

1. A Coordinated, Comprehensive, Strategic Attack

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A STATEMENT

ON

"NEGROES AND THE OPEN SOCIETY"

BY

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UNITED STATES SENATOR

If the nation is to deal with these problems and individual symptoms, a constructive partnership will be needed between the public and the private sectors at all levels.

2. Metropolitan Planning

The problem of discrimination against the Negro is no longer a regional problem. The experiences of depression, war, and population migration have made it a problem of national scope, increasingly focused in our metropolitan centers of population.

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The problems of racial discrimination are interrelated. They occur in discernible patterns. Patterns of segregation in housing are reflected in de facto segregation in schools. Substandard education is correlated with high rates of unemployment. Limitations on employment and the opportunity for vocational advancement, in turn, restrict income and economic mobility.

Discrimination is a system that will yield only to a coordinated, comprehensive, strategic attack. In recent years, other than civil rights groups, the Federal Government has borne the brunt of this attack. But state and local governments and the private sector of our nation--our universities, churches, our labor unions, businesses and civic associations--must be allies. An excellent example has been Massachusetts, which has actually moved in a direction that is well in advance of the Federal Government.

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Racial discrimination has struck at the heart of the American dream--the promise of freedom and equality of opportunity--for over two hundred years. It has gnawed at the political and social fabric of America, at times threatening to overwhelm us. It has exacted high costs--in human suffering, economic loss (a loss that approached \$27 billion in 1966), inferior education, blighted neighborhoods, and infant mortality to mention only a few. Racial discrimination has been a serious handicap to our foreign policy, especially in our relations with the peoples of the developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

As the Republican candidate for the United States Senate, I advocate a broadly-based, massive assault against all remaining forms of discrimination in American life.

I call for an Open Society--a society which extends to all Americans the freedom and opportunity to have equal justice under law, to obtain quality education, to enjoy decent housing and good health, and to gain equal access to the economic benefits available in a free enterprise system. In order to achieve an Open Society, the thinking and approach to the problem of civil rights must be redirected. There must be a major shift in emphasis in current programs. I suggest three guidelines.

