



Editors' Fea

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Story of a Crime-Fighter

Humphrey Beat The Vice Lords

In election year 1968, Americans appear more determined than ever before to mount an all-out attack on the persistent cancer of crime that long has sapped the nation's well-being.

Overwhelming Congressional passage of President Johnson's "Safe Streets Act"—which will funnel millions of federal dollars into beefing up and improving local law enforcement—points to the strong feelings demonstrated by citizens throughout the country.

As an issue, crime has become a major point of debate between Presidential hopefuls of both major parties amid growing public recognition that crime is a national rather than local or regional problem.

For one Presidential candidate, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the emergence of crime as a major political issue must stir memories of earlier campaigns.

It was as a racket-busting, reform-minded candidate that Humphrey, then just 34, first was elected to public office—as mayor of Minneapolis in 1945.

Organized Al Capone-style syndicate crime tightened its grip on Minnesota's biggest city in the 1930's. By the 1940's, a score of gangland murders had fouled the city's reputation and endangered its citizens' safety.

Despite repeated threats against his life—and an attempt to shoot him down in front of his home—the youthful mayor carried out his pledge to purge the city of organized vice.

A first step was his appointment of a tough-minded, dedicated police chief—whose crack-down on crime Humphrey backed

Former Chief Ed Ryan recalls getting these no-nonsense instructions from Humphrey:

"I'll take care of politics and my reputation; you take care of the Police Department and your reputation. But I want both of us to take care of the crime. I want this town cleaned up—NOW."

A second step was mobilizing the public behind the battle against crime. For the tireless Humphrey, this meant a continuing campaign of speeches and public appearances aimed at overcoming apathy and convincing the public that respect for law and order wasn't enough—that firm support of the police was mandatory.

That Humphrey succeeded in his fight against Minneapolis crime was attested by the FBI, which gave him its highest award for effective municipal law enforcement.

'Sense of Values' Precious Gift to Presidential Hopeful

Parents who harbor hopes their child may someday be President might heed the words of a leading candidate for the nation's highest office.

His parents, says Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey with unabashed pride, gave him the love, purpose and sense of values that have guided him throughout a successful career in public life.

And life for Humphrey's parents was no bed of roses.

The Great Depression of 1929 and the drought of the 1930's turned their home state of South Dakota into a dust bowl, cost the Vice President's father the family home and drug store and interrupted young Humphrey's college studies for six years.

Humphrey had completed his freshman year at the University of Minnesota when the call of family duty caused him to drop out so he could help his father establish a new drug store in Huron, South Dakota.

Father and son virtually ignored sleep to keep the store going, and Humphrey says his daily dawn-to-dusk work routine is a

direct offshoot of the experience.

He recalls his father's admonition to "stay out of bed as long as you can. Ninety per cent of all people die in bed."

Humphrey says he continues to draw inspiration from his parents' fortitude during those sad days in Huron, when friends went bankrupt, proud farmers couldn't sell their crops and had to accept welfare and dust storms coated the countryside.

In an action consistent with his respect for his fellow men, Hubert H. Humphrey, Sr. once cancelled customers' debts totaling \$13,000, a virtual fortune in those Depression days. He explained to his son:

"They just don't have it, and if they owe us and can't pay they'll be too embarrassed to come into the store for the things they need."

"I learned more about economics from one South Dakota dust storm than I did in all my years in college," says the Vice President.

Talking of the career that has taken him from Minneapolis mayor to Senate leader to Vice President—and has carried him to Presidential contender, Humphrey has said of his father's influence:

"My happinesses have been more than any man should expect. But all these things have had more meaning and purpose because I had the priceless good fortune of spending my childhood at the side of a wise and sensitive man for whom idealism was not a word but a way of life."



HE DIDN'T SLEEP MUCH—Young Hubert Humphrey was pretty proud of the family drug store in which he worked from dawn to dusk in the depression years. The habit of hard work is cherished by the Vice President as a part of a precious legacy from his parents, a legacy he describes

ure Service

A bi-weekly service of news and features of political interest to editors from United Democrats for Humphrey.

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Nation Seeks Its Presidents In Midwest Now

Political historians may some day view the mid-20th century as that era when America's eastern seaboard began surrendering its grip on the White House to candidates from the Midwest.

It wasn't until 1861—when Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was sworn into office—that any but an Eastern state could claim a native son in the White House.

But the presidential spotlight has focused increasingly on the Midwest since Harry S. Truman of Missouri succeeded to the White House on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

What accounts for the shift?

Political pundits believe it's attributable in part to the continuing westward migration and the resulting shift in America's population center from the East Coast to a point farther west. Still others see a desire to return to this often cynical era to the basic beliefs on which the country was founded.

