



news release

FROM THE **DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE** PUBLICITY DIVISION 1730 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. FEDERAL 3-8750

FOR P.M. 'S RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16

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TEXT PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
BY
SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY
NATIONAL CORN PICKING CONTEST
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA
OCTOBER 16, 1964

It is wonderful to be back here where I spent my youth. As a native son, I share with you a love of this land and its people.

It was here in South Dakota and in the rest of the Midwest that historic decisions were made in 1932 and 1936,

We decided to take positive steps to move America forward so that all of us might enjoy a better and more productive life. Now the temporary spokesman of a faction of a fraction of the Republican Party is proposing to reverse that decision.

Senator Goldwater tells us he wants to go back to the "good old days." I remember those days of drought, dust, crop failures and depression -- they don't bring back fond memories.

Once the tides of human affairs are running strongly forward, nations which attempt to reverse that flow do so at their own peril. The American people must ask themselves: Shall we continue to move ahead, or shall we turn back -- shall we register a failure of nerve?

In the thirties we faced two disasters.

First, we were struck by the Great Depression, with its jobless army of 15 millions, its starving children and soup lines, the collapsing banks, the stricken businesses everywhere, the 12-cent wheat, the 5-cent hogs, and farms falling under the foreclosure hammer.

Second, Mid-America suffered from the drought of the 1930's. Many of us still remember the drought-stricken years -- the dry wells and stream beds, the cropless fields, the burned pastures, the dying cattle and the dust storms. We can never forget the savagery of those natural forces.

The individual -- no matter how rugged -- found that he could not cope with those forces, drought and depression.

- more -

Alone, individuals were helpless. But united, we could save Mid-America.

We reached those historic decisions this campaign will either ratify or reverse. We decided -- in 1932 and in 1936 -- to use the institution of democratic government to help us meet those urgent needs.

The government was recognized as an instrument of the people, capable of acting for them in crises. And we made this decision consciously and joyously -- for we know government is the people.

We are gathered today in one of our country's great river valleys which have been the cradle of so much of our history. But these rivers, too, with their recurrent waste of precious water and soil in devastating floods, have required the common constructive action of all the people through the processes of democratic government.

In 1936 two famous Americans faced a vast campaign rally a short way down the Missouri from here.

Both men had demonstrated the vitality of democratic government in meeting urgent human needs. Both men had achieved stirring results in harnessing our tremendous river systems and putting them to work for the people.

One man was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The other was George Norris of Nebraska, father of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In 1936, the American people said "yes" to Franklin Roosevelt and George Norris.

And the people of America also said "yes" to the system of rural electric cooperatives that light and energize the nation's farms.

And the people of America said "yes" to the T.V.A. which is now the model for such systems of flood control, power plants, irrigation and navigation as are now a reality on the Missouri.

And the people of America said "yes" to the nation-wide system of soil and water conservation which helped farmers preserve their land.

Rich blessings have come to every American from the wise decisions made in 1936. Before the advent of Roosevelt and Norris, the great Missouri River was more of a threat than a priceless asset. We called it the "Big Muddy" and quipped that it wasn't thick enough to walk on nor thin enough to swim in. While we dreamed of blue-water fish, we fished for bullheads. It was a flooding, foul and polluted river.

Now it is a powerful resource-rich river, and it will become ever greater unless the clock is turned backward. In the Great Plains around our rivers --

once parched and eroded -- we find a succession of clean lakes behind the Missouri's power dams -- full of fish, available for recreation. We see sail boats and motor boats on trailers everywhere in farmyards and town driveways in the once dry Dakotas.

Wind and water erosion have been checked by soil conservation systems and shelterbelts. Man-made farm ponds sparkle in the sun. Every one of the Missouri's big cities has a modern sewage system either built or in the process of being built.

The once undisciplined river now flows through the power plants. Everywhere REA electricity from those power plants lights and gives energy to the Dakota farm homes that for so long were dark and powerless. The REA is a matchless asset to us all.

Need you wonder why this election is looked upon as a time of trial? Senator Goldwater comes as a candidate seeking to persuade the country to turn its back on the blessings that have flowed from our learning of the hard lessons of yesterday. Senator Goldwater would seek to repeal the past and veto the future.

Senator Goldwater says he intends to sell the T.V.A. He intends to sell this magnificent system that has tamed floods and lighted farms of a vast Southland. The temporary spokesman of the Republican Party opposes REA. He says REA has outlived its usefulness.

His policies would destroy our hopes of expanding the Missouri Valley system, the dams and reservoirs -- vital to all of us.

No one can underestimate the importance of your vote on November 3rd!

The leader of the Goldwaterites intends to make a shambles of agriculture and all related business.

He was the author of these immortal words:

"Doing something about it means -- and there can be no equivocation here -- prompt and final termination of the farm subsidy program."

