

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

FARM-INDUSTRY DAY

SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Southwest Iowa
September 17, 1966

It is good to be back with the people I know so well.

Time has passed -- and things have changed --

since I grew up in your neighboring state of South Dakota.

But the people of the Midwest are still good people... hard working people... people who care about each other and take care of each other.

I grew up around my father's drugstore. And, in our drugstore, you could pretty much tell how the whole community was going.

There was one thing we knew: That when the farmers were having a bad year, the townspeople would have a bad year. At that time the doctor, the grocer, the hardware merchant -- yes, the druggist---were likely to be paid once a year.

I mean at harvest time. If the harvest was poor, so were we. — Prosperity Spelled F-A-R-M

Tied together

The American farmer and his community and state are ~~still~~ tied together. We used to know it just by personal observation. Today it's all been scientifically charted out.

Interdependent
need each other

Some of the land-grant college people calculated not long ago that the average farmer depends on 16 different commercial, service, and sales organizations to stay in business. By the same token, the average farmer supports 16 concerns who need his business in order ^{to} live.

Farms
and
Steel
Oil
Electrical

In your neighboring State of Nebraska, a university researcher figured out this year that his state's 9.4 per cent rise in per-capita personal income could be traced directly to improvement in the farm economy. !

9.4%

Nebraska

Nebraska is a state with about 80 thousand farms. Yet all of Nebraska's one-and-a-third million people benefited in a direct and sizeable way from improvement in agriculture.

Farm Machinery

One of the indicators of rural business is farm machinery. It also is a measure of change in rural economies.

The farm equipment industry has reported that, in the first seven months of this year, the sale of tractors was up 16 per cent over the same period last year. This is the increase in tractor units -- not just dollar sales.

When you consider the shift toward larger and more expensive tractors, you begin to get an idea of what this means to the business of rural communities. More than one out of every five tractors sold between January and July were 90 horsepower or larger.

Here in Iowa, the number of farm tractors sold during those seven months was up 34 per cent over the same period last year.

The number of combines was up 44 per cent.

The number of corn pickers was up more than a fourth. 25%

Farm Equipment
up 16%

Iowa Tractors
up 34%

And the number of cornheads for combines sold was almost double the same period in 1965.

These are increases from just one year to the next. All of them reflect Iowa's overall economic growth.

Personal Income Personal income in Iowa the first half of this year was up 12.9 per cent over the same period of last year.

Sales tax receipts -- which are a good indication of local business -- were 11.9 per cent higher in fiscal year 1966 than in fiscal year 1965.

Ordinary life insurance sales in June of this year were 8 per cent higher than in 1965, and U.S. savings bond sales were up 10 per cent in July above the same month last year.

Industrial development is advancing at a record rate in Iowa. New plants and equipment in the first seven months of the year showed an increase of 74 million dollars over the same period of last year -- creating new job opportunities at twice the rate of last year.

↙ All these percentages...all these numbers and facts
 mean this: Our farm states -- and the people who live in
their cities and towns, and on their farms -- have lifted
 themselves out of the dismal and discouraging period of
the 1950's.

The fact is that, in the 1960's, we have in this
 nation made our full commitment to building a better
America -- in all parts of America, for all people of
America.

a Better America

↙ We have gone about the business of making America
a place where there is opportunity for the young...care
and compassion for the elderly, sick and needy... ^{and} incentive
 for all.

↙ We are building ^{a Better} ~~a~~ America:

Edwards

↙ Where every child can get a first-class education.

Where every grandparent can get good medical care
 and the chance for a happy retirement.

Medicare

Where workers can be trained in new skills + new jobs

Where every worker can get good wages for a good day's work.

Where every businessman can get an honest profit for his risk and investment.

Where our people can drink clean water and breathe clean air.

Where people will be safe on our city streets.

Where our Negro citizens will have an equal chance for a decent job, a decent home, a full stake in our society.

Where there can be a richness of ideas and ideals, as well as a richness of things.

