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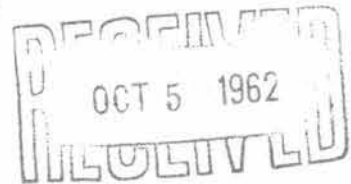


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

October 4, 1962



The Honorable Hubert Humphrey
The Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Many thanks for your cooperation in connection with the recent program in the WASHINGTON REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE series.

Enclosed is a transcript of the program. Also please note page 3 of the AFL-CIO News Service which is sent to 450 AFL-CIO newspapers.

If you would like to have additional copies of either, please let us know.

Cordially,

Harry W. Flannery
Radio Coordinator

HWF:mb
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Enclosures

SUBJECT: Second Session 87th Congress--Good or Bad?

PARTICIPANTS: President Kennedy (Excerpt from State of the Union Message)
Senator Hubert Humphrey (Majority Whip)
Senator Tom Kuchel (Minority Whip)

MODERATOR: Harry W. Flannery

Time: 13:18

FLANNERY: WASHINGTON REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE!

KENNEDY: Members of the Congress, the Constitution makes us not rivals for power but partners for progress.

FLANNERY: President Kennedy thus opened his State of the Union Message to Congress as the Second Session of the 87th Congress opened in January. How well has Congress done? The assistant leaders of the Senate answer: the Majority Whip, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and the Minority Whip, Senator Tom Kuchel of California.

Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery, interviewed Senator Kuchel first, for this radio station and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in the Senate Radio Gallery in the Capitol here in Washington. Senator Kuchel, do you think this has been a productive session of Congress or not?

KUCHEL: In some respects I think it has been a very good session of the Congress. I have got a number of bills in mind when I say that and in some respects, of course, this Congress has failed to live up to what I believe the people wanted it to accomplish.

On the plus side, I would mention the Trade Expansion Bill, as perhaps one of the outstanding pieces of legislation adopted by the Congress this year -- something that is vitally important by reason of the situation which prevails in the world today. We are, in this country, trying to consolidate the economies of the free countries in the world to deal together economically on a mutually profitable basis to the maximum extent possible and to demonstrate once again that free peoples and free economies are far superior to the economic slavery of the Communist world.

I think the United Nations loan was a great victory for the cause of freedom. I supported it from the beginning. I am glad to see that finally both Houses have adopted that recommendation of the President.

The President has demonstrated his desire to increase the strength of our country and, to that extent, I believe it quite appropriate for me to indicate the 150,000 reserve call-up which had no opposition whatsoever in the Congress. And, in conjunction with that, I would want to mention the Cuban resolution, to demonstrate that the American people, through their elected representatives, are standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Commander-in-Chief in these difficult days of Communist attempts to establish a beach-head in this hemisphere and to spread its poison -- let alone to spread the possibility of aggressive acts all over north and south.

I think the public works bill is important. It is important to some areas in my state where we do have some counties that are exceedingly depressed economically. This public works bill provides for the usual procedures by the Appropriations Committees so that we live up, in the passage of that legislation, with all the historic procedures by which money is appropriated for necessary public works.

And I was very glad, as a Senator, to vote for the tax legislation, particularly that portion which gives to American business and industry an incentive for plant expansion by permitting a deduction from taxes on the amounts of money expended in plant expansion to the extent of 7 per cent.

Surely, coming from a state where migratory workers in agricultural fields are part of our economy, it was, I think, a good thing from a token standpoint -- to demonstrate by our votes in the Congress that we intend to provide some health care for the migratory workers of America.

FLANNERY: What about the bills that were on the minor side, Senator Kuchel?

KUCHEL: One that I believe demonstrates a glaring short-coming in this session of the Congress was the failure of the Congress -- particularly in the United States Senate -- to vote for constructive legislation providing for hospitalization benefits to those people over the age of 65. I was a co-author of the so-called Anderson-Javits bill which provided that type of coverage and which gave an incentive, incidentally, to private insurance companies to participate in the program. And yet we lost; that is going to be one of the main responsibilities for the next Congress because this fight is going to be won.

FLANNERY: What about other bills? I think you were also very much interested in mass transportation.

KUCHEL: I was and here is an instance where I believe the Administration -- the Executive branch -- must share a responsibility because it did not give the push to this type of legislation that I believe is necessary. My state has great urban areas and, therefore, the problems of mass transportation are important. Here we had a vehicle which made some progress in that field and which supplied incentives to urban districts to begin formulating the plans for rapid transportation and then making available to those districts loans and economic assistance. This, too, is an unsolved problem which the next Congress is going to have to cope with.