This declaration has revealed a chasm between him and every nation farm group. It has separated him from the ablest Republican farm spokesmen in Congress. You know that such a Federal policy would bankrupt American agriculture and erode the businesses that depend upon agriculture for their income.

The cries of alarm over his statement have forced Senator Goldwater to initiate a predictable series of revisions, retractions and re-explanations.

But his votes in Congress, as well as his public statements, show one thing: the Goldwater wrecking crew is ready to roll. And the wreckage would be something to see!

Imagine the impact on the main streets of South Dakota if the American people should ever ratify Senator Goldwater's philosophy -- getting rid of the farm problem by getting rid of the farmers?

Imagine the empty stores -- the empty cash registers. Imagine the farm foreclosures -- the abandoned farm houses.

We had a trial run of Goldwater's final solution to the farm problem back in the Benson years. Managed deflation of farm prices and income was the policy -- and this policy had one objective: to force the farmers off the farms, reduce farm production, and thus eventually boost farm prices and income for the few lucky ones who survived.

And what happened during the Benson years?

In 1960 there were 25 per cent less farms than there were in 1952 and the total number of those working on farms decreased 23 per cent from 1952 to 1960. Meanwhile, total net income of the remaining farm operators fell 26 per cent, and the total personal income of the farm population fell about the same amount.

The Merchants lost about 25 per cent of their farm customers -- and their remaining farm customers had 25 per cent less income to spend.

The Benson program came close to meeting its objectives -- too close!

But the leader of the Goldwaterites would make Benson look like a bush-leager!

Fortunately, America has a far better alternative on November 3rd.

We have a President with his own family roots deep in the soil. He understands you. He understands your problems. And he cares! That is the most important fact of all! Lyndon B. Johnson cares about American agriculture.

He showed the depth of his understanding during the recent speech in Iowa, when he said: "Farmers want freedom to grow and prosper, freedom to operate competitively and profitably in our present economic system."

"Farmers are farmers in the first place because they have the deep-seated instinct to raise crops, not to cut them back, not to leave the land unproductive.

"America's farmers want and need and deserve -- not promises -- but

more income and more opportunity."

President Johnson is not going to let your farm economy collapse.
And neither am I!

President Johnson and I are not just concerned with getting you fair
prices for what you produce.

We are even more concerned about developing expanding markets, to make
fuller use of your potential to produce. We are determined to improve and broaden
our Food for Peace program that has already meant so much to you, the nation,
and the world.

Winning the war on poverty means expanded domestic consumption.
Raising living standards of developing countries means large new export markets.

President Johnson has shown his awareness of the future in telling
Iowa farmers, "I look forward to the day when we can rely less on cutbacks,
and more on programs to sell abroad all we produce above our own needs.

"We must get on with the job of stimulating worldwide demand to use
our tremendous God-given production.

"We will continue to develop new ideas, new approaches, and new solutions."

These are the words of President Lyndon Baines Johnson -- the man
Rural America and all of America will keep as President of the United States.

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Sen Mc Govern, Gov Herbeck

John Frank Lindley
George May

(X)

FRIDAY P.M.S
OCTOBER 16

Mrs
Burton
ODE

St. Billy Mills
USMC -
Gold medal
10,000 meter
Pure Ridge Sioux Tribe

ADDRESS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
BEFORE NATIONAL CORN PICKING CONTEST
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - OCTOBER 16, 1964

in my Native State?

It is wonderful to be back here where I spent

S. DAK

As a native son, I share with you a love

of this land and its people.

My grand parents settled here.

It was here in South Dakota and in the rest of the
Midwest that historic decisions were made in 1932 and
1936.

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We decided to take positive steps to move America
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But
"the good old days." I remember those days of drought,

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back fond memories *to me.*

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In the thirties we faced two disasters.

First, we were struck by the Great Depression, with

its jobless army of 15 millions, its starving children

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businesses everywhere, the ²⁰~~20~~-cent wheat, ^{the 10¢ corn} the 5-cent hogs,

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years--the dry wells and stream beds, the cropless fields,
the burned pastures, the dying cattle and the dust storms,

We can never forget the savagery of those natural forces.

The individual--no matter how rugged--found that he
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Alone, individuals were helpless. But united, we
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reality on the Missouri, *the Columbia, the Ohio rivers.*

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Govt + People!

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Now it is a powerful resource-rich river, and it
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(The time has come) "to dissolve the REA. . ."
[Denver, Colo., May 3, 1963]

"In most states, REA has outlived
its usefulness," [August 31, 1962,
quoted in Rural Electric Minuteman].

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He intends to sell this magnificent system that has tamed floods and lighted farms of a vast Southland.

~~The temporary pleasure of the Republican Party also~~

He says he

← 1 opposes REA. ↳ He says the REA has outlived its usefulness.

But now he accuses Wrea Johnson of misrepresenting his position - "He said that I want to kill the Rural Electrification Program. This is not true & he knows it" Simpson

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He was the author of these immortal words *concerning our
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"Doing something about it means--and there can be
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the farm subsidy program."