We are building, too, an America where our rural citizens can have their fair share of the ^{economy} growth and prosperity they have done so much to create. (Industry)

The Johnson-Humphrey Administration has made its pledge, and will keep its pledge, that the American farmer -- the man who moves the economy of rural America -- ^{will} receive fair prices and fair income for his time, his investment, and his labor.

Rural America
Industrial Development

yes

Times are better today in rural America than they were when I grew up. They are better than they were a decade ago. And they will be better tomorrow than they are today -- despite all the impressive statistics for 1965 and 1966.

are better yet

They will be better because of the expanding commercial markets for food and fiber, at home and overseas. They will be better because of our opportunity to help fill the world food gap -- the gap between the food and fiber ~~that~~ ^{that} hungry nations have, and the food and fiber they need. They will also be better because the people they elected to leadership are determined to keep their word.

Need of Expanded Production
↓
an ever growing America
→

And this brings me to the work at hand.

The Seventh District of Iowa -- your Congressional district -- has been represented for the past two years by one of the hardest workers on Capitol Hill.

John Hansen is a small businessman from a small city. He knows how much both the farmer and the city dweller of this district need the chance for growth and prosperity.

John Hansen was chosen this year by the professional staff people in Congress as one of the ten outstanding freshmen members in the 89th Congress -- one of the ten outstanding men in a group that has distinguished itself for its diligence and its performance. There are some 71 freshman Democrats in the 89th Congress -- I know them all -- and it has been their spirit and sense of commitment that has done so much to pass the laws that are the building blocks of our stronger, better America.

E. B. Smith

Our country needs John Hansen in the Congress -- as well as the five other Democrats in the Iowa delegation.

They have supported Iowa. They have supported progressive programs. They have matched the strong and forward-looking leadership that Governor Harold Hughes has given you here at home.

Pat Touchette E. B. Smith

one of
10
top
Congressmen

Neal Smith
Stanley Gregg
Bert Brantner
John Culver
John Schmeckesser

with
3rd

∟ And we need E. B. Smith in the United States Senate and Pat Touchee in the House to represent the Third District.

Fed-State Cooperation!

∟ We need these men to keep things moving.

∟ We need their help to build an economy of both prosperity and justice.

∟ We need their help to see to the needs of our children and our parents.

∟ We need their help to keep this nation strong and able to meet its commitments around the world -- commitments which sustain the peace.

∟ We need their help to keep our country on its forward course.

Because we need their help, I ask your help to see to their election in November.

All of us recall the legend of the first farmer who came to Iowa from the East. When he reached the western shore of the Mississippi, he dropped his plow into the ground

and began to turn a straight furrow across the land that one day would become the State of Iowa.

Day and night he plowed, until he reached the Missouri River -- all without taking his plow out of the ground. The topsoil was so thick, and the land so regular, that he opened the state to farming with one furrow -- straight and rich and deep.

This is the furrow we follow today -- a furrow straight and rich and deep toward the America of hope and promise we have always sought. We will not stop until the river is reached.

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Partnership between State and Federal government

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Remarks

Speeches

Vice President Hubert Humphrey

Farm Industry Day

Sept. 17, 1966

Shenandoah, Iowa

I am delighted once again to be in these rolling hills... where farming and industry meet. And I am especially pleased to participate in this recognition of the interdependence between the town and the countryside.

Many years have passed -- and many things have changed -- since I was a boy in your neighboring state of South Dakota. But the character of the Midwest remains in the hearts and on the faces of its people.

In the Midwest of 40 years ago, there was nothing more characteristic of the place and the times than the small town drugstore. One of these drugstores always will live in my mind.

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That is the business my father operated for so many years in
Huron, South Dakota.

I introduce this personal note because I remember so well
how the business of the Humphrey drugstore reflected the
prosperity of the community -- or the lack of prosperity.

Usually we had a comfortable existence. But there were
lean years as well as good years. And I can tell you that in
my father's business, prosperity was spelled F-A-R-M.

In our town, it never was very far to the city limits.
And it never was very hard for town people to understand that
if they were going to show a profit, the farmer had to prosper,
too.

