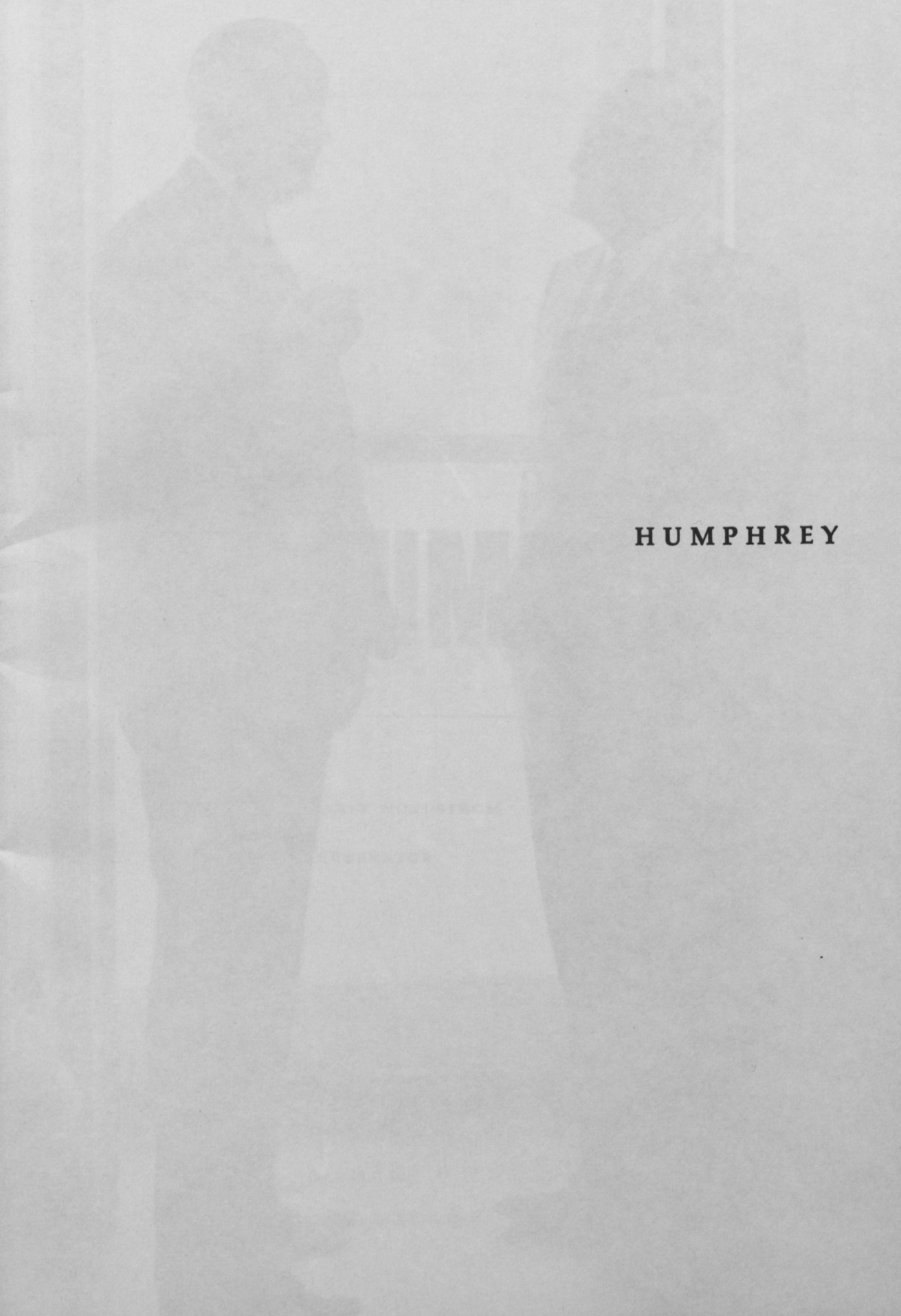


HUMPHREY

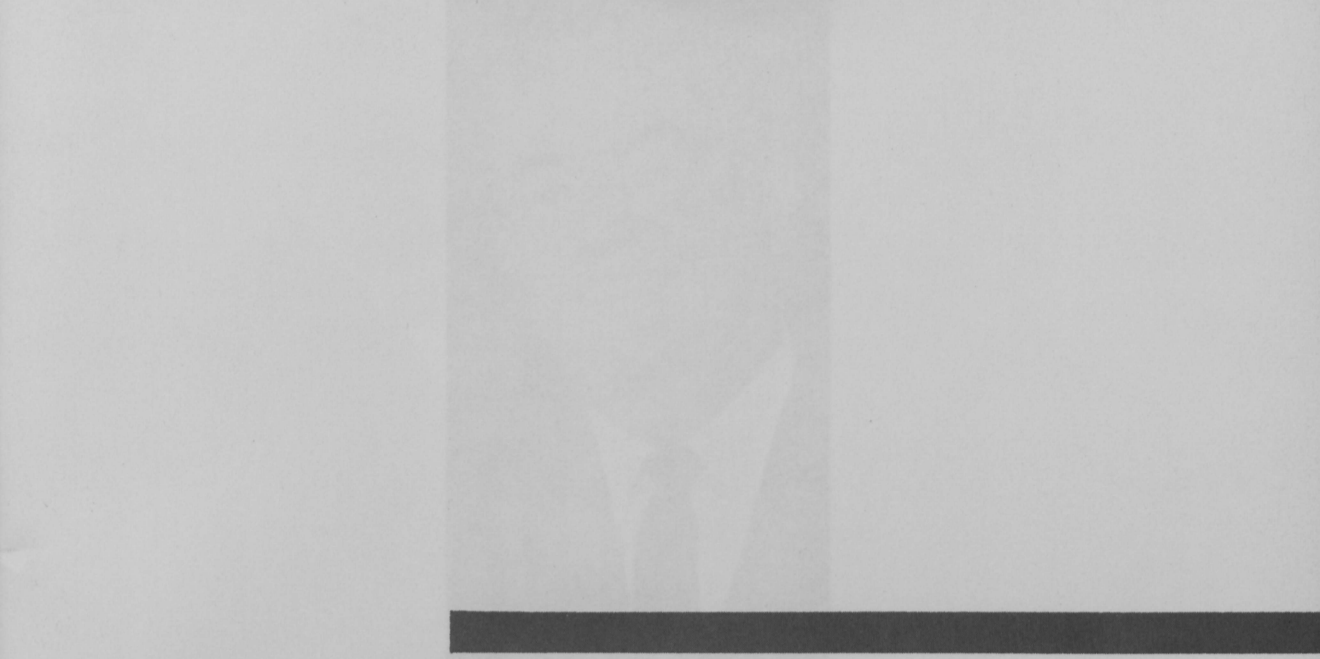


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HUMPHREY





HUMPHREY

Photographs by MARTY NORDSTROM

Words by THE SENATOR



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SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY was born in May 1911 in Wallace, South Dakota. After two terms as Mayor of Minneapolis he was elected to the United States Senate in 1948 and reelected in 1954 and 1960. He has been Senate Majority Whip since 1961.

In the Senate he has been most closely identified with arms control, human rights, foreign policy and education. Among the bills introduced by Senator Humphrey have been those which created the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Peace Corps. Other Humphrey proposals have resulted in the Food for Peace program, the Food Stamp program, the National Defense Education Act, the Humphrey-Durham Drug Regulation Act, the International Health Act, and Public Law 480, which enables the United States to sell surplus farm products overseas.

He was married to the former Muriel Buck of Huron, South Dakota in 1936. The Humphreys have three sons, a daughter, and two grandchildren. Their home is in Waverly, Minnesota.