To many Americans, these observers theorize, the Midwest—heartland of the nation—best reflects such beliefs.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, a native South Dakotan who achieved political prominence in neighboring Minnesota, often refers to his father in seeking to explain the Midwestern point of view.

"My father," says Humphrey, "was a passionate believer in this country, in democracy, in free enterprise and in social justice."

"He was a man who was not ashamed to feel emotions openly, who was interested in ideas but related them to his love for human beings, a man to whom hard

'Hope for Cities Rests With People'

The first elected Negro mayor of a major U.S. city is optimistic that most metropolitan areas can survive the urban crisis they face today and do better for their citizens tomorrow.

"This optimism is fundamental and necessary and I assure you that it is founded upon a mass of evidence that the people of my city are willing to rise to the challenge," says Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland.



A GOOD LISTENER—Vice President Hubert Humphrey has a reputation as a good talker—but shows here he can be a good listener, too. To his right is Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes, who has endorsed Mr. Humphrey for the Presidency. Earlier in his tour of Cleveland, the Vice President said one of the top items on the agenda of the Humphrey Administration would be a Marshall Plan for America's cities. Mr. Humphrey, as a U. S. Senator and Vice President, has a long record of concern for America's urban problems and has been in the forefront of action to help solve

The predictions of doom for cities like Cleveland are caused by the evidence of spreading slums, increasing crime, declining taxes, infant mortality, high illiteracy rates, air and water pollution and the mounting tensions between the races, Stokes said in a speech before the Capital Press Club in Washington, D.C.

Maps Massive Assault

Acknowledging there are no easy solutions to these problems, Stokes called for a massive assault aimed at making use of every big city's most important resource—the people themselves.

It is necessary, said Stokes, to take the raw material of today's cities—Appalachian and Southern whites, Puerto Ricans and Negroes—and convert them into taxpayers instead of tax consumers.

Efforts Must be Shared

Cleveland has begun a 10-year, \$1.5 billion program to redevelop the city with the cooperation of business, labor, civic and communications media leadership.

"But this effort must be shared by the state and federal government," said the mayor.

Stokes, in endorsing Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey for President, lauded Humphrey's call for a modern-day, domestic Marshall Plan—much like the Marshall Plan that rebuilt Europe after World War II.

Such a plan would gear up programs to educate and retrain today's big-city unemployed to fill

'He's the Best'

"Vice President Humphrey has had a hand in almost every piece of progressive legislation, domestic and foreign, for several decades. Food for Peace, Peace Corps, aid to elementary, secondary and higher education, measures to upgrade the lives of our poorer Americans, Medicare, food stamp program, aid to impacted areas, youth opportunity, Social Security gains and so many other measures . . . all owe either their genesis or major support to Hubert Humphrey."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya
(D., N. Mexico)

Presidents Tell What Is Needed

From George Washington to the present day, Presidents have periodically given candid advice to their countrymen and on the qualities they should look for in a President.

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world," Washington said.

Harry S. Truman advised that, "If a President is easily influenced and interested in keeping in line with the press and the polls, he is a complete washout. Every great President in our history had a policy of his own which eventually won the people's support."

Dwight Eisenhower, in his final address as President, warned that "we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes."

Adlai Stevenson, although he did not reach the Presidency, said: "Words are not deeds and there are no cheap and painless solutions to war, to hunger, to ignorance, to fear. . . . Intemperate criticism is not a policy for the nation and denunciation is not a program for our salvation."

Lyndon Johnson urged citizens to demand of their candidates not what they think is wrong with America but, "How are they going to do anything about it? It's not 'what,' President Johnson said. 'It's 'how.'"

'Nobody Touches It But Me'

Although hordes of sleek new cars crowd America's highways in these affluent 1960's, it's their antique ancestors that are rapidly gaining a grip on car-lovers' hearts.

Racy Stutz-Bearcats, ponderous Pierce Arrows and even the Stanley Steamer, all pioneer names in auto manufacture, have made a comeback. And in many cases they are looking better than ever.

For many people, restoring antique cars is an all-consuming hobby. Making the old gas-buggy run better than new can be a real test of mechanical skill.

Relics of the road also are much favored by those who can afford to pay someone else to chrome the engine, paint the chassis thick enough to guarantee a rich shine and redo the interior in plush, modern-day fabrics.

One of the nation's best-known antique auto buffs, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, makes clear he's a member of the do-it-yourself school.

"Nobody messes with it but me," the Vice President says of the 1930 Model A Ford he keeps at his home in Waverly, Minnesota.

"I do all the work on it—the bearings, the wheels, the motor. I've even gone under the car to do the wiring," Humphrey proud-

ly told one interviewer.

The Vice President delights in giving visitors a spin in the Model A, which he has hand-polished until its black exterior glistens under even the gloomiest skies.