In many American towns of that time, the doctor and the
grocer and the hardware merchant were likely to get paid once a

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year -- at harvest time. And if the harvest was poor, it could be a long time between paydays.

We have seen many changes in the last 30 to 40 years.

The physical isolation of farmers has given way to automobiles and good roads, to lights and telephones, to television and appliances that have made farm living not too much different from living in town.

As the barriers between town and country have dissolved, the farmer has found himself more dependent on the merchant and on the factory labor. And he has become more dependent on the market for the money he needs to make his enterprise go.

In the old days, there may have been a grain of truth in the story about the farmer who told his city friend: "No, we don't make any money on this farm; we just live on lack of expense."

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If that were ever true, it is not true now. The farmer produces for a market. He buys in that market the things he needs to produce. And he buys in the market the things he needs for his family to live ... for his children to be educated ... and for his loved ones to have the health services that all are entitled to in a prosperous America.

Today's farmer cannot live on lack of expense. By exchanging dollars for the things and services that other people provide, he is able to specialize. And this is the basis of the rural revolution that has made America a real beacon for humanity at a time when world hunger is a growing problem.

It makes possible the kind of efficiency that spells abundance in our country and that spells HOPE for the rest of the world.

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We all do what we do best and what we want to do as free men. Then we stand together in one nation and one society as the most successful economy in man's history.

This calls for exercise of the Christian ideal of brotherhood. It calls for understanding and appreciation between different segments of our economy. That is what we are celebrating here today.

Dr. Albert Einstein once said:

"A hundred times a day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depend on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am receiving."

Dr. Einstein was a great humanist as well as a great scientist.

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Some of the land grant college people figured out not long ago that the average farmer depends on 16 different commercial, service, and sales organizations to stay in business. By the same token, the average farmer supports 16 concerns who need his business in order to live.

In your neighboring State of Nebraska, a University researcher figured out this year that his State's 9.4 per cent rise in per capita personal income could be traced directly to improvement in the farm economy.

Nebraska is a State with about 80 thousand farms. Yet all of the State's one and a third million people benefited in a direct and sizeable way from improvement in agriculture.

One of the indicators of rural business is farm machinery. It also is a measure of change in rural economies.

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When you consider the shift toward larger tractors, you begin to get an idea of what this means to the business of rural communities. More than ^{20 per cent of all wheel} ~~one out of every five~~ tractors sold between January and July were 90 horsepower or larger!

Here in Iowa, the number of farm tractors sold during those seven months was up 34 per cent over the same period last year.

The number of combines was up 44 per cent.

The number of corn pickers was up more than a fourth.

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And the number of corn heads for combines sold was almost double the same period in 1965.

These are increases from just one year to the next -- indicators of agriculture's major contribution to local economies in Iowa. This increased business reflects Iowa farmers' gross income that in 1965 was 700 million dollars above 1960.

The rise in farm machinery sales is evidence of Iowa farmers' confidence in America, its government, and its economy. It is evidence of farmers' willingness to invest in a program of "tooling up" to meet the changes in agriculture and to meet the demands of the future.

The midlands of America not only are a bread basket for the world. They also are a basic source of the protein foods

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that offer such a dynamic potential for upgrading diets in the developing countries.

Iowa farmers, with their enormous productive ability, have a key role in our position of world leadership -- in maintaining our own abundance ... in supplying world needs through dollar sales and concessional programming ... and in maintaining an arsenal of food -- a food reserve -- for the indefinite future.

To meet these needs, Iowa's farmers must have confidence in their Government's commitment to a fair price and a decent income. The Johnson-Humphrey administration stands by this commitment to our nation's farmers. This has a major place in the economic strength of local business in Iowa.

There are many signs of economic growth in your State.

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Personal income in the first half of this year was up 12.9 per cent over the same period of last year.

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Industrial development is advancing at a record rate. New plants and equipment in the first seven months of the year showed an increase of \$74 million over the same period of last year -- creating new job opportunities at twice the rate of last year.