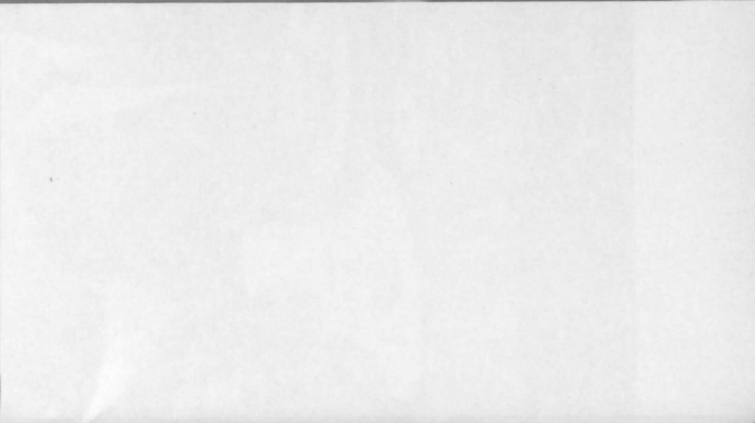


My office is too often my home.





I do not agree with everybody on everything. But I think you can disagree, argue and debate without being personal, without being arrogant, without being insolent. As a politician I seek the widest area of agreement. As an educator I seek to bring people within the scope of agreement and to lead them further toward it.





With Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman

American farmers are the most productive and efficient in the world. Why then are they beset by economic and human troubles? The answer is that simultaneous world revolutions in food technology, consumption and distribution are running ahead of our attempts to deal with them.

We must achieve a better allocation of world food resources. But in seeking it we must guard against purely economic solutions which create new social problems. The farm is not only a source of food. It is a vital ingredient of our society.

The search for international peace, and particularly the search for a world order in which nuclear weapons do not threaten obliteration of our civilization, must have our first priority. We have survived the dangerous years since Hiroshima because we have been determined to defend our nation and our national interest. We have also survived because we have not misused our strength or lost sight of our ideals.

