

MINNESOTA RADIO TAPE OF JULY 23, 1963

FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING

Ladies and gentlemen --

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you from my office on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C....

Today I would like to report on my recent trip abroad, and to let you know what happened over there.

I had ^a~~the~~ wonderful opportunity to fly to Stockholm for three days during a brief lull in the proceedings of the Senate. While there, I met with a good many of the political leaders of northern Europe and Great Britain. This was the first time that such a meeting had been arranged---completely informal, no speeches---just a frank, quiet exchange of views and information about what was going on in ~~that~~⁺ part of the free world.

We met at a ~~very~~ lovely spot south of Stockholm at the residence of the Swedish Prime Minister, Tag Earlander, at Harpsund, Sweden. Also there were Willy Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin and Harold Wilson (leader of the Labor party in Great Britain) and the key leadership of Sweden, Norway, and

Denmark.

We have heard a great deal about the European Economic Community---Common Market. I have talked to you a number of times about the economic progress of these nations---particularly principally West Germany, France, Italy, and the Low Countries---but we sometimes forget about the other countries of Europe that are not in the Common Market. They are known as the Outer Seven, and they include Great Britain and the Scandinavian Countries as well as Austria ~~and~~ Switzerland, ~~Austria, Sweden,~~ Portugal and Finland. These countries are also known as the Europe^{an} Free Trade Association--EFTA and they are making great strides economically as well as the Common Market countries.

We are intensely interested here in the United States in seeing that most of these great economic and political groupings work together harmoniously both with each other and with us. These countries---the ~~inner~~ Inner Six, the Outer Seven, and the United States---together/^{can} form, and in a sense already form, the greatest block of economic, political power we have put together in the history of the world.

One of the objectives of the meeting we had in Sweden was to discuss common economic^{all} problems and to promote intensive discussion of the possibility of closer cooperation between these two groups and ourselves.

I was ~~in~~ not an official representative of the United

WERE
States nor ~~where~~ any of the other gentlemen at the
meeting, ~~and~~ ^{For} this reason the discussion was much freer, much
more stimulating and I think helpful because we ~~were~~ speaking
for ourselves.

I have made the full report on the discussion to ~~the~~
President Kennedy and I was also able to tell the President that
his message to Europeans at Frankfort, Germany, recently had
made a tremendous impact in Europe. The consensus among the
groups at Stockholm was that the President had established the
standard for political discussion in Europe---rather more than
~~with the~~ ~~French~~ French President, Charles De Gaulle, ~~statements~~
~~about the future of European-American relationships. I~~
~~much as they were taking President Kennedy's conception of those~~
~~relationships.~~ The President's concept of an Atlantic partnership
is now the center of discussion throughout Europe.

There was intensive interest about what was happening
in the Soviet Union and on the way back to the U. S., I had
the opportunity of speaking several hours with Paul-Henri Spaak
of Belgium who had just returned from a lengthy meeting with
Premier Nikita Krushchev. There are, obviously, important
historical events taking place in Moscow and as I record this
broadcast, the Secretary of State is preparing to fly to Moscow
for a final negotiations meeting of a possible Nuclear Test
Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union. I know that you have been
watching the great split between the Chinese and Russian Communists.
That is a matter of intensive interest to all of us.

I hope to talk with you about this in a future broadcast.
Suffice it to say, that the great split in the communist
world, as it appears to me, shows the Soviet willingness
to try to depresssurize the cold war and to find a way of
~~exchanging~~ existing without nuclear war.

Thank you for ~~listening to this broadcast. See~~
~~you soon.~~

END

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FOR BROADCAST WEEK BEGINNING JULY 28

Ladies and gentlemen---

This is Senator Hubert Humphrey, reporting to you
from my office on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.....

President Kennedy's program to close the citizenship gap in
America, to assure every American his constitutional and civil
rights, is now ^N~~pending~~ in Congress. This is a bold program, and
I support it. My efforts in the coming weeks will be to work
for approval of the Administration's civil rights legislation
in the Senate.

But there was one aspect of the program which I felt could
be improved. This is in the area of fair employment practices.

~~PREVIOUSLY BEFORE~~
The FEPC bill ~~now pending in~~ Congress calls for the estab-

(more)

lishment of an independent commission to receive complaints of job discrimination on the grounds of race or religion. This is the basic idea of all the FEPC-type legislation which has been introduced in Congress in the past.

But it seems to me that job discrimination is not an "independent" problem. It is linked to the whole spectrum of employment patterns and opportunities in the country.

For that reason, I have introduced new legislation to establish a Fair Employment Practices program within the Department of Labor.

My bill, which represents a new concept of Fair Employment Practices legislation, would authorize the administrator of the program in the Labor Department to accept complaints of job discrimination---but it would also authorize him to initiate programs to develop equal job opportunities. This will be an active, not just a passive program.

(more)

The bill also specifies the areas in which job discrimination is banned: all employers engaged in inter-state commerce, all government contractors, all Federal agencies, all agencies, organizations and local and State government unities which receive federal funds, labor unions recognized under the National Labor Relations Act and employment agencies.

The program which would be established by my bill would utilize the efficient and widespread administrative tools already set up in the Department of Labor. And by placing the FEP program in the department, it would be an appropriate part of the overall Federal employment program we have---including manpower training, labor statistics, labor standards, employment services and apprenticeship and training programs.

The basis^S of my new approach to Fair Employment Practices is that job discrimination is not the only employment problem which many of our Negro citizens face today. They must be guaranteed equal con-

(more)

sideration and opportunity for job openings. But they must also have the opportunity to acquire the skills and education and training necessary to qualify them for those job openings.

Eighteen years ago, as Mayor of Minneapolis, I worked for and saw establishment of the first municipal fair employment practices commission in the United States.

This year, I hope to see the establishment of the first Federal fair employment practices program in the United States.

(END)

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(END)

It can't imagine
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OK

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or with escape clause
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this - put some
discretion of
man - agents.

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recog. of East

Heiman - agency

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by Senate. Expect
Senate to act this year

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by collect. tang.

or by legislation

or by statute

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give longer time
to act - at least a
few winter days.

ben act before
house.

Pier - deeply uneasy
about tax laws.
Must - will be here
as long as necessary
for tax legislation

trip - hope for bi -
duly - represent

appeal to countries
to maintain status
quo - work
with dispatch

need status quo as
can proceed without
delay. May need
2 weeks - but ask
committee to work
as fast as can
but number of
people want to
be heard - this is
an universal legislation



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