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Improved business in your rural communities is consistent with the general economic growth this country has experienced during the last six years.

The flow of spendable income to the nation's consumers has increased \$150 billion, or 43 per cent.

Employment has risen to 74 million jobs -- up by 7.3 million.

Unemployment has been reduced by 2.5 million--to a level of 4 per cent.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing are up 25 per cent.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment are up 67 per cent.

We have seen the longest uninterrupted period of economic growth and expansion in the history of the Nation. Behind this

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continued growth are the courage and skill and enterprise that are characteristic of the American people.

Our farmers have lifted themselves out of the dismal and discouraging period of the 1950's.

Business people have built new life into their communities and have joined with farmers to bring about a new spirit of growth and progress in rural America.

Industry -- both management and labor -- has taken hold of its opportunities and has moved forward without fear or timidity to expand production and capacity.

Congress and the Administration have provided effective government leadership and have helped to provide the kind of economic climate in which all segments of our economy could move ahead in confidence.

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We are coming to realize that our prosperity is not of a fixed dimension. The American economy is so dynamic ... so strong ... and progressing so fast ... that there is opportunity for all.

One of the concerns of government in a democratic society is to build unity and to strengthen cooperation between different economic groups. The ability of government to provide this kind of leadership is dependent on the spirit and makeup of Congress.

The times are such and the challenges of world leadership are such that we can not afford a Congress that shirks its responsibilities. The voters of America recognized that in 1964 when they sent to the House of Representatives 295 Democrats -- the largest majority of either party since the early days of the New Deal.

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The impact of this remarkably youthful, energetic, and progressive Congress is a matter of record. It's a record of legislation on behalf of every American.

What could be more forward-looking than the steps taken by this Congress to strengthen education: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Higher Education Act?

What could be more compassionate than Medicare and the Older Americans Act?

What could be more deserved than the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act?

What could be more necessary than the various measures for the poor? -- The Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1965, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, Project Head

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Start, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, VISTA, the Urban and Rural Community Action programs.

What could be more fair than the laws passed for working people: The Manpower Act, the Job Development Program, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments?

What could be more right than the Voting Rights Act -- and the Immigration and Nationality Act?

What could be more prudent than the Water Pollution Bill, the Air Control Bill, and the Highway Beautification Act.

What could be more enlightened than the steps taken to help city dwellers? The Housing and Urban Development Act, the Department of Housing and Development Act, and new programs for urban growth and rent assistance for low-income people.

And what could be more vital than the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965?

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This is just a part of the record of the 89th Congress.

And the 71 first-term Democrats were the key to progress in many cases.

Time after time, these new Members provided the margin of victory for major proposals. They prevented the outright killing of the Medicare and voting rights bills.

These 71 freshman Democrats brought a freshness and dedication to Congress. They supported the economic policies to keep our economy moving forward. And they represented their home districts with courage and forthrightness. Had it not been for them, the history of the 89th Congress would have been vastly different.

Congressman John Hansen is one of six Iowa Democrats newly elected to the House of Representatives in 1964.

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In the time Congressman Hansen has been in Washington, he has proved himself thoroughly as a conscientious servant of the Seventh District. He's a small businessman from a small city. He knows first-hand about the relationship between farm prosperity and the welfare of Iowa communities.

The Congressman is recognized on Capitol Hill as a hard worker and a man who stands up for what he believes. He is so well thought of by the professional staff people in Congress that he was chosen by the Capitol Hill Young Democrats as one of the ten outstanding freshman members of the 89th Congress. That's high praise.

The Nation needs to have John Hansen returned to the Congress -- as well as the other five Democrats in the Iowa delegation.

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These men have supported Iowa, agriculture, and progress in your Nation's Capitol, just as Governor Harold Hughes has given you prudent, progressive and strong leadership here at home.

Iowa also needs E. B. Smith in the Senate and Pat Touchee in the House to represent the Third District.

Iowa, along other farming States, has become a food banker for the world. Because of the American farmer, the world has not had a real famine in a quarter of a century.