With U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson





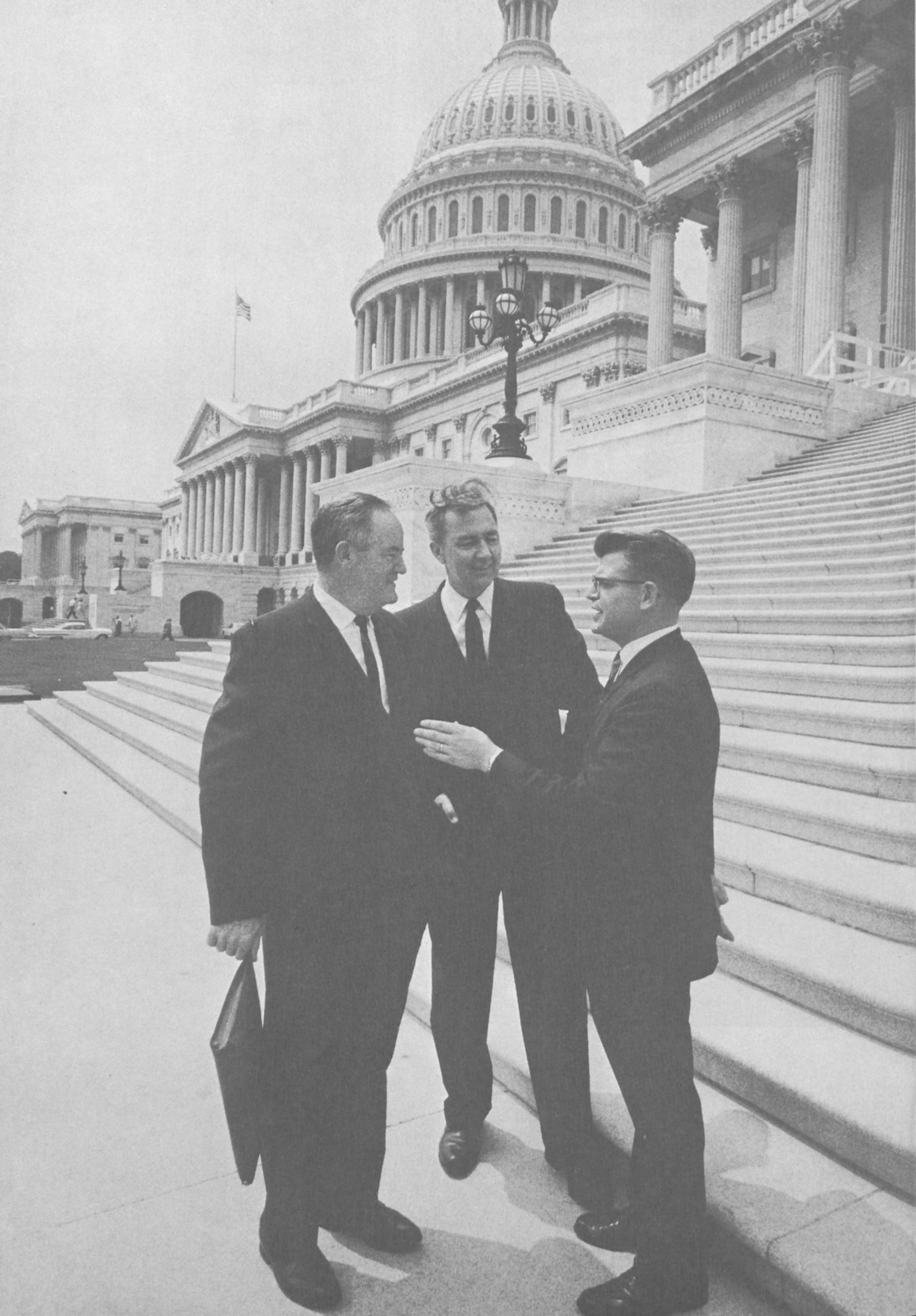


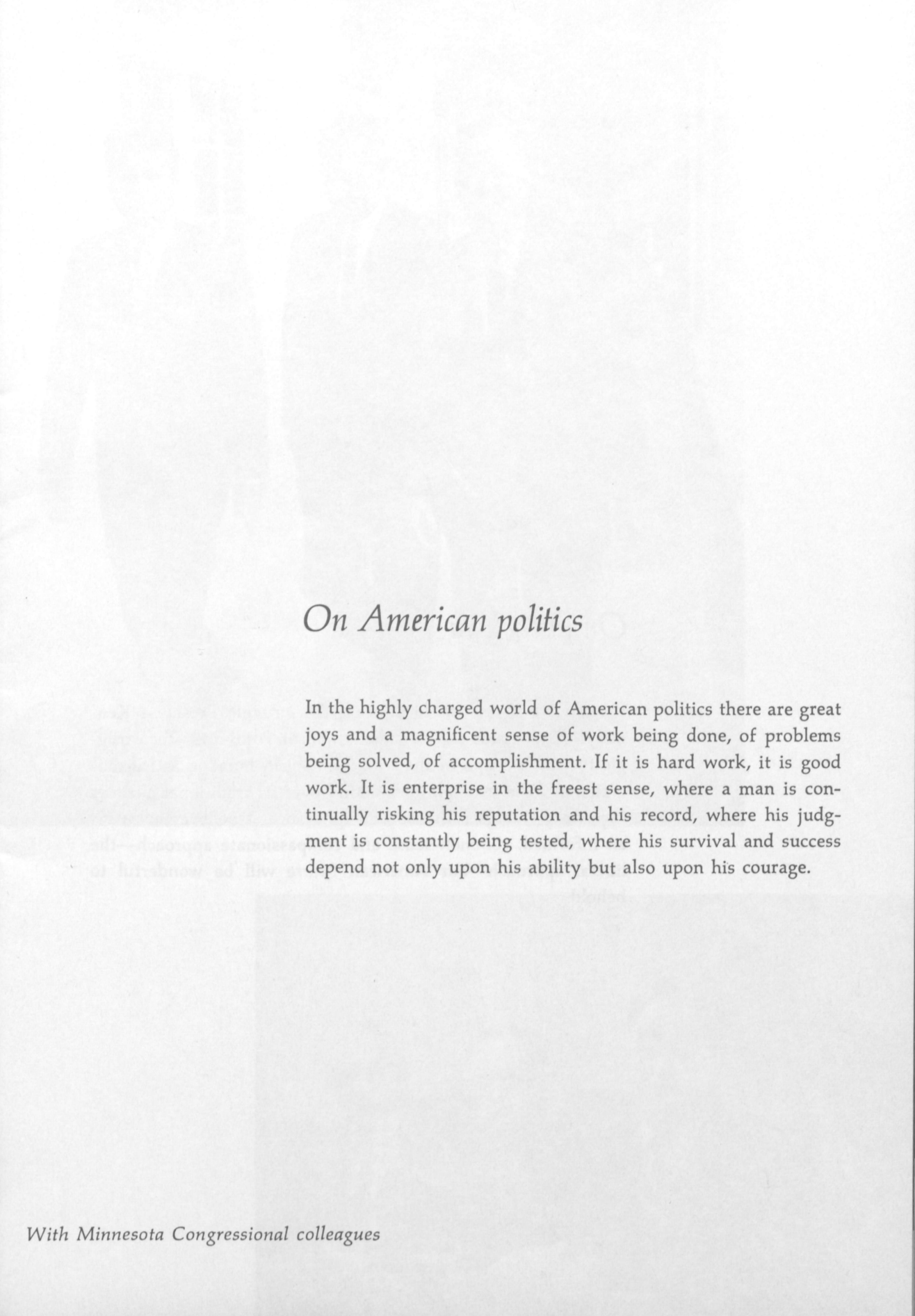
With Civil Rights Leaders

If freedom becomes a full reality in America, we can dare to believe that it will become a reality everywhere. If freedom fails here what hope can we have for it surviving elsewhere?









On American politics

In the highly charged world of American politics there are great joys and a magnificent sense of work being done, of problems being solved, of accomplishment. If it is hard work, it is good work. It is enterprise in the freest sense, where a man is continually risking his reputation and his record, where his judgment is constantly being tested, where his survival and success depend not only upon his ability but also upon his courage.

With Minnesota Congressional colleagues

On liberalism

Progressive liberalism focuses on the struggle President Kennedy talked about and President Johnson continues: the struggle for the triumph of the American spirit, humane and democratic, and the triumph of mankind over its traditional enemies—poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. I believe that with an informed, common-sense and compassionate approach—the liberal approach—our American future will be wonderful to behold.