FLANNERY: One other bill that you were very much interested in, Senator, that you didn't mention was the wilderness bill. What about that?

KUCHEL: I think that it is an American tragedy that the wilderness legislation which I was very happy to co-author -- after passing the United States Senate -- fell apart in the House of Representatives. I think the people lost another battle there and, surely, that must be a responsibility for the next Congress. I think the people of America are interested in an opportunity to protect just a small part of America's scenic beauty in its pristine state; all Americans have an interest in that legislation.

FLANNERY: A number of bills were held up in the Rules Committee in the House and I think some of the bills were held up because of the rules in the Senate. Would you comment on that, Senator Kuchel?

KUCHEL: I want to say that in this nuclear era, into which now the world has begun wending its way, that the rules in the Senate and also in the House of Representatives are of another age. They have not made progress so that today, and I speak now as a Senator -- it is possible to frustrate orderly process and prevent Senators from standing up and being counted, pro or con, on any issue. And I must say as an American citizen, I dislike to see, in the House of Representatives, procedures under which the will of a clear majority can be thwarted by the action of the Rules Committee.

FLANNERY: And you figure that there may be some changes in these when the Congress meets again next year.

KUCHEL: Yes, sir. Ten years ago, when I first came to the Senate, there were 6 Republicans and 8 Democrats, as I recall, who voted in favor of eliminating the filibuster. We lost with a little minority on a bi-partisan basis. Last year, there were around 40 Senators ready to clean up the filibuster mess. I would prophesy that next year the United States Senate can achieve that long overdue goal and, by the same token, we ought to engage in a wholesale revision of the rules in the United States Senate.

FLANNERY: Thank you, Senator Kuchel. Also in the Senate Radio Gallery, Senator Humphrey.

Senator Humphrey, how do you estimate this second session of the 87th Congress? Was it good or bad? What did you accomplish for a first thing?

HUMPHREY: Well, I think it was fairly good. If I could put it in baseball parlance, we have been hitting far above .500 and that is even good in the minor leagues much less the major leagues. We have had many highly controversial measures before the Congress but I believe in the main we have done well with them.

Let me just cite a few: The Trade Expansion Act. This is the most important piece of legislation that has been before this Congress or any other Congress for many a year because it represents equipping our President and our Government with the tools to do the necessary job in the field of international trade. This is a tremendously important piece of legislation because it includes with it, also, what we call the "trade adjustment feature," whereby workers who are displaced because of imports or industries injured because of imports, making that injury and that displacement a national problem to be dealt with nationally, the worker and industry will be helped.

Then there is the loan to the United Nations for the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations.

There is the health program for migratory workers. We have been trying to get this for 15 years; I know that I started on it myself 14 years ago and this is the first time that we have been able to get this kind of legislation.

The Manpower Development and Training Act, very important and now well under way in many of the areas of our country. Housing for the elderly. Now, we passed some of that in the first session but we increased the authorization here in the second session. A very popular program and a much needed program.

The reserve call-up resolution to make sure that we have adequate defenses.

The passage of basic agricultural legislation, including the expansion of public law 480.

The increase of the food stamp plan.

Then there was this massive public works program of a \$900 million authorization.

There was the revision of certain aspects of the internal revenue code -- the tax bill -- particularly with the tax incentive for investment purposes. This was an important piece of legislation.

The doubling of the Peace Corps.

The Cuban resolution -- a joint resolution passed by the Congress.

These are some of the items; now there were many others. And, of course, all of the regular appropriation bills including a great outlay in the field of space. Then, as you know, we have greatly expanded our efforts in the field of medical research establishing two national institutes -- one on the health of children and another one on general medicine.

FLANNERY: What about those that you failed to act on?

HUMPHREY: We failed -- we didn't succeed in the so-called health and hospitalization insurance program -- the King-Anderson Bill and co-sponsored here in the Senate by Senator Javits, myself and others. We came within a few votes of making it, but we will be back on that one because we intend to press, as a matter of national policy and party policy.

We didn't get Youth Employment Opportunities, aid to education -- I think this is most unfortunate -- and the National Wilderness Preservation Act, which was passed by the Senate with an overwhelming majority but not through the other body. And then urban affairs -- the Department of Urban Affairs.