This declaration has *split him from*
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the ablest Republican farm spokesmen in Congress.

Such a federal policy would bankrupt American
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 Senator Goldwater to initiate ^a ~~an~~ series
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 votes in Congress, as well as his public statements,
 show one thing: the Goldwater wrecking crew is ready
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And what ~~more~~ happened?

In 1960 there were 25 percent less farms than there were in 1952, and the total number of those working on farms decreased 23 percent from 1952 to 1960. Meanwhile, total net income of the remaining farm operators fell 26 percent, and the total personal income of the farm population fell about the same amount.

The merchants lost about 25 percent of their farm customers--and their remaining farm customers had 25 percent less income to spend.

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LBJ

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program, that has already meant so much to you, the nation,
our school lunch Program; our
Food Stamp Program; our food
grants to the needy. | Food for
Peace - food is Power; Food is Good.

- ✓ Internal Health
 - ✓ Arms Control
 - ✓ Food for Peace
 - ✓ Peace Corps
 - ✓ Youth Corps
- Peace

Y

Winning the war on poverty means expanded domestic
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with

President Johnson has ~~shown his awareness of the~~
~~future in telling Iowa farmers~~ "I look forward to the
day when we can rely less on cutbacks, and more on
programs to sell abroad all we produce above our own

needs. ... and food as an instrument

of American Foreign Policy for Peace and Justice.

Yes The Johnson Humphrey Administration
will continue to develop new ideas, new
approaches, and new solutions."

pledges

These are the ~~pledges~~ of President Lyndon ~~Baines~~ Johnson--

the man Rural America and all of America ^{must} ~~must~~ keep as

President of the United States,

Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
National Corn Picking Contest
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
October 16, 1964

Senator Humphrey. Thank you very much. (Cries of "We want Barry.")

Thank you very much. Thank you, George, Senator McGovern.

You know when I hear my young friends, Senator, out there saying "We want Barry," I don't know whether they are meaning "Straw Barry" or "Razz Barry." (Applause -- Laughter)

Possibly I should tell them that the "Barry picken" season is over. (Laughter)

But before we go on much further, I think they would like to know that at the airport in Sioux Falls, it was my privilege to have the opportunity of meeting and talking with a colleague in the United States Senate.

You know, sometimes those of us who become involved in these campaigns get so heated up that we forget that there are human beings involved, and I thought it might not be a bad idea if somewhere along the campaign route at least two of the candidates, one, the candidate for President on the Republican ticket, the other the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, should stop just a moment to shake hands, to say a kind word to one another, to wish each other well, but not too well; just well enough -- (Laughter) -- and to at least let the American people know that when this election is all over, we intend to have a great free country, a beautiful and wonderful America, and we don't intend if we can help it to set patterns of conduct during this election that bleed antagonism and bitterness and hatred.

I would suggest that it might not be a bad idea for the next couple of weeks for every American, candidates and voters alike, to pause just a moment as they start to condemn or criticize, particularly if it seems to be a personal comment.

We have got enough to talk about on the record. We have got enough to talk about in terms of the difference of view on public policy, and we shouldn't get our blood up at the boiling point.

It is a whole lot better to keep your minds alive than it is to keep your blood hot. So I thought I would just pass that suggestion along. (Applause)

Senator McGovern, I am delighted to be here in your State of South Dakota, in the state where I was born. I am delighted to be here in the presence of a former Governor of the State, Governor Ralph Humphrey, to be here in the presence of a gentleman that aspires to the office of the Governorship of this State on the Democratic ticket, John Frank Lindley. I think these are fine and good citizens, and indeed you know very well that I wish them the best of all good fortune.

And I am delighted to be here with George May, who is your candidate for Congress in the East River District on the Democratic ticket.

But let me say frankly to you that the people of South Dakota have done something for America that will always be remembered. They have sent to the Congress of the United States as one of their senators one of the most gifted, talented, one of the most idealistic and yet practical men that has ever served any state, and I am proud to be a friend of George McGovern and proud to be his colleague in the United States Senate. (Applause)

And I do want to say to Mr. and Mrs. Burton Ode how pleased I am to be on their farm. I have had the privilege of meeting the host and hostess to this event and to meet Mr. Ode's parents, and when I was introduced to them, I said, "Ode," I said that sounds like it might be Scandinavian. In Minnesota we always sort of, you know, straddle for a little. We say "Scandinavian" because we have Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders and Danes. And then I said, "I believe it sounds Norwegian." And you know, I was right. I was right. And I couldn't help but think -- I couldn't help but think and I did say that my grandfather pioneered in this very area right down here in Minnehaha County.

He came here from Christianson, Norway, and he settled here in this area and had his first farm in Minnehaha County.