As we look toward the future, this responsibility will continue to be borne by our farmers. As the poorer countries work to raise their own productive levels, they will look toward America for "insurance" against famine -- in the event of short-falls in their countries.

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As long as the American farmer is to carry this productive burden, he will need the farm supplier on Main Street, just as the farm supplier needs him.

The old days are gone. The richness of the land is no longer enough to provide. The demands of the time call for an advancing technology that makes the farmer ever more productive as the demands upon him grow.

Some of you will recall the legend of the first farmer who came to Iowa from the east. When he reached the western shore of the Mississippi, he dropped his plow into the ground and began to turn a straight furrow across the land that some day would become the State of Iowa.

Day and night he plowed, until he reached the Missouri River -- all without taking his plow out of the ground. The

COPY

topsoil was so thick, and the land so regular, that he opened the State to farming with one furrow -- straight and black and deep.

My legendary farmer has faded into the past.

The one-horse, one-moldboard is no more.

Where he plowed there are now powerful multi-plow tractors with twin hydraulic systems.

The farmer and the townsman are more dependent upon each other than ever.

Today -- the farmer and the townsman are apt to dream the same dreams and hold the same goals.

They wish the same comforts for their families ... the same advantages for their children.

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And in Iowa, they draw their strength from the same
black earth.

Both the Iowa farmer and the Iowa townsman stand in the
center of the world stage. And I have faith that ultimately
we will build -- along with other nations -- the peaceful,
bountiful, world to which we all aspire ... bountiful world
where children everywhere will have the chance to grow strong
and straight ... A peaceful world where no one need fear his
neighbor ... A world of promise.

Sept 17

Remarks
Vice President Hubert Humphrey
Farm Industry Day
Sept. 17, 1966
Shenandoah, Iowa

I am delighted to be once again in these rolling hills ... where farming and industry meet. And I am especially pleased to be a part of a recognition of this interdependence between the town and the countryside.

Although many years have passed --and many things have changed -- I can easily call to mind, as I stand here, the Midwest of my boyhood. The character of the Midwest is in the hearts and on the faces of its people, and I thank you for having me here to share a part of this day with you.

In the Midwest of 40 years ago, there was nothing more characteristic of the place and the times than the small town drugstore. There is, of course, one drugstore that lives in my mind, and that is the business that my father operated for so many years in Huron, South Dakota.

I introduce this personal note because I remember so well how the business of the Humphrey drugstore reflected the prosperity of the community -- or the lack of prosperity.

We usually had a comfortable existence, but there were some lean years as well as some good years. And I can tell you that in my father's business, prosperity was spelled F-A-R-M.

In our town, it was never very far to the city limits. And it was never very hard for town people to understand that their prosperity was pretty well hooked up with agriculture.

In many American towns of that time, the doctor and the grocer and the hardware merchant were likely to get paid at harvest time. Payday came once a year -- and should the harvest be poor it could get to be a long time between paydays.

We have seen many changes.

In the last 30 to 40 years, the physical isolation of farmers has given way to automobiles and good roads, to lights and telephones, to television and appliances that have made farm living not too much different from living in town.

This assumes, of course, that the farmer can afford to live as well as his city friend. And we know from experience that we can't just assume that -- we have to work at it.

The Johnson-Humphrey Administration has worked at it. The programs that this Administration has backed, and that Secretary Freeman and his Department have administered so well, have worked. They have had a favorable effect on farm income. We are dedicated to the idea that farm families and others living in rural America must be fairly rewarded for their contributions to the abundance and security and spiritual life of our people.

But as the barriers between town and country have dissolved, the farmer has found himself more dependent on the town merchant and on factory labor than he was before. And he has become more dependent on the market for the money he needs to make his enterprise go.

In the old days, there may have been a grain of truth in the story about the farmer who told his city friend: "No, we don't make any money on this farm; we just live on lack of expense."

If that were ever true, it is not true now. The farmer produces for a market. He buys in a market the things he needs to produce. And he buys in a market the things he needs for his family to live ... for his children to be educated ... and for his loved ones to have the health services that all are entitled to in a prosperous America.