"This car goes like crazy, you know—40 miles per hour, 45, sometimes 50," he informed a passenger on one such spin through Waverly, where the car

is a familiar sight on the rare occasions the Vice President finds time for a visit home.

Humphrey also has what he calls his "new" car—a 1924 Model T Ford—and makes no secret that he's fairly itching to do a restoration job on it.

"Frankly, I just haven't had time to get at it," the Vice President ruefully explains.

Would Allow 18-Year-Olds to Vote

The Johnson Administration wants 12 million more Americans to vote—those between the ages of 18 and 21.

President Johnson says he believes that 18-year-olds should have the right to vote and is asking Congress to amend the Constitution so they can go to the polls. While it is unlikely that such an amendment can be passed before the November elections (it requires approval by two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the states), the Administration position will enhance the prospects for such a change.

The Constitution leaves it up

to the states to set the minimum voting age and 46 of the 50 states have a minimum age of 21. The states with lower voting ages are Georgia and Kentucky, both 18; Alaska, 19 and Hawaii, 20.

Pa-a-a-tience!

"Let us then be patient, because so much is at stake. Wherever and whenever I can, I shall counsel patience as this very delicate matter is carried on."

Sen. Everett Dirksen on the Paris peace talks.



A DRIVER WHO MAKES THINGS GO—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, shows he's a hand at tuning up engines. Mr. Humphrey is an antique car "buff" who is also skilled at restoring the old buggies. The model T Ford he's working on here is proof of his talents as a "do-it-yourself" mechanic. "Nobody touches it but me," he declares.

'H-Line' Brings High Fashion Note to Presidential Campaign



Most political campaigns have their gimmicky fashions and fads—funny hats, startling ties, "candidate" jewelry and buttons of every description.

The 1968 campaign will be no exception.

But the United Democrats for Humphrey have come up with something different in politics. It's a high fashion dress, the work of well-known designer Frankie Welch of Alexandria, Va.

Called the H-Line (what else?), the dress will be worn by women working in Vice President Humphrey's campaign.

The emerald green, sapphire blue and white sleeveless shift flares slightly toward the hemline. A shoulder-to-hem "H" in front and back is outlined in white baby rick rack braid.

Priced at \$12, the dress in sizes 8 through 16 may be ordered from the Office of Women's Activities, United Democrats for Humphrey, 1100 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Farmers Seek Ways Out Of Cost-Price Squeeze

Restive farmers, caught in the current cost-price squeeze by present agricultural prices, are taking a close look at proposed rural programs for the nation.

Some leaders are seeking formation of Town and Country committees to intensify efforts to provide an improved quality of rural life, along with increased farm income.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, one of the spokesmen for the group calling for a new look at rural America, has introduced a bill to establish a National Agricultural Relations Board to strengthen the farmers' bargaining powers.

Mondale and Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma are organizing the Town and Country committees as national co-chairmen of

the United Democrats for Humphrey.

The senators say Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is already considering:

- proposals for a tax incentive for farmers;
- fairer prices for products;
- "security reserves" of grains;
- a "rural balance" program to stem the flow of men from the farms to the overcrowded cities and a grant to study elements of the ideal community.

Stressing Humphrey's rural background in South Dakota and Minnesota, Mondale and Harris said that the farm vote would be strong for the Vice President, because "more than any other candidate he is the embodiment of a man who grew up in rural America."

Youth May Win Headlines —But Age Holds the Votes

American youths may win the headlines in this presidential election year, but it's their grandparents who have the muscle where it counts—in the polling booths.

The National Council on Aging estimates there will be about 12.6 million voters this November in the 65 or over group. That's about twice the 6.3 million estimated voters between the ages 21 and 24.

And despite all the furor about the emergence of youth as a political force, the record shows that America's senior citizens far outstrip their youthful counterparts when it comes to exercising the responsibility of voting.

In the 1964 presidential election, for instance, only half the prospective voters in the 21-24 age group actually cast ballots, compared with about three-fourths of those 65 or over.

In addition to being among the nation's most faithful voters,

men and women aged 65 or over—most freed by retirement from a daily work schedule—also play key roles in the campaigns.

Cases in point are two organizations backing the presidential candidacy of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey—Citizens for Humphrey and United Democrats for Humphrey. Both are making wide use of senior citizens.

Says UDH executive director Lawrence Hayes:

"The fact is, retired men and women have proved time and again their ability to learn new tasks quickly. Their experience—as worker, housewife or professional man—has taught them responsibility and they take great pride in doing a job well.

"That's the perfect attitude to bring into politics. It's why Vice President Humphrey and his staff feel extremely fortunate that so many retired people have joined our team."

Up From the Grass Roots