It was here where my mother was born -- I should say my mother lived. My mother was born in Norway. It was here that she first lived as a girl, so I do feel some close association with this land and the people that now inhabit this area.

And I want to say, too, that I am proud to come to South Dakota to salute the real native Americans, because today I was made a member of the Sioux Tribes of South Dakota. And I want to say that every one of us are proud of Lieutenant Billy Mills of the United States Marine Corps who won the gold medal for the 10,000 meter race at the Olympics in Tokyo. (Applause)

I only hope that I can run as well as Lieutenant Mills. (Applause)

Now, my fellow Americans, Mr. Gordon Olson spoke to us, I think, in the measured tones of citizenship responsibility that we ought to adhere to. He said the time is here now for us to give thoughtful attention to the views of those who speak to us in reference to these great public policies.

May I say that there has been an awful lot of shouting in this campaign and both sides have been involved in it, and I think we are coming now to a point where it might not be a bad idea if we quit shouting and started doing some more thinking.

Now, we have differences of views, we have differences of views, and this is the way this country has grown. I said that, and I repeat it, that I think that the gentleman that heads the opposition is a fine patriot. (Cries of "hurray.") I think that he and his family -- you really did not need to do that. We agree. (Laughter)

I think we will agree that he is a fine family man. Mrs. Humphrey and I are privileged to know Senator and Mrs. Goldwater. We call them in friendly circles Barry and Peggy.

We know them as friends in Washington, as members of the Senate, and very frankly I will tell you that I think that Senator Goldwater would make a fine neighbor, but I don't want him for my President. (Applause)

And now let me tell you why. Now let me tell you why. (Cries of "We want Barry.") Well, you are very few in number. (Applause)

Now, let me tell you why I made the statement that I did. It was here in South Dakota, back in the '30's, in the elections of '32 and '36, that some basic decisions about the future of America were made. We decided then to take some forward positive steps to make America a better land, to make it a more productive land. It now appears to me that the temporary spokesman of a faction of the Republican Party, and I say that respectfully because there are millions, yea millions, of Republicans that are putting their country over their Party, and are voting for Lyndon Johnson this year -- (Applause) -- the temporary spokesman of the Republican Party is proposing to reverse that positive direction.

Senator Goldwater makes no bones about his commitments. For this we should respect him. He tells us quite frankly -- he tells us quite frankly that he wants to go back to the good old days.

Well, Senator, I don't know where you were living in the '30's, but I remember where I was living, and I remember those good old days. Good old days of drought, of dust, of crop failures, of low prices, and of depression. And frankly they don't bring many fond memories to me.

Yes, in the '30's we faced two disasters. First we were struck down by the Great Depression with the jobless of 15 millions, starving children in soup lines, collapsing banks, stricken businesses everywhere. 30 cent wheat, 10 cent corn, if you were lucky, 4 and 5 cent hogs, and farms falling under the auctioneer's hammer. There was a second disaster; America suffered from the drought of the '30's. Many of us still remember the drought stricken years. I still do. I lived in Doland and in Huron, South Dakota, during those years; great communities, fine people, but I saw the land blown away. I saw the crops destroyed. I saw people dispossessed through no fault of their own. And I saw dry wells and dry rivers and cropless fields and burned pastures and dying cattle and unhappy people.

And I shall never forget the savagery of the forces of nature, the dust, the winds, the drought.

Ladies and gentlemen, I learned a lesson there, and many a man and woman in this audience learned that lesson if they will but ponder a moment and be fair with their conscience.

The lesson that we learned was that the individual, no matter how proud, no matter how good or strong or rugged, found that he alone could not cope with those forces of drought and depression. Alone individuals were helpless, but united, sometimes in their farm cooperatives, sometimes in their communities, but united in their government, we could, working together, government and the people, farmers, businessmen, and laborers,

working together we found that we could save this Mid-America and we could build it. We could make it a very productive area.

We reached historic decisions, and this campaign will decide whether we ratify or reverse those decisions. We decided in 1932 and 1936 to use the institution of free government to help us meet the urgent demands. We followed the policy and the philosophy of a great Republican, a great American, one that apparently has no home today in the Republican ranks. We followed the policy of Abraham Lincoln who said that the duty of government is to serve. The duty of government is to serve.

And may I say to my young friends, you had better learn it because if you don't, you are going to flunk the civics course. (Applause)

We followed the course and philosophy of a great Lincoln and a Teddy Roosevelt who told us in so many words that government must do for the people what the people cannot do for themselves or do nearly so well for themselves.

We have a philosophy in this country of government. Government of the people, government by the people, and government for the people -- government working with the people. This is the American way. (Applause)

Now, my friends, we are gathered here today in one of the great areas of the Midwest. In fact, it is in the basin of what we call the Great Missouri River Basin. We gather from time to time in these great river vallies which have been cradles of so much of our history, but these rivers, just as I found when I was in Sioux City where the Missouri and the Floyd come together, these rivers can be a bane or a boon. They can be an asset or a liability. They can help make life better or they can destroy it; these rivers with their recurrent waste of precious water and soil, in devāstating floods, that require constructive action of all of the people to keep the rivers tamed and to harness their forces for good.

