIN. QUAKES} earthquakes continue. Millions of the nation's citizens are in desperate need of food, medical help, drugs and shelter.

The reaction of America's relief agencies and armed services has been magnificent. The International Red Cross, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Catholic Relief Services and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee have rushed aid to Chile. The Army, Navy and Air Force have utilized their facilities and supplies to help the stricken people of Chile.

No American would begrudge this aid. We are a generous people, when the need is critical and dramatic.

But it seems to me that our assistance could be rendered much more efficiently and effectively if we had a permanent mercy force ready at all times to rush to disaster areas.

(more)

Last year I introduced legislation for such a purpose---legislation to establish a White Fleet. Let me explain how this American mercy force would work.

The White Fleet would be composed of ships pulled out of mothballs and refitted for special mercy missions and continuing training purposes.

Each White Fleet Force would be built around a de-mothballed Navy hospital ship, stocked with surplus food and voluntarily donated medical supplies.

One White Fleet Force could be stationed in the Mediterranean, another in Southeast Asian waters and another along the coast of South America. When sudden disaster strikes, these mercy ships could speed to the scene in three or four days.

The White Fleet facilities would not be wasted after disaster work is completed. They would be engaged in year-long training and technical assistance programs of public health and medical care in coastal cities of underdeveloped nations.

(more)

Right now a private organization---called "Project Hope"---is outfitting a hospital ship for a medical and technical assistance mission in southeast Asia. This is a worthy program, and deserves the support of all Americans.

But the disaster in Chile emphasizes that just one hospital ship would not be enough. Other recent disasters---the tidal waves in Japan, typhoons in the Philippines, and earthquakes in Morocco---demonstrate that the needs are far too great for private organizations to meet.

I'm sure that most Americans agree to the need of a White Fleet. I'm sure they realize how effective a White Fleet would be in saving lives and relieving suffering. I'm sure they know that a White Fleet would stand proudly to the world as a symbol of America's peaceful intentions.

My bill to establish a White Fleet is now in the Senate Committee on Armed Services. I hope that Congress will act on it soon, and that our country's willingness to help others in time of disaster can be expressed through a permanent and efficient mercy force.

Please to Report U.S. NAVY Sending 1 Ship load
(END) w. th supplies.
Many ask at
least 457,

RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 7, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JUNE 12, 1960

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans----

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Some of you may wonder why I speak out so often and so strongly on so
many different issues and problems.

The reason is simple, my friends. It is because you---the people of
Minnesota---speak to me strongly and frequently of your own ideas, interests
and hopes. Your interests cover the broadest range of local, national and
international issues.

As your Senator, it is my duty to listen. It is my obligation to act as
your voice in the Government. It is my responsibility to speak your views to
the Nation and the world.

I am lucky, for the people of Minnesota are enlightened citizens. You
have an understanding of events and a wisdom of judgment which make me proud
to be a Minnesotan. It is not often that I disagree with your ideas.

(more)

You may also wonder how I keep in touch with the opinions and hopes of Minnesotans, when I must work 1100 miles away from home.

The best way, of course, is to visit with you personally. Nothing is more satisfying or more valuable than to travel through the cities, towns and farms of our State and talk with you.

But while I am working in Washington, I must rely on your letters. I am glad that more than 500 letters come into my office every day.

There are some men in public life who consider the huge task of reading and answering their mail an unpleasant chore. They complain about the mass of mail from the "common people." Well, not me. I am interested in what you have to say, and often touched deeply by the honest eloquence in letters from Minnesotans.

Let me read you parts of a few letters which have come into the office recently. These letters prove that time spent in reading and answering mail is indeed valuable.

This letter came from a young father:

(more)

"Ever since the U-2 incident and the summit collapse my heart has been heavy," he wrote. "The ache is not just for me or even my three children. The ache, the pain and the nightmarish fear are for all humanity.

"Please, Senator Humphrey, don't stop working for disarmament. I pray that your efforts will succeed, and that mankind will avoid nuclear annihilation."

DULUTH
A neatly-penned letter from an elderly woman discussed another subject.

"I want to thank you for working for a health care program for older Americans," she said. "I will not live much longer, so any program probably won't help me. But I hope other men and women will not have to spend their last years depressed by fear of the costs of illness."

A worried mother asked me about chances for a school construction bill:

"It is disgraceful," she said, "that children in our community are squeezed tightly into a classroom built more than 50 years ago. The building is unsafe, and the teachers are so overworked they can not teach well."

TRAVERSE
A farmer---angry and anxious---wrote this note:

"They say we've got prosperity in this country today. That's a pretty

(more)

cruel joke. My income has been chopped in half by falling prices since 1957 and there's not enough money to repair my tractor."

OF ALB LPA

A conscientious student offered this plea:

"Among all my friends, I have yet to find one who will talk with me freely about the problems facing the nation and the world," he wrote. "Too many young people and too many citizens ignore the vital issues facing us. We need someone like you, Senator Humphrey, to speak bluntly and wake us up."