Those are some of the key ones. Oh yes, I should add on to that that we didn't quite make it on mass transportation, but I want you to know that that was a new program and you don't always get these new programs through. We got a good start on that and I think that in the next session of Congress we will be able to pass the mass transportation program without too much trouble.

By the way, I forgot the Sugar Act which we passed which is a five-year program which basically is a very good program. That also had to come through and was one of the most controversial issues.

We had a number of issues along with the hospital insurance program under terms of social security. All of these highly controversial issues took a vast amount of time.

The Communications Satellite bill, for example, bogged us down for weeks -- that was another bill that we passed.

So, you see, really when you get down to it, there were certain items which naturally "fell through the boards," so to speak, because you didn't have enough time to really plow through with them and because some of them were new and were not yet fully understood.

FLANNERY: Because of the controversial nature of some of these bills, you feel, nevertheless, that you have made first headway, as a result of which your job may be not so difficult in the next session of Congress?

HUMPHREY: I think we have made genuine headway in a vast number of areas. We have got our work cut out for us in the next Congress, but goodness, we need to have some of that and there will be plenty to do.

FLANNERY: Thank you, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Assistant Majority Leader and Senator Tom Kuchel of California, Assistant Minority Leader.

With this report of the 87th Congress by ranking representatives of our two parties, this program comes to an end for this year. This radio station and the AFL-CIO plan to resume this series of interviews with Republican and Democratic members of Congress on major issues before Congress in January. Your reporter, Harry W. Flannery invites you to be with us then for this public service educational program, WASHINGTON REPORTS ...TO THE PEOPLE!

/AFL-CIO NEWS SERVICE/

October 1, 1962

AFL-CIO OFFICIALLY BACKS 'UNITED WAY' FUND-RAISING

Washington--The AFL-CIO has officially endorsed the annual fund-raising effort of the 2,200 U.S. and Canadian United Funds and Community Chests, and federation Pres. George Meany has urged all members to support the effort "wholeheartedly."

Expressing endorsement in a message to the United Community Funds & Councils of America, Meany said he is confident that organized labor will again help lead the way to a record return even larger than the \$501 million raised in these cooperative drives last fall.

For a number of years, he pointed out, unions and union members have indicated their conviction that "the 'united way' is the right way" to meet community health and welfare needs by the regularity of their gifts--usually by payroll deduction--and by a year-round program of labor participation encouraged by the federation and its Community Service Activities.

Oliver G. Willits, chairman of the executive committee, of the United Community Funds & Councils of America, is serving as acting national chairman for the balance of 1962, succeeding the late Lee H. Bristol, who died suddenly. Willits was national chairman in 1960.

The text of Meany's letter follows:

"It is, as always, a genuine pleasure to extend the endorsement of the AFL-CIO to the 1962 United Community Campaigns.

"Over the years, organized labor has repeatedly asserted its conviction that the united way is the right way to meet the health and welfare needs of our communities.

"The 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO enjoy a unique relationship with federated fund-raising. Because their contributions are given on a regular basis, usually through some form of payroll deduction, they help communities to plan ahead to meet increased needs. This continuing financial support is further implemented by a year-round program of labor participation carried on by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"Because of this relationship, the men and women of organized labor know at first-hand how their contributions meet human needs and are able to participate in community wide planning to meet these needs.

"The AFL-CIO's official endorsement of united community campaigns carries with it our deep sense of involvement and I urge all AFL-CIO members to support this effort whole-heartedly. Organized labor, I am sure, will once again be in the vanguard leading the way to a record return exceeding the \$501 million raised by these drives last fall."

Last year's record total of gifts was contributed in support of 34,500 voluntary health and welfare agencies. (10/1/62)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN GIVEN AFL-CIO FILMS

Ann Arbor, Mich.--A series of 49 "Americans at Work" films, produced by the AFL-CIO and shown on television stations throughout the nation, has been donated to the University of Michigan's Audio-Visual Education Center here. (10/1/62)

October 1, 1962

SOUTHWESTERN LABOR LAW INSTITUTE TO BE HELD OCT. 18-20

Dallas--Government officials, lawyers, and officials of labor and management will address the ninth annual labor law Institute to be held by the Southwestern Legal Foundation here October 18-20.

The initial session, entitled "The Third Seat at the Bargaining Table," will be given in three parts. A government point of view will be presented by Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

John H. Morse, New York City attorney, will discuss the management point of view, and the labor point of view will be presented by Plato E. Papps of Washington, D.C., general counsel for the Machinists.