In 1936 two famous Americans spoke to a vast campaign rally just a short way from here. Both men had demonstrated the vitality of democratic government in meeting human needs. Both men achieved stirring results in harnessing our tremendous resources of water, the river systems, and putting them to work for their people.

One of those men was the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a Democrat. The other was George Norris, Republican of Nebraska, father of the Tennessee Valley Authority, father of the REA. Both of them worked for the people. (Applause)

In 1936 the people of America said yes to the policies of Roosevelt and Norris, and the people of America all said yes to the system of rural electric cooperatives that light and energize the nation's farms, and the people of America said yes to the TVA which is a model for the development of river vallies, and the people of America said yes to the nationwide system of soil and water conservation that we celebrate here today which helps farmers preserve their lands.

And, my fellow Americans, there was nothing un-American about this. These great programs of water conservation, these great programs of soil conservation, they are the products of a partnership between a government in Washington, a government in Pierre, and the people on the land, and that is the way American government should work.

Prior to the years that I speak of, indeed, prior to the years of the '40's, the great Missouri River was called the Big Muddy, and it was quipped that it wasn't thick enough to walk on and it wasn't thin enough to swim in.

And while we dreamed of blue-water fish, we fished for Bullheads. It was a flooding, foul, and polluted river.

Now that river, yes, some miles from here, but so much a part of the economy of this great area of the Midwest, that river now is a powerful resource. It is a rich river. And it will become even greater unless the clock is turned backward. And let it be a matter of record that the then member of the Congress in the House of Representatives, Lyndon Johnson, and Hubert Humphrey later on in the United States Senate, voted for the development of the Missouri River, voted for these great programs of soil conservation and irrigation, and let it be equally clear -- (Applause) -- and let it be equally clear so there can be no doubt about it, the Senator from Arizona characteristically voted no. No. No. (Applause)

Yes, my fellow Americans, yes, my friends. \$1 billion for the Central Arizona Project at the sponsorship of the Senator from Arizona, but not one nickel for the Missouri River, not one nickel for the Sioux, not one nickel for the James River, not one nickel for the Mississippi River. What kind of leadership is that? (Applause)

Well, my dear friends, the great plains around our rivers, ones that were parched and eroded, we now find a succession of clean lakes, full of fish, priceless for recreation. We see sailboats and motorboats. We see the development of recreational resources all over this great area. And why? Because America went socialistic? Not on your life. Because America developed its resources, and today there are thousands of business firms that are making handsome profits because the rivers have been harnessed, the land has been conserved, and rural America has rural electricity. America is richer, business is freer, people are happier, and America is stronger. These are the programs. (Applause)

Now, my dear friends, just a word about the REA. It is a matchless asset to all of us. But Senator Goldwater has some views about the REA. Oh, I know, I know. I got a copy of the speech. I read where he says that our President, President Johnson, says that -- he says that President Johnson says that he wants -- "he said that I want to kill the rural electrification program," and the Senator from Arizona says, "This is not true and he knows it."

Well, let's see. That is a very serious charge. And if the President of the United States falsely accused the Senator from Arizona, then he should apologize. But if the

Senator from Arizona has misrepresented what the record is, then he should stand in apology. What did he say? Well, I am not going to quote what Humphrey has said. I will quote exactly what the Senator from Arizona said in Denver, Colorado, on May 3rd, 1963, in one of his several hundred speeches. Here is what he said:

"The time has come to dissolve the REA."

Now, my dear friends, maybe the Senator from Arizona, maybe the Senator from Arizona thinks that the word "dissolve" doesn't mean kill. Well, let me tell you that most of us that have been around here know that if you dissolve it, you have finished it, you have killed it. Those are his own words. (Applause)

Now, my friends, let's go a little further. The Senator from Arizona said, "In most states REA has outlived its usefulness." Is that what you think in South Dakota? No more REA? (Cries of "no.") I should say not. So has the President of the United States been unfair? I think not.

What is the trouble is that Mr. Goldwater, as he traveled around America, has found out that some of those ideas that seem to go over so good in those limited audiences that would attend his meetings have no sense and no relationship to the problems of America once you see it. And I am delighted that the Senator from Arizona is getting an education in rural America. (Applause)

The Senator from Arizona says, and I hope he doesn't mean this, but I can only tell you what he says; he says, "I intend to sell TVA." He says, "I would sell it for a dollar."