Today's farmer cannot live on lack of expense.

There is nothing bad about this. By exchanging dollars for the things and services that other people provide, we are able to specialize. And this is part and parcel of the rural revolution that has made America a real beacon for humanity at a time when world hunger is a growing specter.

It makes possible the kind of efficiency that spells abundance in our country and that spells HOPE for the rest of the world.

You do what you do best. I do what I do best. The other fellow does what he does best. And what he wants to do as a free man. Then we all stand together in one nation and one society as the most successful economy in man's history.

This all calls for exercise of the Christian ideal of brotherhood, but what better ethic can we hold before us. It calls for understanding and appreciation between different economic groups -- and that, my friends, is what we are celebrating here today.

Dr. Albert Einstein said once that:

"A hundred times a day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depend on the labors of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received and am receiving."

Dr. Einstein was a great humanist as well as a great scientist.

Some of the land grant college people figured out not long ago that the average farmer depends on 16 different commercial, service, and sales organizations to stay in business. By the same token, the average farmer supports 16 concerns who need his business in order to live.

In your neighbor State of Nebraska, a University researcher figured out this year that his State's rise in per capita personal income -- 9.4 percent -- could be traced directly to improvement in the farm economy. Nebraska is a State with perhaps 80 thousand farms. Yet all of

the State's one and a third million people benefited in a direct and sizeable way from improvement in agriculture.

One of the indicators of rural business is farm machinery -- which is also a measure of change in rural economies.

The farm equipment industry reports that in the first seven months of this year, the sale of tractors was up 16 percent over the same period of last year. This is the increase in tractor units -- not just dollar sales.

When you consider the shift toward larger tractors, you begin to get an idea of what this means to the business of rural communities. More than one out of every five wheel tractors sold in January through July (22 percent) are 90 horsepower or larger!

Here in Iowa, the number of farm tractors sold during those seven months was up 34 percent over the same months last year.

The number of combines was up 44 percent.

The number of corn pickers was up more than a fourth (23 percent).

And the number of corn heads for combines sold was almost double the same period in 1965.

These are increases from just one year to the next -- one of the indicators of agriculture's contribution to local economies in Iowa. This increased business reflects Iowa farmers' gross income that in 1965 was 700 million dollars above 1960.

The rise in farm machinery sales is evidence of Iowa farmers' confidence in America, its government, and its economy. It is evidence of farmers' willingness to invest in a program of "tooling up" to meet the changes in agriculture and to meet the demands of the future.

The midlands of America not only are a bread basket for the world -- they are also a basic source of the protein foods that offer such a dynamic potential for upgrading diets in the poorer countries.

Iowa farmers -- with their enormous productive ability -- thus have a key role in our position of world leadership: (1) In maintaining our own abundance. (2) In supplying world needs through dollar sales and concessional programming. (3) And in maintaining an arsenal of food -- a food reserve -- for the indefinite future.

To meet these needs, Iowa's farmers must have confidence in the Government's commitment to a fair price and a decent income for the families that provide for this arsenal and for this abundance. The Johnson-Humphrey administration has made this commitment, and I believe that this fact has a major place in the economic strength of local business in Iowa.

There are many signs of economic growth in your State.

Personal income in the first half of this year was up 12.9 percent over the same period of last year.

Sales tax receipts -- which are a good indication of local business -- were 11.9 percent higher in fiscal 1966 than in fiscal 1965.

Ordinary life insurance sales in June were 8 percent above June a year before, and U. S. savings bond sales were up 10 percent in July above the same month last year.

Industrial development is advancing at a record rate. New plants and equipment in the first seven months of the year showed an increase of \$74 million over the same period of last year -- creating new job opportunities at twice the rate of last year.

Improved business in Iowa's rural communities is, as I have said, partly a reflection of the improvement in agriculture. It is also consistent with the general economic growth that this country has experienced in a half dozen years.

The flow of spendable income to consumers has increased \$150 billion, or 43 percent.

Employment has risen to 74 million jobs -- up by 7.3 million.

