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

June 23, 1959

REC'D JUN 23 1959

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

Dear Senator:

Many thanks for helping -- again -- with WASHINGTON
REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE.

Enclosed is the usual material. If you would like to
have additional copies of anything, please let me know.

Cordially yours,

Harry W. Flannery
Radio Coordinator

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DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN URGE FULL MUTUAL SECURITY FUNDS

Washington--Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, that he disagreed with other members of the Congress in threatening to cut foreign aid below Administration requests if the President vetoes domestic programs considered vital.

Appearing on the program with Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican member of the committee, Humphrey said:

"I don't believe in a policy of just trying to get even. Just because the Administration lacks in will and imagination for proper domestic programs doesn't mean we should cut the foreign aid program. We might make certain adjustments, as in military assistance to Latin American countries."

Wiley said the military assistance part of the mutual security program provides the United States with "the most for our money" in defense.

"This includes more soldiers, ships, planes and guns for manning the free world defenses for less money than could be obtained in any other way," he maintained. "Also, mutual security provides economic assistance to bolster the economies of free nations in their efforts to withstand the pressures of communism. All in all, the program is an investment in the security of the people of this country."

Humphrey said he favored less emphasis on combatting communism as a reason for foreign aid.

"What I'd like to see our country do is wage war," he said, "wage war on hunger and disease and illiteracy and misery and to things in undeveloped areas just because it ought to be done."

Wiley spoke out against any reduction in the Development Loan Fund, which would provide loans instead of grants to needy countries. This program, he said, "takes a burden off the U.S. taxpayer." (6/15/59)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Mats of Wiley and Humphrey being sent under separate cover.)

MERGER GIVES BUFFALO 100,000-MEMBER LABOR COUNCIL

Buffalo--The Buffalo AFL-CIO Council, a new countywide organization representing more than 100,000 trade unionists, was cheered into existence here June 6.

About 500 local union delegates formally approved the merger resolution consolidating the Buffalo Federation of Labor and the Greater Buffalo Industrial Union Council by a standing ovation in this city's Memorial Auditorium.

After the vote AFL-CIO Region 2 Dir. Michael Mann, who presided at the first constitutional convention, declared the two organizations united and urged the delegates "to work together, fight together and stay together for the good of the men and women who work for a living."

James L. Kane, president of the former federation, who came up through the ranks of the Postal Clerks, is the council's first president. Edward J. Kwietniewski, a Steelworkers staff representative and former CIO council president, is executive secretary. (6/15/59)

HAYES NAMED ADVISOR TO COMMITTEE FOR UN

New York--Pres. A.J. Hayes of the Machinists has been named to the Advisory Council of the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, Chairman Charles F. Willis, Jr., has announced.

The committee is a privately-supported citizens' organization whose chairman is named by the President of the U.S. and whose purpose is to arouse interest in the UN. Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president, is chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. (6/15/59)

SUBJECT: Foreign Aid in Controversy

PARTICIPANTS: Senator Alexander Wiley, (R., Wis.)
Senator Hubert Humphrey, (D., Minn.)

MODERATOR: Harry W. Flannery

TIME: 13:30

FLANNERY: Washington Reports to the People!

Foreign aid is a subject of major controversy in the Congress here in Washington. Two major Democratic members of the Senate have threatened to slash the administration foreign aid request if the President vetoes domestic legislation they consider necessary.

The Draper Committee says military aid requests made by the Administration are too low. A prominent member of the Senate says foreign aid grants should be eliminated. A citizens group demands an end to foreign aid. Another urges increase in foreign aid.

Here is the situation as two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee see it. This radio station and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations bring you the ranking Republican on the committee, Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, and a Democrat, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

First to the office of Senator Wiley in the Senate Office Building. We came upon Senator Wiley as he was moving his office and he sat upon the edge of a desk for the interview. You may hear workmen in the background as we talk.

Senator Wiley, we recall that in the past you have been a strong supporter of this program. Do you still think it is vital to our defense?

WILEY: Very definitely. The threat which the Communist world conspiracy poses for our security has increased rather than decreased since the end of World War II. As of now, the communists dominate, as you know, nearly one billion people -- or about one-third of the world's population.

In addition, they continue to try to extend their influence and control to more lands and people. They utilize their military strength to threaten and to blackmail.