Oh, of course, a little later he said no. No. I didn't mean that. But then he got back down there again, and he says, "Yes, I did mean it." He intends, in other words, to sell this magnificent system that has tamed the flood waters, lighted the farms, built up industry, made that great pipeline of TVA the most prosperous area of America. He intends to sell it for a dollar. Well, I have got news for him. He is never going to get a chance. (Applause)

Now, dear friends, I say that his policies would destroy our hopes of developing our river systems. And the record speaks for itself. No one can overestimate, therefore, the importance of this election on November 3rd. The leader of the Goldwaterites intends to change American agricultural policy and change it drastically. He intends to make a shambles of this policy for agriculture and all related business. He was the author of these immortal words concerning agricultural price supports, and may I say again that the Senator says the President has been unkind, the President has misrepresented him. The Senator from Arizona says -- the Senator from Arizona said, speaking of President Johnson, "He said that I would put an immediate end to farm price supports. This is not true and he knows it."

Well, let's see what he said. Let's see what the Senator from Arizona said. I quote from a book, Conscience of a Conservative, a large-selling book. And what does it say? What does he say concerning agricultural price supports? Here are his words:

"Doing something about it" -- relating to agricultural price supports -- "Doing something about it means" -- and there can be no equivocation here -- "prompt and final termination of the farm subsidy program."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the Senator from Arizona says the President misrepresents him when the President says that Mr. Goldwater would give immediate termination to the farm program. And the Senator says it is not true, I never said it. Well, what did he say? He said he wanted prompt and final termination of the farm subsidy program, and may I say to every student here, when your teacher says, "I want you promptly in the classroom," she means immediately. And you know it. (Applause)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this declaration has frightened many a farm leader and farmer, split him from major farm operations. It has separated him from the ablest Republican spokesman. Such a federal policy would bankrupt American agriculture.

In fact, the land grant colleges of America, non-political, the great universities of this country in their report to the United States Senate said that if there was a prompt and final termination of the agricultural price support policies, it would reduce farm income net from \$12,600,000,000 down to slightly over \$6 billion.

I don't think America's agriculture and American businessmen, I don't think the American people want that kind of a disastrous calamity to befall the American agricultural community.

Now, the cries of alarm over this statement have forced the Senator from Arizona to initiate a series of revisions, retractions, and re-explanations. I am of the opinion that America needs a President that says what he means when he says it, and knows what he says when he says it. (Applause) Rather than one that revises, retracts, and re-explains.

But as the Senator from Arizona said, "We shall know them by their votes. And not by their words."

And what about his votes? As the Senator from South Dakota has told you truthfully, the Senator from Arizona has yet to vote for a single farm price support measure -- cotton, tobacco, wool, yes. Corn, feed grains, wheat, no. Any farm program for this area, no.

And what is it in the alternative? The free market. Take your bumps. Take your chances, Mr. Farmer. Just pitch in and see what happens. So we see the wreckage could be something to behold.

The Goldwater farm program is like many others. It has got a very simple statement. No. Just no.

Imagine the empty stores, farm foreclosures, the abandoned homes.

Now, we had a trial run on some aspects of that program back in the Benson years. We remember that. Inflation of farm

prices and farm income. The policy had one objective, and it worked. tragically to force farmers off the land, to reduce farm production, thus eventually boost farm prices and income for the lucky ones that survived. The law of the jungle.

We repudiated that, my dear friends, when we wrote the Constitution, and we don't intend to return to it.

So ladies and gentlemen -- (Applause) -- fortunately for this great country, America does have a choice. We have a President with his family roots deep in the soil. He understands the problems of rural America. And above all, he cares. And the Party that he represents, the Party that he is the standard-bearer for, cares about America.

He showed that depth of understanding in his recent address in Des Moines, Iowa, when he said, "Farmers are farmers in the first place because they have deep-seated instincts to raise crops, not to cut them back, not to leave the land unproductive. America's farmers want and need and deserve not promises but more income and more opportunities."

President Johnson is not going to let your farm economy collapse and neither am I. We have a program. (Applause)

And, ladies and gentlemen, we are not just concerned with fair prices. We are also concerned with new markets. We are concerned with the better use of our farm production, and we are determined to improve and broaden our food for peace programs, our school lunch programs, our food stamp programs, our food grants to the needy.

And I ask every thoughtful, fair-minded American here today, I ask you what do you think of a candidate for the high office of President that will vote against food for peace when we have this abundance in a world of hunger, that will vote against a food stamp plan to help our own needy, that will vote to curtail the school lunch program, that will vote to curtail and limit the school milk program.

Ladies and gentlemen, if that is the kind of a farm program America wants, then I don't know America. I don't think you want it. (Applause)

But it is not just agriculture that concerns us. I leave you with this thought. America is not merely a land of wealth and production. America is not just a land of farms and factories. America is a land of heart. America is a land of ideals. America's great role in this modern world is to save this world from war, to save it from Communist totalitarian destruction, to save this America to help people live a better life.

Ladies and gentlemen, the prime issue in this great election as it has been in others, but more so in this, is whether or not we can have the leadership that will guide America along the paths of peace. I say to this audience that in these last few years, great people have sacrificed

themselves for peace. There was Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary General of the United Nations, who spoke bravely and worked for peace, and he died fighting and working for peace in the heart of Africa.