Unemployment has been reduced by 2.5 million--to a level of 4 percent.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing are up 25 percent.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment are up 67 percent.

We have seen the longest uninterrupted period of economic growth and expansion in the history of the Nation. Behind this continued growth are the courage and skill and enterprise that are characteristic of the American people.

Our farmers have lifted themselves out of the dismal and discouraging period of the 1950's.

Business people, such as I see here in Shenandoah, have built new life into their communities and a new spirit of growth and progress in rural America.

Industry people -- both management and labor -- have taken hold of their opportunities with both hands and have moved forward without fear or timidity to expand their production and their capacity.

I think it is also fair to say that the Congress and the Administration have provided the kind of government leadership and helped to provide the kind of economic climate in which all segments of our economy could move ahead in confidence.

We are coming to realize, more and more, that our prosperity is not of a fixed dimension -- like a pound of butter or a yard of muslin. We are coming to realize that the economy is not a pie to be cut up into only so many pieces of such and such a size.

The American economy is so dynamic ... so strong ... and progressing so fast ... that there is opportunity for all. I think there is a promise in this that the old antagonism and factional strife between some economic groups will gradually disappear.

To build this kind of unity and to strengthen cooperation between different groups is one of the concerns of government in a

democratic society. And the ability of government to provide this kind of leadership is dependent in no small way on the spirit and makeup of Congress.

If you look back through the history of recent decades, you can point to Congresses that were largely do-nothing. And you can point to Congresses that were of the take-charge variety.

The times are such and the challenges of world leadership are such that we can hardly afford a Congress of the backward-looking sort. The voters of America recognized that in 1964 when they sent to the House of Representatives 295 Democrats -- the largest majority of either party since the early days of the New Deal.

The impact of this remarkably youthful, energetic, and progressive Congress is now a matter of record. It's on the books. It's the law of the land.

The 89th Congress is leaving a record behind it that no one can dispute. It's a record of legislation on behalf of every American.

What could be more forward-looking than the steps taken by this Congress to strengthen education: The Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Higher Education Act?

What could be more compassionate than Medicare and the Older Americans Act?

What could be more deserved than the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act?

What could be more necessary than the various measures for the poor? The Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, Project Head Start, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, VISTA, the Urban and Rural Community Action programs.

What could be more fair than the laws passed for working people: The Manpower Act, the Job Development Program, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments?

What could be more right than the Voting Rights Act -- and the Immigration and Nationality Act?

What could be more provident than the Water Pollution Bill, the Air Control Bill, and the Highway Beautification Act.

What could be more enlightened than the steps taken to help city dwellers? The Housing and Urban Development Act, the Department of Housing and Development Act, and new programs for urban growth and rent assistance for low-income people.

And what could be more vital than the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965?

These are just a part of the record of the 89th Congress. And in a sense, it's a bit unfair of me to rattle off these momentous and far-reaching enactments as if they were accomplished in as many days.

Such a treatment leaves out the prodigious work involved in obtaining the passage of such far-reaching bills.

And it leaves out a very essential story -- which is the role of the 71 freshman Democrats who in many, many cases were the key to progress.

Time after time, these new Members -- six of them from Iowa -- provided the margin of victory for major proposals. As a matter of fact, they prevented the outright killing of the Medicare and voting rights bills.

If these 71 seats had been won by opposition candidates in the 1964 election -- many of them ultra-conservatives of the most ultra stripe -- the history of the 89th would have been vastly changed. The record of legislative progress would have been vastly different.

The 71 freshman Democrats brought a freshness and dedication to Congress. They supported the economic policies to keep our economy moving forward. And they represented their home districts with courage and forthrightness.

An example in Congressman John Hansen.

In the time Congressman Hansen has been in Washington, he has proved himself thoroughly as a conscientious servant of the Seventh District. He's a small businessman from a small city, and he knows first-hand about the relationship between farm prosperity and the welfare of Iowa communities.