Too, they supplement their efforts with a wide variety of probes on the economic, cultural, ideological and other fronts. As a result, we must be alert, on our toes and ready and able to deal with these threats to our security.

FLANNERY: Now, Senator Wiley, what is the outlook for approval of the President's Mutual Security Program?

WILEY: Even though there is broadening support in both labor and industry, for the Mutual Security Program, we're liable to have some tough sledding ahead.

We realize, of course, that the 3.9 billion recommended by the Chief Executive is a lot of money. However, in comparison with our other outlays for defense, about 40.9 billion, the Mutual Security Program, dollar for dollar, continues to provide us with the most for our money.

This includes more soldiers, ships, planes, and guns for manning the free world's defenses, for less money than could be obtained in any other way.

Also, it provides the economic assistance to help bolster the economies of friendly nations in their efforts to withstand the pressures of Communism.

WILEY: All in all, the program, I believe, is an investment in the security of the people of this country.

FLANNERY: One of the parts of the program of which much has been said, Senator, has been the Development Loan Fund. How do you feel about the proposed cuts in this fund?

WILEY: I believe it is ill-advised to cripple this program. This is particularly true since the principle of this aspect of the fund is to provide loans instead of grants to economically underdeveloped countries that need and merit our assistance.

Among other things -- One -- a loan program provides the economic support for underdeveloped countries so necessary to enable them to stand up rather than fall under the pressures of communism.

Two -- it takes a burden off the United States taxpayer.

Three -- it enables needy countries to assume a more responsible role in their own development.

Four -- it lessens opposition to the Mutual Security Program vital to our defense by reducing what has been called "the giveaway".

FLANNERY: Senator Wiley, what in your judgment, are the prospects for putting the Development Loan Fund on a long-term basis -- say the five year or the seven year basis as recently recommended?

WILEY: Well, considering the recent cuts in the fund, realistically speaking -- the prospects for approval for a long-range program in my opinion are not very bright. Knowledge of the contribution which Mutual Security and particularly the Development Loan Fund is making to the free world defense, is promoting greater support among informed people in nearly all walks of life. However, the time appears to be not ripe for the United States to embark on a long-range assistance program.

FLANNERY: Senator Wiley, do you feel that emphasis in the Mutual Security Program should be on economic or military aid?

WILEY: As the Communist threat appears this time, an adequate program of both military and economic aid, I think, is necessary. The plans, however, should insofar as possible, continue to be tailored to the specific needs of each country. I say each country.

FLANNERY: As a final question, Senator Wiley, do you feel the Congress will appropriate an adequate amount of money?

WILEY: I am not the prophet or the son of a prophet. I cannot predict what Congress will do.. However, I believe it does have a real responsibility for enacting a sound, reasonable program to shore up the free world's defenses. That's what mutual aid is. It is mutual assistance for both parties.

FLANNERY: Thank you, Senator Wiley. Senator Humphrey was on the floor of the Senate and came to the Senate Radio Gallery for this interview.

Senator Humphrey, do you think foreign aid should be cut as has been threatened by some members of the Congress as a counter-balance to the Administration threat to cut domestic programs -- housing, federal aid to education, area redevelopment and so forth?

HUMPHREY: No, I don't believe in a policy of just trying to get even. In other words, just because the administration has lacked in its will and imagination for proper domestic programs, doesn't mean that we should attempt to show our unhappiness with their failure by cutting the foreign aid program, except insofar as this: I do believe that there are minor adjustments which we can make in certain areas of the foreign aid program, such as military assistance to Latin American countries. I really can't see the justification for the expansion of that type of assistance. Now, that's not very much. It only runs, let's say, somewhere about fifty or sixty million dollars, but fifty or sixty million dollars to the

the American people is quite a lot of money and I see no reason for putting good money after bad or bad money after good, no matter how you want to look at it.

There is too much of this military assistance in some of the areas of the world where they really need education and health and food and the kind of community assistance to build a stronger society.

FLANNERY: Do you think the military and economic aid should be separated?

HUMPHREY: Yes, I do. I believe it would be all to the good to have a complete separation of the military program on the one hand which should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, and the economic assistance program -- the loans, the technical assistance which comes along with the loans -- under the International Cooperation Administration.