In Committee With Senator Mike Mansfield

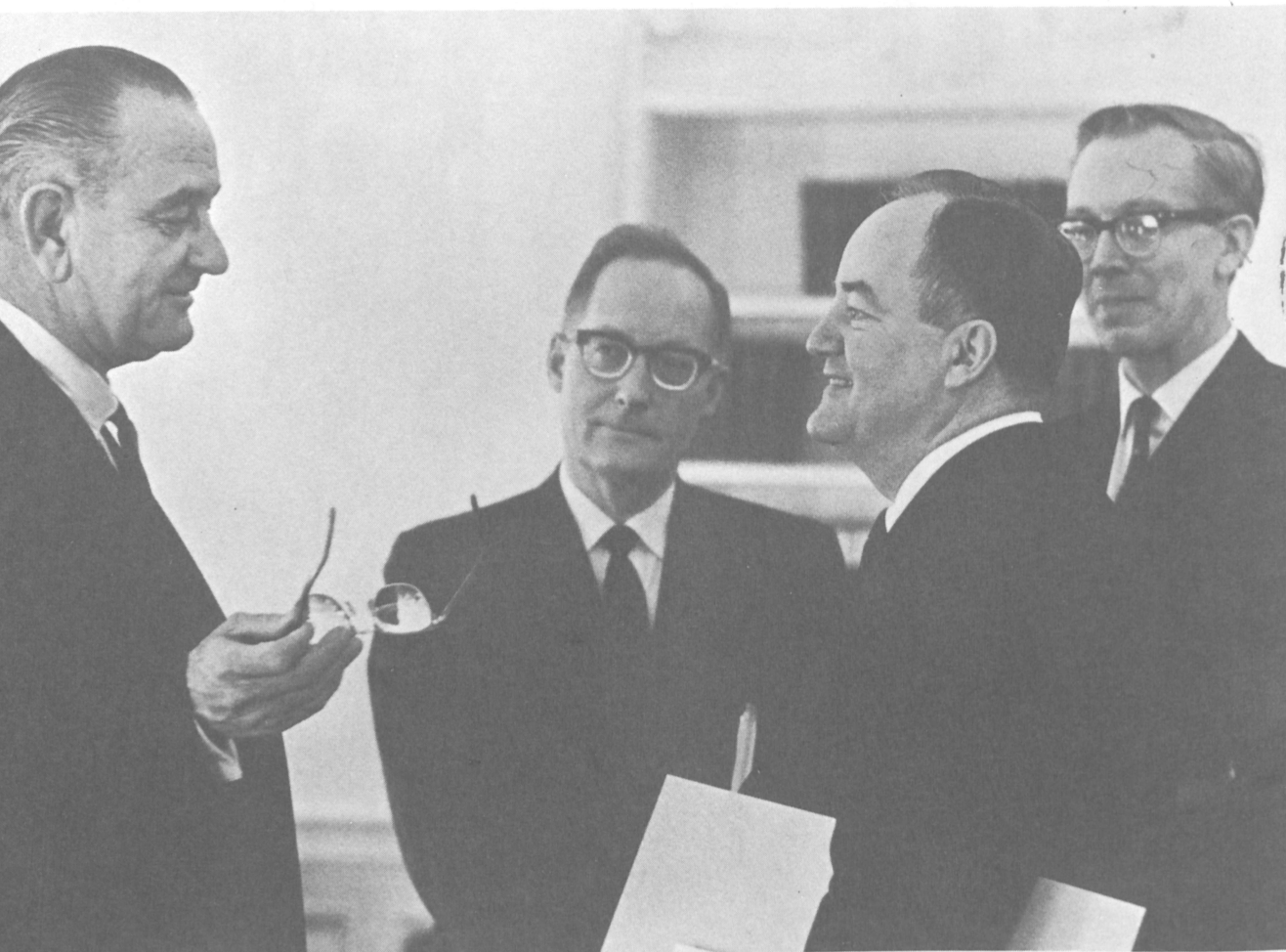
I am convinced that, despite its shortcomings, the American Congress is the most responsive in the world to the needs and wishes of its electorate. The Congress was not designed for speed or administrative efficiency. It was intended to be the branch of government most directly concerned with the individual citizen. And it is.

We compete with time. The world of modern communication has speeded up our problems as well as our information. What are the facts? What can be done? Is it too late?









With President Lyndon Johnson and Economic Advisers

President Johnson has done much to create a healthy environment in which the private sector can flourish and at the same time contribute to the general welfare. One of the chief economic objectives of his Administration has been to smooth the way for new men and new ideas, and to encourage both competition and economic expansion.

I like to be considered a friend of labor, just as I like to be considered pro-people, or pro-peace, or pro-free enterprise. And I think the cause of each is intertwined.