Such letters mean a lot to me. They help me learn the thinking and the aspirations of the people who have chosen me to represent them. And as the young student asked, I will "speak bluntly" about the issues which must be faced, ~~in~~ in America.

This is your Nation, my friends. This is your Government. And as long as you express yourselves honestly and reasonably, your views will influence the pattern and progress of America.

(END)

Dave

RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 15, 1960 (9:45 a.m.)

FOR BROADCAST WEEK OF JUNE 19, 1960

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again

from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Every day we hear more and more cynical talk about American agriculture.

more and more rumbles
~~Administration leaders whine~~ about the costs of our farm program. ~~Government~~

~~officials speak of farmers as if they were the villains of a complex economy~~

~~and an unbalanced budget.~~ *The Secretary of Agriculture* *Secretary Benson*
Agriculture Secretary Benson's speeches are full

of the phrases "farm problem" and "food surplus."

Sometimes I am reminded of the old man whose piano had two notes out of tune. His family tried to get him to fix the two bad keys. They urged him to touch some of the other 86 mellow chords. But the old man just shook his head sadly and kept sounding the two bad notes.

I, for one, am getting tired of listening to the sour and gloomy melody played by the critics of America's *family* farm system. ~~And I'm getting a bit angry~~

(more)

about the constant use of these words "problem" and "surplus" in describing our agricultural abundance, *does a disservice to our country.*

Let's play some different notes for a change. Let's tell the people about the magnificent contribution our farmers are making to the strength of America. Let's talk about the blessings and opportunities of this Nation's agricultural abundance.

I'll be specific. In recent weeks we have seen solid proof and concrete examples of the need and value of America's vast food supply.

Consider last month's devastating earthquakes in Chile. American food was there.

Consider the disastrous storms which lashed the Philippines recently. American food was there.

Consider the destructive floods in Mexico last year. American food was there.

In each of these disasters---and many more---America's abundant food supply was rushed in to feed the hungry and homeless victims. Thousands of lives were saved. Millions of new friends for America were won.

There is another value of our agricultural abundance which is seldom mentioned by Administration leaders.

That value is the added strength---the extra degree of security---which our vast food supply gives us in an age of conflict and threatening war.

~~I believe that one of the reasons the Soviet Union has stopped short of open hostilities is the inadequacy of its own food supply.~~

Soviet leaders know that a nation ^{as big} ~~has huge~~ as theirs could not possibly engage in war without the guarantee of enough food to feed immense armies of soldiers and workers. *If they had our food abundance, the Soviets would feel far more secure.*

In recent weeks, Khrushchev has bombarded the world with tough, ugly insults and threats directed to the United States. Tensions have increased. The dangers of open conflict have become more apparent. At such a time, our food abundance is obviously a significant and strategic source of strength.

Yes, we have abundant food. Our present supply and our productive power gives us enough food to meet our own needs, to save lives in world disaster areas and to give us a measure of security against an alien power. These are the values of what some persist in calling our "surplus problem."

(more)

I hope more Americans will become aware of these values. It is time for the Nation to recognize the contribution of its farmers, and to give due credit to our efficient system of family farms.

But we must admit that there are a few "sour notes" in America's agricultural situation.

One is that despite his hard work and magnificent contribution, the American farmer is "the forgotten man" of these decades. In a time of relative prosperity, the farmer's income is sliding lower and lower. I have introduced legislation to reverse this trend---the Family Farm Development Act.

The other unpleasant note is that our agricultural abundance is not being utilized as fully as it could be---^{and} ~~it~~ must be. Millions of human beings overseas are hungry and undernourished, while our food ~~supplies~~ supplies pile higher and higher. My Food for Peace legislation would expand our efforts to build up underdeveloped nations in a ^o dramatic program of humanitarianism and peace.

RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 28, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 10, 1960

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, ^(reporting) ~~speaking~~ to you again

from my office ~~here on Capitol Hill~~ in Washington

This is my final regular report to you on Congress this year. I have enjoyed these broadcasts, and I hope you have learned more about your Government from them. Let me thank you for listening, and let me extend my appreciation to this station for bringing the weekly report of Minnesota's senior Senator to the people.

The end of the Congressional session is a time for review and reflection. In a few weeks, my Washington office will mail out a newsletter summing up the record of the 86th Congress. Please send me a card if you would like to receive a copy of this review.

Until then, let me offer a few thoughtful words on the basic principles which have guided my work for Minnesota and the country this year---and indeed all 12 years I have represented you as a Senator.

(more)

In the past several months, we have heard a lot about America's standing in the world. More and more we hear complaints that our Nation is behind in this, or behind in that. There are frequent cries that America is becoming a second-class power.

I believe there is real merit in a reasonable discussion of United States' prestige and strength in the world. But frankly, I get a bit fed up with all the dismal talk about America being second in the number of guns it has, or the shallow talk about the number of bathtubs it has. Such talk is about as meaningful as the old comedian's routine about "Who's on First."