FLANNERY: Then the people would know what really is foreign aid and what is military aid.

HUMPHREY: Exactly -- and presently people believe that the foreign aid program is a tremendous big thing, when in fact, a vast majority of the foreign aid is for direct military assistance or for what we call defense support. And that's the kind of money that you put into a country like Korea, for example, where we have a very heavy outlay for military assistance, but the Korean economy cannot bear the cost of military assistance, even when we give the military equipment. Just maintaining it, just keeping the men in the armed forces is more than the Korean economy can maintain, so then we pump in what we call defense support. I say you should separate that from the outright technical assistance, your contributions to the United Nations, and the loans for economic projects. Take those and set them over on one side and take your military program and set it over on the other so that you can take an honest look at it.

FLANNERY: What about the charge that there has been waste and mal-administration in foreign aid? And that foreign aid should be cut back so that it is more likely to be efficiently used?

HUMPHREY: Let's take the latter part first -- just to cut back foreign aid doesn't mean that it will be more efficiently used. There have been some instances of waste and inefficiency and those ought to be corrected at once, in fact, I have insisted that the ICA -- the International Cooperation Administration -- make available to the Committee on Foreign Relations their so-called evaluation studies or analysis of our program overseas country by country.

Regrettably, the executive officers say this is privileged material and secret material for only the executive branch of the government. I can't understand that and I've insisted and will continue to insist that we see those reports so that we can find out where the real waste has been because there are reports on it. Now there's one other point. It seems to me that one of the real wastes is in the fact that the program is year-by-year -- that there is no way that you can really plan it; there is no continuity, there is no perspective to the program. And when you have a program authorized each year separately, there is always delay, there is uncertainty as to the personnel because people are not sure whether they'll be kept on the job, there is a restlessness, there is a lack of proper budgeting and planning. I think the real waste in this program is the way that it has been authorized. I think you need long-term foreign aid.

FLANNERY: You had a talk with Khrushchev on many matters. Did you touch on foreign aid on that occasion?

HUMPHREY: Somewhat -- the main thing that we touched on was that Khrushchev made it quite clear to me that the Soviet Union was going to move ahead relentlessly on its own foreign aid program. He made it quite clear that the Soviet Union was going to use its resources in Asia and Africa and the Middle East -- and particularly in those states or nations close to her. So we have our work cut out for us. The Soviets are sort of Ivan-come-latelys on foreign aid.

HUMPHREY: They've learned from us and they're now moving in. In fact, in certain areas of the world -- in Africa and Asia -- they're actually putting in as much or more than we are.

FLANNERY: A lot of our aid can also, I imagine, be channeled through the United Nations more effectively -- what do you think about that?

HUMPHREY: I think that there are certain parts of our aid that could be -- for example -- it seems to me that in some of these trouble spots in the world -- such as the Middle East, where no matter what we do we're always in a certain amount of difficulty, that it would be better for us to channel our economic assistance and our technical assistance through the United Nations agencies. Thereby having a neutral, independent force at work rather than this economic struggle between ourselves and the Soviet Union. Because I am sure that there are nations now in the Middle East that play one of us off against the other all the time.

FLANNERY: In regard to either the aid through the United Nations or direct aid, do you think we overemphasize the expedient reasons and underemphasize the moral obligation factor?

HUMPHREY: Yes, I do. I regret to say this, but I believe it has been true in the past, at least that all too often we have talked about foreign aid as only a way of combatting communism.

Frequently, we have extended foreign aid simply because the communists were going to do it if we didn't. What I'd like to see our country do is wage war -- wage war on hunger and disease and illiteracy and misery and do things in underdeveloped areas of the world just because it ought to be done -- because it makes a better world -- a more peaceful world. Really, there is no hope for peace in this world as long as over half of the population of the world is in utter misery and ignorant and illiterate and sick and hungry. So let us cast our foreign aid in the image of more or less the good Samaritan or at least, the freindly neighbor. I think it would be better that way.

FLANNERY: Thank you, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, and Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, both members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Each week this radio station and the AFL-CIO keep you up to the minute on major issues before the Congress as we talk with Republican and Democratic members of the Congress.

This is Harry W. Flannery inviting you to be with us next week at this same time for WASHINGTON REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE.



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