There was Eleanor Roosevelt whose whole life was dedicated to human dignity and to the pursuit of a just and an enduring peace. And there was that blessed man of the Catholic Church, the Holy Father, Pope John XXIII, who in his great Encyclical, "Pacem en Terres," outlined for the whole world, for Catholic and Protestant and Jew, for free men and those behind the Iron Curtain, outlined a process for peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, the pursuit of peace is not the work of weaklings. The pursuit of peace requires the courage of giants. The process of peace requires sacrifice and it requires infinite patience and it requires wisdom and judgment.

I think John Kennedy's greatest message to America was on June 10th, 1963, when this beloved man in his address at American University told us that peace is more than the absence of war, that peace is harmony, that peace is a process, and then he reminded us that it will take maybe generations for us to achieve the noble goal of a peace.

But ladies and gentlemen, peace is not to be obtained by irresponsibility. Peace does not come by ultimatum. Peace does not come by just brandishing the sword.

The power of America is not for conquest nor is it for war. America's might and America's power has as its purpose the attainment of peace. Power as an end in itself is evil. Power as a means to achieve a noble goal is honorable.

And I say that these four great apostles of peace have set for us standards that it would be well for us to repair to. Dag Hammarskjold -- if ever there was a man that loved this world and gave his life for it and for peace, it was Hammarskjold.

Eleanor Roosevelt, the First Lady of the world, whose whole life was tied up with the well-being of humankind. This is God's work.

And there was that great man, that peasant priest, who became like a giant, the great ideal of all people, as he pleaded with humanity to beat their swords into plowshares and to seek the peace, to seek it courageously and to seek it wisely.

And John Kennedy, all four men and women warriors taken from us, all four, my friends, dedicated to the United Nations, all four dedicated to the paths of peace.

I say to you ladies and gentlemen and my fellow Americans that Food for Peace, the International Health Program for Peace, the Arms Control Agency, the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress, these are the deeds of a peaceful nation, and I heard, I heard, yes, the jeer as it was mentioned that this Senator that speaks to you is the author of the Peace Corps.

Well, I am and I am proud of it. I am proud it was my privilege to author that bill. (Applause and boos)

And may I say, with sadness, may I say with sadness, I am sorry that the man from Arizona voted against it and branded it only, as he put it, a haven for beatniks. He knows better than that.

The Peace Corps is America's finest demonstration of its ideals and of its youth, and why should a man who seeks to be President downgrade it?

The Arms Control Agency with the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the first feeble step, yes, a halting one, but a step to peace. And the Senator from Arizona voted no. Voted no on Arms Control, voted no on the Test Ban Treaty, voted no on the Peace Corps, voted no on Food for Peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, a man that seeks to be President of this country must be a man that not only wants peace, that understands it, will work for it, by deeds and not just by words, and I submit to you that anyone that has the record, the record of voting against every measure that this country has taken in the past five years, in the Eisenhower Administration, and in President Kennedy's and President Johnson's Administration, of having voted against the Alliance for Progress, the Peace Corps, Food for Peace, the Arms Control Agency, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, that man is not qualified to be President of the United States. (Applause)

But I can say -- I can say that there is somebody that is qualified to be President and that man today with all his trials and tribulations is one who believes in the United Nations and doesn't say we should get out of it, is someone who supports the Peace Corps, is one who supports the process of peace, is one who joins with those who have departed.

He stands today as the living embodiment of America's quest for a just and honorable peace and freedom and honor, and I am proud to be on this platform before this multitude of noble American citizens to say to you that I speak to you today without apology, with pride and humble pride. I speak to you on behalf of the man that is now our President and that I know will be the next President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson. (Applause)

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Remarks of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Joe Foss Field.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
October 16, 1964

Senator Humphry . Thank you very much, Senator McGovern and my good fellow South Dakotans, my friends of the Democratic Party, and the good people of Sioux Falls and this area and these lovely young ladies that have come here to welcome us. We thank you very much.

May I say, Senator, that I think I am the only candidate that comes to South Dakota in this national election that can say first that I have my own private band. (Applause) And I don't want to downgrade anybody else, but I will just say this. There isn't a better band in any city, town, village or hamlet in the United States than the band of Doland High School. (Applause)

Secondly, I want to say that I am the only national candidate that can come to the State of South Dakota and say I have at least a part of my own drug store. (Applause)

Any time you are in Huron, stop in. The name is Humphrey's Drugs. Thank you. I'm getting in a few commercials. I hope this is not a conflict of interest, fellows, that nobody will bring this up.

But I am just simply delighted to be here in Minnehaha County in Sioux Falls. I am looking forward very much today to the opportunity of speaking at the Corn Picking Contest.

