

000468

OCT. 4-1970 End the War

Urban Control  
Dream

John & People  
Open Space  
Adverse  
Housing

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

TALKING POINTS

FOR

SIMPSON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

- I. The decade of the Sixties --- with all the turmoil and trouble --- was a decade of great progress, for cities as well as the rest of America.

Some general data:

- persons in poverty 1960: 40 million -  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$   
1968: 25 million - '
- non-whites completing high school 1960: 39%  
1968: 58%
- sub-standard housing for non-whites 1960: 25%  
1968: 16%
- Family income in central cities 1959 - 1967 up 16%  
(constant dollars)
- ~~Share of federal budget for domestic programs~~  
~~1960: 23% 1970: 33%~~
- Job Training -

Medicaid  
Cuba missile  
crisis

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of credits  
on educ.  
of Fed  
to education

①

- Civil Rts
- Peace Corps
- NDIA
- Food for Peace

Fed Aid to Educ  
War on Poverty  
HUD

Housing  
Disarm Arms  
nuclear  
Test Ban

②

1964 Food Stamps

1964 - 1966 Education - Voted to recommit Elementary and Secondary Education bill with instructions to lower authorizations for needy children

1965 Medicare (against)

1965 National Teacher Corps

1966 Rent Supplements - Voted against bill providing rent supplements for low income families and extending and amending laws relating to public housing, urban renewal, and community facilities

1966 Model Cities Act of 1966

1966 ESEA (1965 Vocational Education)

1967 Rat Control (against)

*New Orleans Statement*

*DFL Platform Plank irresponsible*

*Our Great Nation Building adventure - Nation Building McHenry*

*Defund new cops commit cuts military housing + model cities*

IV. And what should we do about it? "A Marshall Plan for

~~Europe~~ our cities -

a) A National Urban Strategy

b) National Urban Development Bank

c) National Urban Land Policy

d) National Urban Homestead Act

*Pollution control -  
Housing -  
Education  
Neighborhood  
Health centers*

*Youth Opportunity # #*

*Councils of Peace*

*Law Enforcement mg/15*

II. This happened in part due to Democratic programs of the 60s.

- Social Security and Medicare raised benefits by 35%
- Job Corps 168,000 youths trained
- Head Start 2 million children
- 23,000 underprivileged teenagers in Upward Bound
- 3,700 VISTA volunteers
- OEO reached 14 million people
- Federal aid to education from \$2 billion in 1960 to \$9 billion in 1969

Offer Amendments  
At least no success

Reform - Best & get award of House Commission

III. And how did MacGregor vote? NO! (see attached release)

1961 Housing (Housing Act of 1961)

1964 Civil Rights - voted against provision to ban racial discrimination in sale and rental of all housing

Voted against Department of Housing & Urban Development

1964 War on Poverty - Voted against Economic Opportunity Act, bill to establish OEO and coordinate new and expanded government welfare and training programs and authorized approximately \$950 million

VISTA

aug 1970 override

Deficit - Debt 1970-71 and the 1950's -

Unemployment now - \$1 billion Per Week

Faught SST -

Crime Control Best Senator

Urban Renewal - Nixon says 1964

Debt Limit

Nixon Education Veto 1970

NEWS RELEASE  
HUMPHREY

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Simpson Church  
10-4-70

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HUMPHREY ATTACKS MACGREGOR'S VOTING  
RECORD ON CITIES

"In ten years in the House of Representatives, my opponent has compiled an incredible voting record that is in direct opposition to the best interests of the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul", former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told a meeting comprised of members of six Minneapolis churches last night.

Talking at the Simpson United Methodist Church, Humphrey said, "On a score of issues that affect cities in America, Clark MacGregor has voted 'No'. The issues range from urban mass transportation to rat control, housing, education, rent supplements, the war on poverty, Head Start, Medicare, health, model cities and the minimum wage. He voted 'No' on many issues that many moderate Republicans voted to support."

Humphrey pointed specifically to five of his opponent's votes, which he said, "gave the full flavor of the nature of his record of opposition to the basic human needs of the people of America's cities."

"In 1965 the House of Representatives enacted Medicare legislation. This law enabled the elderly to get medical care under the provisions of the Social Security System. It was not an ultra-liberal program by any stretch of the imagination --- three out of four Congressmen voted for it. But not my opponent.

"In 1967, the Congress considered a bill to provide funds so that cities could go to work to clean out the scourge of rats that infested so many areas. There are families in America where parents fear for the safety of their children at night because rats are on the prowl. My opponent voted 'No.'

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"In 1966, my opponent considered the Model Cities Act, along with the rest of the Congress. This was the major effort to revitalize American cities --- a concerted effort to use every tool to make cities thrive again. And my opponent voted 'No'.

"When the Congress considered the War on Poverty legislation --- designed to help poor Americans help themselves --- my opponent voted 'No'.

"When the Congress considered the Elementary and Secondary Education Act --- the basic landmark law designed to help children get good schooling --- my opponent voted 'No'.

"These votes and others like them brand my opponent as the 'No' candidate; 'No' for the Twin Cities, 'No' for the state of Minnesota, 'No' for the people of America."

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