With Labor Union Officials



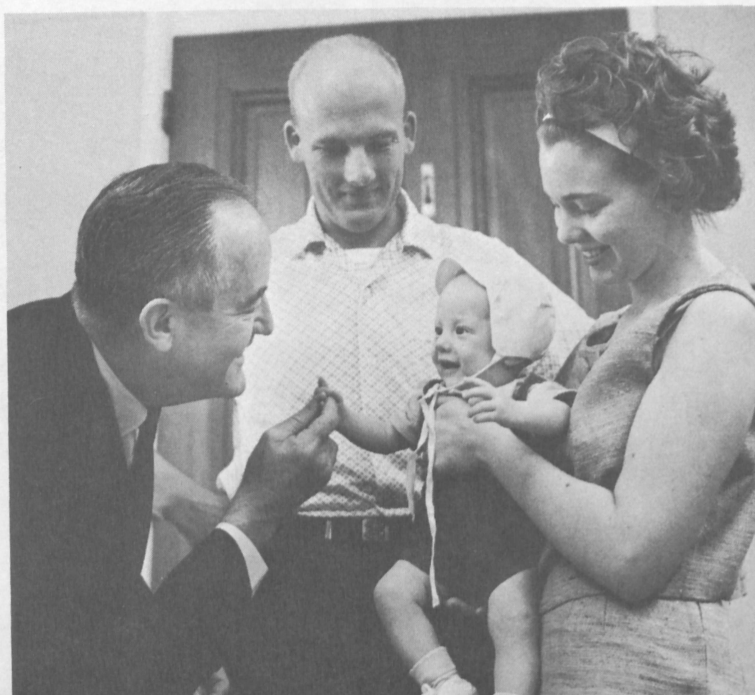


The press in this country, as in no other country, is the honest watchdog of the people. It is not a one-party press, or a big-city press, or an Eastern press, or a controlled press. I am always suspicious when someone blames his troubles on the press. Man forms his own image. The mirror is seldom faulty.





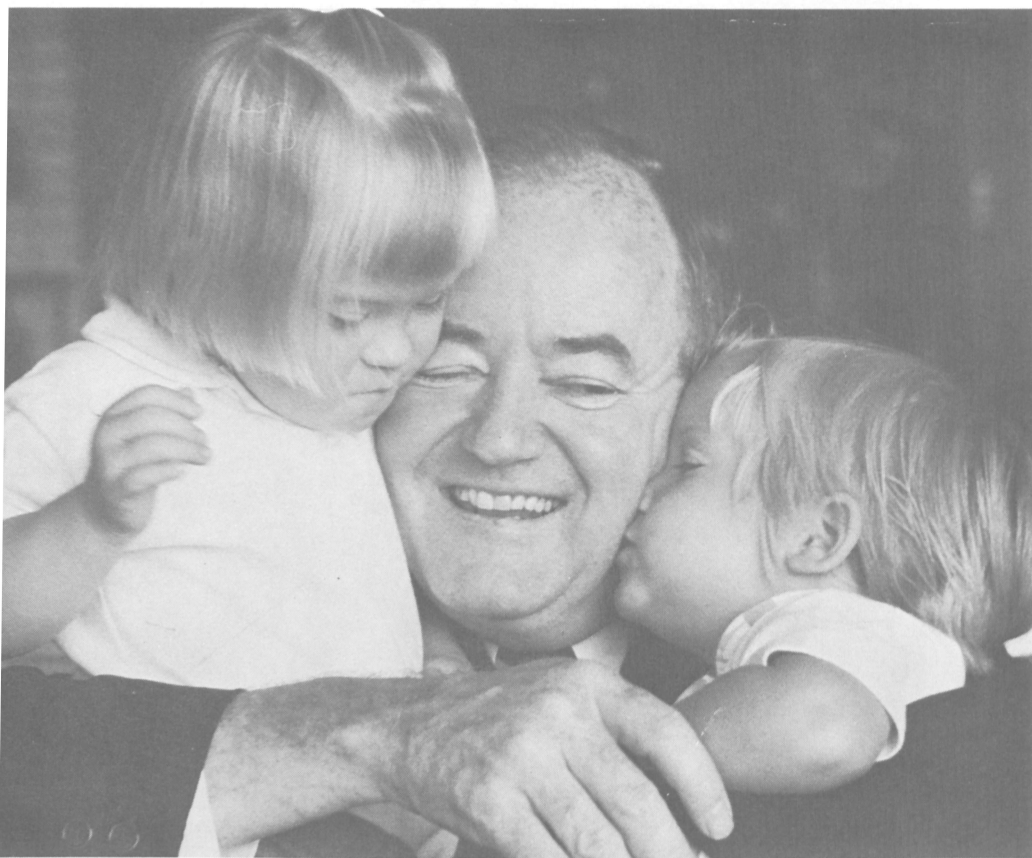
Mrs. Humphrey with Grandchildren





If this nation is to continue as the leader of the world, we must make sure that our children are trained and educated to live in this age of scientific revolution.