He got established in Washington very quickly, he is doing a tremendous job. He sits on the Banking and Currency Committee of the House,

and his hard work and down-to-earth wisdom make him a valued member of that important committee.

Congressman Hansen brings great sincerity and dedication to his work on behalf of people. And he's recognized on Capitol Hill as a hard worker and a man who stands up for what he believes in.

The Congressman is so well thought of by the professional staff people in Congress that he was chosen by the Capitol Hill Young Democrats as one of the ten outstanding freshman members of the 89th Congress. And that's high praise.

The Nation needs to have John Hansen returned to the Congress -- as well as the other five Democrats in the Iowa delegation. All six of these men have supported Iowa, agriculture, and progress over and over in the 89th Congress.

Before the 1964 election, Congressman Neal Smith -- as the only Iowa Democrat in the House -- was the only one who could be depended upon even to vote for farm legislation. And when only one member of a delegation from a farm State votes for a farm bill -- which happened in 1963 on the

question of extending the Feed Grain Program -- then city Congressmen are apt to wonder why they should vote for it.

It was a different story in the 89th. With six Democrats in the delegation, all six voted for the Feed Grain Program. The one Republic voted against it -- even though the Feed Grain Program was by this time not especially controversial. By this time, it was drawing considerable bipartisan support.

So I hope that, on behalf of the country as well as the State of Iowa, the voters of your State will return to the House Congressman Neal Smith, Congressman John Culver, Congressman Bert Bandstra, Congressman Stanley Greigg, Congressman John Schmidhauser, and your own Congressman, John Hansen. Iowa also needs Pat Touchee in the Congress -- from the Third District.

You will continue to need these men in the Congress. You will also need E. B. Smith, who is as dedicated and hard working as a candidate for the Senate is ever likely to get. He understands the problems of Iowa, has traveled intensively in the State, and has a real commitment to serve.

You have had, in the administration of Governor Harold Hughes an extraordinary State government -- strong, able and effective. You have had, in the House of Representatives, a progressive, creative, and dynamic group of Democratic Congressmen. I hope that this Washington representation can be continued and enlarged upon.

Iowa, along other farming States, has become a food banker for the world.

Perhaps the United States didn't seek this honor. But it came to us by virtue of the enormous success of our agriculture ... and by virtue of our role, also unsought, as the political leader of Free World.

In any case, the world looks to America as the bastion against hunger. And with some reason -- since because of the American farmer, the world has not had a real famine in a quarter of a century.

As we look toward the future, this responsibility will continue to be borne by the American farmer. As the poorer countries work to raise their own productive levels, they will look toward America for "insurance" against famine -- in the event of shortfalls in their countries.

So long as the American farmer is to carry this productive burden, and indeed from now on as population grows here and elsewhere, he will need the farm supplier on Main Street just as the farm supplier needs him.

The old days are gone. And the richness of the land is no longer enough to provide. The demands of the time call for an advancing technology that makes the farmer ever more productive as the demands upon him grow.

Somewhere I have heard the legend of the first farmer who came to Iowa from the east. When he reached the western shore of the Mississippi, he dropped his plow into the ground and began to turn a straight furrow across the land that some day would become the State of Iowa.

Day and night he plowed, until he reached the Missouri River -- all without taking his plow out of the ground. The topsoil was so thick, and the land so regular, that he opened the State to farming with one furrow -- straight and black and deep.

My legendary farmer has faded into the past.

The one-horse, one-moldboard is no more.

Where he plowed there are now powerful multi-plow tractors with twin hydraulic systems.

All of which means that the farmer and the townsman are more dependent upon each other than ever.

Today -- the farmer and the townsman are apt to dream the same dreams and hold the same goals.

They wish the same comforts for their families ... the same advantages for their children.

And in Iowa, they draw their strength from the same black earth.

Both the Iowa farmer and the Iowa townsman stand in the center of the world stage. And I have faith that ultimately we will build -- along with other nations -- the peaceful bountiful, world to which we all aspire. A bountiful world where children everywhere will have the chance to grow strong and straight. A peaceful world where no one need fear his neighbor. A world of promise.



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