We have just been on a wonderful whirlwind tour, this morning speaking at Dubuque, Iowa, and then at Sioux City, Iowa, and now out here at this great City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, one of the most thriving and progressive cities in the Midwest. (Applause)

And I am here to say a few things about the Democratic Party and its program. I am also here to say a few things about the opposition, all of which will be true, some of which will be complimentary, the majority of which will not. (Applause)

May I say that I know that you have had quite a political day here. A friend of mine is going to be coming here shortly. He lives in a different part of America, but he is quite an American, a good patriot. He is a fine gentleman. He has a lovely family. We know his family. We like his family. I think they are really a credit to our country. I think he would make a wonderful neighbor, but I don't think he ought to be President of the United States. (Applause)

And I might just as well tell you we are depending on you to see that he is a neighbor, a neighbor in Arizona, and not in Washington. (Applause)

Well, George McGovern presented me, and may I just say this, that one of the best things that South Dakota has ever done in its glorious history is to send George McGovern to the United States Senate. (Applause)

And I do hope and pray that you are going to see to it that you have a Democrat out here for Governor. My friend John Lindley is just ready for the job. He is just ready and willing.

And we can stand a new Congressman, too, to work with President Johnson down there in Washington, D. C., in the

Nation's Capital, and our good friend Mr. May will do just a real good job there in that Congressional District.

And by the way, I don't think our candidate for Secretary of State is going to have any trouble with the men vote. And you girls will stand by her just because she is one of you. But we men take a different view of it. She deserves to win not only because she is brilliant, not only because she is able, not only because she knows what to do but she just deserves to win. You know why. (Laughter)

All right, now. I just want to thank you very much. We are going to run along and go out to the contest. I hope you can come out there and hear our message, not only on agriculture but on America, and I want my friends in Doland to do me one big favor. I want you to get everybody in that town to vote, just once, that's all. I want them to vote only once. But I want them to go there early so when the polls come in from South Dakota I want to be able to pick up that voting list and see Doland, South Dakota.

We ought to give them two or three votes up there but not more than that. Just to keep it honest, no more than that. Down here in Minnehaha County I want you to know that my grandfather was a homesteader in this county and so I have got some claims here, too, right down here. And I won't get into the subject of Swedes or Norwegians. You never should ask a fellow from Minnesota that question. You know what the difference between a Swede and Norwegian is in Minnesota? Well, I will let you in on the secret, and this is something you really ought not to peddle around.

We had an election in '62. There was a fellow by the name of Anderson. He is a Swede; he was the Republican Governor. How he got in I don't know, but somehow he got in. I don't mean to downgrade the Swedes. He is just a Republican. That is what I was holding against him. Then we had a Carl Rolvaag, a full-blooded, 100 percent Viking, and he ran on the Democratic ticket. We had an election, 1,300,000 votes cast. When the first count was made, when the Republicans were making the count, we were a little bit behind and our candidate, Mr. Rolvaag, was down in the boondocks, sort of a government in exile, but he did more down there than the other fellow did upstate. Then we had a recount, and, believe me, after the recount we found out that our man, Mr. Rolvaag, the Democrat, won by 91 votes.

So mark my words, friends, the difference between a Norwegian and a Swede in Minnesota is just this. 91 votes. That is all. (Applause)

Okay. I hear that they have got a little presentation. I was wondering when George was going to come up with something. I have been stalling here hoping that he had some little gift. But Ralph, I want to say to Ralph, I am sure glad to meet your granddaughter out there. That is really great. And she really looks fine, and she looks just like a Democrat.

I don't think we can vote her yet, but we will wait. We will wait. It is wonderful to see your family, and this wonderful friend of ours, Ralph Humphrey was the Governor of

this great State and we are just as proud as can be that he today held up rural America for Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. (Applause) And may I say how pleased and proud we are to have Mr. Kennedy, John Kennedy, one of the most illustrious citizens of this State as our State Chairman of Citizens for Johnson and Humphrey. Those are high honors for us. Thank you very, very much. (Applause)

(Remarks following presentation:)

Senator Humphrey. Let me say how grateful I am for this membership. You know, my name in the Chippewa Tribe, Red Leg Chippewa Band in Minnesota, is Chief Leading Feather, and that is an honorable name amongst the Chippewas. He was a great chief, and just a year ago this last Fourth of July I was up there and became a chief, and I did dances and we had a big time for a whole hour.

I am sorry that we can't go through some of that here, but I wanted to be a member of the Sioux Tribe because the Sioux are noted for their bravery, noted for their courage. They are noted for their fighting spirit. And to be a member of this tribe makes me exceedingly proud. And may I say to every young person here if you didn't know it, that the man who won the gold medal in the Olympics, the first gold medal for long distance running since 1904, Lieutenant Billy Mills, was a member of I believe the Pine Ridge Band of the Sioux. (Applause)

I tell you, it is great. I hope I can run as good as that Lieutenant did.

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