One third of our present population was born between 1946 and 1962. We must be prepared to fully utilize these young men and women in our society, and to give them every opportunity for their individual fulfillment.





At home in Waverly.



We must be aware of our defects, not try to hide them. But the reality of today is that we have more freedom than ever before: freedom of choice, freedom to get a better education, freedom to find a better job, freedom of access to more information, freedom from the psychological entrapments of prejudice and dogma. Most of us have greater mobility—physical, social, cultural. As a nation, we have never lost the dream of opportunity for all.









While colleges have a legitimate role as islands of contemplation, there is a concurrent responsibility to develop more experienced and toughened young minds than are now being shaped in sheltered academic situations. The campus must open its gates wider to currents of political, economic and social opinion. I am dismayed when I hear a college official tell an audience "We won't get into controversial subjects here." Disagreement and dissent are basic to democracy.







It is only through direct, immediate communication that the public leader can build a true consensus among our citizens for policies and programs which merit their support.





On the arms race

There is no security in a great arms race—only an increasingly volatile insecurity in which one mistake may set off mutual destruction. Therefore, while grimly determined not to fall behind in the arms race, we must at the same time seek every means possible to slow it down and to bring it to a halt without weakening our security. The objective of both the military planner and the arms control planner is the safety and security of our people.

At the same time, world peace cannot be anticipated simply by reduction of arms by the super-powers. There will remain for the foreseeable future the need for military forces which can defend the right of self-determination of nations, which can come to the rescue of humane governments threatened by aggression or insurgency, or which can step between unreasoning antagonists in the interest of peace.





On extremists

Extremists of both Right and Left have much in common. They see the world in black or white. They seek immediate and final answers. They substitute dogma for creative thought. They are angry, fearful, deeply and fundamentally disturbed by the world around them. But we must not react emotionally to such emotionalism. Nor can we afford to let their strident voices become the dominant theme of American orchestration. Rather we must proceed with the work of the nation, undaunted, to keep the peace and to build our still-imperfect society into something better for our children.

*November 21, 1963, from address to
National Association for Mental Health
Washington, D. C.*



In twenty years of public life I have tried to serve as a voice and a worker for the cause of equal justice and equal opportunity, for the general welfare, and for the common defense of our country. In all those years I have never felt truly alone. I have always been aware of the innate good sense and good will of the American people.

I have never doubted America and its people. And I have faith in the future of mankind. There is a common yearning for peace, for human dignity, for individual fulfillment, that breaches the artificial barriers of nations, creeds and political philosophies.



HUMPHREY

On August 26, 1964, the Democratic Convention unanimously chose Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as its Vice Presidential candidate. The nomination marked a milestone in Humphrey's long and brilliant career in the public service, beginning in 1945 when he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis.

The thirty-nine photographs in this book provide informal glimpses of Senator Humphrey's life as Majority Whip of the U.S. Senate. He is shown in the office, which, he says, "is too often my home;" at the White House, conferring on matters of high policy with two Presidents; on the political hustings, with his Congressional colleagues, with the press, the public, and with his wife Muriel and family.

Highlighting the photographs are significant quotes from Senator Humphrey's speeches and writings, setting forth the convictions of this devoted American—a man who has said: "I have never doubted America and its people. And I have faith in the future of mankind. There is a common yearning for peace, for human dignity, for individual fulfillment, that breaches the artificial barriers of nations, creeds, and political philosophies."