Let us look deeper into America for the real elements of our strength and greatness.

We are strong because our broad land is rich in natural resources vital to progress---forests, minerals, streams and fertile earth.

We are strong because our people are hard-working, skilled and determined to grow and prosper.

We are strong because our agricultural and industrial systems, and our scientific and professional communities are so productive and creative.

America's greatness springs from the deep and constant beliefs and moods we share---our love of freedom, our confidence in laws, our dedication to justice, our yearning for peace.

These are the elements of strength and greatness in America, my friends. They are the enduring qualities which fit us to meet the challenges of each new age. They are the proud tools of continuing progress.

My own philosophy, my own programs, my own work are based solidly on this confidence in the strength and greatness of America. As a citizen and a Senator, I am proud of my country, and I believe in its progress.

This confidence and pride inspire a devotion to working for America, and a willingness to invest in its future.

The work of devoted leaders and the investments of patriotic citizens five years ago, thirty years ago, a hundred years ago, increased our strength and added to our greatness.

Where would we be today if the people had not invested in conservation of our natural resources?

(more)

Where would we be today if the people had not invested in schools,
highways, hospitals and other public works projects?

Where would we be today if the people had not invested in flood
Scientific
control, medical research and---yes---defense forces?

If a farmer lacks confidence in himself and his land, he will not
buy seed, and his farm will fail.

If a merchant is timid and afraid, he will not buy stocks for his
shelves, and his business will fail.

And if a Nation lacks confidence in its own strength and greatness,
goodness mission
it will not invest in its future, and it too will fail.

I am not afraid, and I am certainly not timid. America's future is
unbounded
magnificent---if we have the confidence to invest in it.

hope
That is the basic principle which guides my work in the Senate. I
pray that it is shared by all Americans.

(END)

RADIO TAPE OF JUNE 29, 1960

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 3

Ladies and Gentlemen and fellow-Minnesotans---

This is your Senator, Hubert Humphrey, speaking to you again
from my office here on Capitol Hill in Washington.

Often my friends ask me what I think should be the basic function and
duty of government. This is a tough question, one which has been asked and
argued by the wisest philosophers for centuries. Even today, the citizens
of our democracy debate the question and disagree on the answer. That's why
we have two political parties.

But I think that all Americans agree on one basic duty of government.
That duty is to act as a sort of middle-man between problems and solutions.
We believe that when one group of people needs help, and another group is
willing and able to provide help, the Government should work to bring the two
together.

Right now I am interested in a perfect example of the need for our
Government to perform this function, to act as the ~~middle~~-man between people
who need help and those who are willing to give it.

(more)

Let's look first at those who desperately need help.

In thousands of communities throughout the world, men and women struggle each day for survival in a continuing nightmare of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance.

The misery of millions could be eased quickly by utilizing many of the simple, inexpensive techniques of the American society.

Basic health and sanitation measures could end the pathetic frequency of deaths among children.

Simple agricultural skills could end the tragic waste of land which does not produce enough for hungry families.

Primary industrial ~~skills~~ techniques could end the depression and inactivity of entire communities.

Brief instruction in language could end the ignorance of thousands of men whose intelligent minds are bound by illiteracy.

There are---in short---millions of human beings who are just a few skills away from health, security and dignity. They are the ones who need immediate help, and whose lives can be vastly improved if it is brought to them quickly.

(more)

Now let's take a look at those who are willing to help, those who can spread basic American skills overseas.

All of us know young men who are fired with a youthful spirit of idealism

and sacrifice. They are eager to make some direct, positive contribution to

(their fellow human beings in)
underdeveloped societies. They are filled with a sense of adventure to see and

learn more about foreign lands.

I am convinced that there are thousands of young American men with these qualities who are trained in basic skills which are so desperately needed in other nations.

Here is the opportunity for government to act as the middleman between the problem and the solution, to send those who are willing to help to those who need help.

Thus I have proposed in the Senate that the United States establish a "Youth Peace Corps" to send dedicated and talented men overseas to expand our technical assistance programs.

(more)

insert

My bill calls for 500 enrollees the first year and an eventual force of 5,000 young men. Each member of the corps would be physically fit, unmarried and willing to enlist for three years at a modest rate of pay. His term would be considered the equivalent of three years active duty with the armed forces, but he would still be liable to military service in times of war or national emergency.

The first year of enlistment would be spent in an intensive training program of the language, culture, politics and economics of the country to which the Corps member would be assigned. For the next two years, he would work directly with the people of that country to teach agricultural and industrial techniques, offer instruction in literacy and the English language and set up sanitation and health projects.

A Youth Peace Corps is needed. As long as suffering runs rampant in so many areas, we must tap the source of young men willing to help. And as long as the world is divided and tense, we must offer proof that the United States is---indeed---dedicated to solid "Works for Peace."

(END)



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