Two luncheon addresses will also be given. The duty to bargain will be the theme of John H. Fanning, member of the National Labor Relations Board, and U.S. Circuit Judge John R. Brown, will have as a topic the "legal labor pains" involved in applying federal labor law. (10/1/62)

FIVE HONORED FOR AID IN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS

Providence--Five labor and industry representatives received certificates at a ceremony here for cooperation with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training in promoting training programs. Those honored were:

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO; Pres. Jerome Kearney, Rhode Island Building & Construction Trades Council; Chairman Joseph P. Cuddigan, Plumbers Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and Chairman George R. Frankovich, Rhode Island Apprenticeship Committee.

State Supervisor Edward L. Fleming of the bureau expressed thanks for industry and labor cooperation in skilled trades training and said the demand for skilled workers is increasing. Students should get a sound trade foundation while they are in school, he said, urging strengthening and updating of all apprenticeship programs by labor and management. (10/1/62)

PAT SOMERSET NAMED TO HEAD FILM COUNCIL

Hollywood, Calif.--Pat Somerset, executive of the Screen Actors Guild, has been elected president of the Hollywood AFL Film Council, composed of unions representing more than 24,000 employees in the motion picture industry.

Intl. Rep. Phil Fischer of the Musicians was named vice president. Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks, executive secretary of the Screen Extras Guild, and Treas. Edwin T. Hill were re-elected. Ralph Clare, Elmer Ellsworth and Al Erickson were re-elected trustees. (10/1/62)

IDAHO COPE ENDORSES 4 DEMOCRATS, 1 REPUBLICAN

Boise, Idaho--The Idaho State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has voted to endorse three candidates for re-election--Gov. Robert E. Smiley (R), Sen. Frank Church (D) and Rep. Ralph R. Harding (D). Two Democrats were endorsed for other offices--Rep. Gracie Pfost for the U.S. Senate and Compton White for the 1st District House seat which Mrs. Pfost is leaving. (10/1/62)

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October 1, 1962

SENATE WHIPS MARK SCORECARD ON 87th CONGRESS

Washington--Democratic and Republican whips in the Senate are in agreement on the major successes and failures of the 87th Congress.

Appearing in interviews on "Washington Reports to the People," an AFL-CIO public service program, Majority Whip Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Minority Whip Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.) toted up the score this way:

Major success of the 87th Congress--passage of the Trade Expansion Act.

Major failure--defeat of the proposal to provide health care for the aged.

Kuchel listed as a close second on the "success" side of the ledger approval of the U.S. loan to the United Nations which he hailed as a great victory for the cause of freedom.

Humphrey called the Trade Expansion Act "the most important piece of legislation that has been before this Congress or any other Congress for many a year." Along with the UN loan, Humphrey hailed the adoption of a health program for migratory workers.

"We have been trying to get this for 15 years," he said.

Kuchel called for revision of the rules of the Senate and the House to expedite future legislation. In this "nuclear era," he said, the congressional rules are "of another age." (10/1/62)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Mat of Senators Humphrey and Kuchel is included in this weeks AFL-CIO Mat Service.)

UNITED NATIONS DAY TO BE OBSERVED OCT. 24

Washington--The 17th anniversary of the date on which the United Nations came into legal existence will be observed on Oct. 24.

On that day in 1945 the required number of ratifications of the charter signed in San Francisco on the previous June 26 had been deposited with the State Dept., and the organization which has done so much to preserve world peace emerged from the dream stage into reality.

The observance is under the general direction of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations. The AFL-CIO is a member organization of the committee, and Pres. George Meany is on the board of directors. Chairman, for the second year, is Robert S. Benjamin, of the United Artists Corp.

The committee has made available a large selection of aids to observance of the anniversary and to understanding of the UN itself. They range from posters and other decorations through a wide variety of leaflets and pamphlets, recordings and films, to impressive books dealing in many instances with the role of the UN in U.S. foreign policy.

One of the booklets, Facts for Fallacies, provides answers to current questions about the UN and serves as a program guide.

Other helps the committee has ready for distribution include a leaders' guide to individual and community action, a UN study kit and David Coyle Cushman's The United Nations and How It Works, a practical insight into the UN's structure and organization.

A full list of free and inexpensive publications may be obtained from the U.S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York.

(10/1/62)



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