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memo	To the President from Ben Wattenberg EPCN 8-1-03	12/13/68	C

Exec. FG 659

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1969
5:30 PM

EXECUTIVE ②

76 659

76 165

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Erv Duggan

You are scheduled to meet at 5:30 PM tomorrow with your Committee on Population and Family Planning, whose co-chairmen are Wilbur Cohen and John D. Rockefeller, 3rd.

Attached are a suggested scenario, guest list, brief draft remarks and a copy of the report.

Attachments

Suggested Scenario:

The President's Committee on Population and Family Planning

- | | |
|------|---|
| 5:25 | Group gathers in Cabinet Room; Press is admitted. |
| 5:30 | The President enters, greets members. |
| 5:31 | Secretary Cohen opens meeting. |
| 5:32 | John D. Rockefeller, 3rd presents report to the President (photographs) |
| 5:35 | The President responds |
| 5:40 | President ends his remarks; ceremony ends. |

Draft Remarks for the President

Secretary Cohen, Mr. Rockefeller, Members of the Committee:

There are many critical issues facing the people of the world.

But none of them -- except the quest for peace -- is more important than the problem of rising population. Indeed, world peace will probably never be possible if this problem goes unsolved.

Considering where we stood just a few years ago, our Nation has made real progress in this field:

-- In 1964, the Federal Government invested \$6 million in population and family planning activities. In Fiscal 1969, that figure will rise to about \$115 million.

-- During this same period, private organizations and groups concerned with population and family planning have more than doubled their expenditures.

¹³
-- Most important, there is a new and growing public awareness of the magnitude and danger of the problem.

¹⁵
It is now possible for a President to speak frankly to the people about this matter.

¹⁷
But measured against the distance we have yet to go, our

achievements have been small indeed. That, as I understand it, is the message of this report.

I think that when you see the new budget, you will know how seriously your government takes this matter.

I intend to study this report carefully -- and to distribute it widely.

Certainly I will bring this report to the attention of the next President. Like the search for peace, the search for knowledge and mastery of the population crisis is not a partisan matter.

You have done your country -- and the world -- a real service.

I am grateful to you.

#

Members of the
President's Committee on Population and Family Planning

Leona Baumgartner, M.D.
Visiting Professor of Social Medicine
Harvard Medical School
2 Center Plaza
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Ivan L. Bennett, Jr., M.D.
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
of State for Population Matters
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen (Chairman)
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Lloyd Elam, M.D.
President
Meharry Medical College
1005 18th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

Joseph English, M.D.
Assistant Director for Health Affairs
Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dr. Ronald Freedman
Director
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Honorable William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dr. Oscar Harkavy
Program Officer in Charge
Population Office
Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Andre Hellegers, M.D.
Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology
School of Medicine
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20007

Philip R. Lee, M.D.
Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Gary D. London, M.D.
Director, Family Planning Programs
Office of Economic Opportunity
1111 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Clifford Pease, M.D. (S-Unable to Attend)
Associate Director
Technical Assistance Division
The Population Council
245 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Mr. James S. Quirk (S)
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III (Co-Chairman)
Chairman, Board of Trustees
The Population Council
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Mr. Charles Schultze
Senior Fellow
Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Sheldon J. Segal
Director, Biomedical Division
The Population Council
68th and York Avenue
New York, New York 10021

James S. Shannon, M.D.
Assistant to the President
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Carl S. Shultz, M.D. (S)
Director
Office of Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Mr. Paul H. Todd, Jr.
Chief Executive Officer
Planned Parenthood-World Population
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Glen Wegner, M.D. (S)
White House Fellow
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dr. Gooloo S. Wunderlich (S)
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

EXECUTIVE

FG659



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1968

TO: JIM JONES

FROM: Ben Wattenberg

This is ready for rescheduling.
Duggan and McPherson will be
handling it after I leave (on
Wednesday).

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CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1968

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Ben Wattenberg



Here is a copy of the report from your Commission on Population and Family Planning headed by John D. Rockefeller III and Secretary Cohen.

Zwick, McPherson, and I have looked through it and find no problems in your accepting it. Among the members of the Committee who have worked on it are Charlie Schultze, Phil Lee, Ivan Bennett of Hornig's office and Bill Gaud.

Secretary Cohen, Dr. Lee, McPherson and I have discussed whether there might be any problem with releasing this report so closely upon the heels of the Bishop's conference regarding birth control. Our feeling is that this will be no problem -- that the Bishops are already out of town, that their statement was a moderate one in any event, and that nothing in this report should antagonize Catholics. One of the members of the Committee was Dr. Hellegers, a Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Georgetown University School of Medicine and a leading Catholic layman.

Attached is a suggested draft of your accepting the report. It is an enthusiastic response to their recommendations for increased attention to the problems of population -- but it doesn't lock you in to any specific commitments. It also mentions that you will send a copy of the report to President-elect Nixon. (A list of the major Committee proposals can be found at Tab "A" of the report.)

As it stands now your tentative schedule calls for you to accept this report officially at noon on Monday. After discussing this with Phil Lee and John Rockefeller's representatives, our judgment is that the entire committee of eighteen members should meet with you briefly in the Cabinet Room to present the report.

Original to Mrs. Servato

Following your brief meeting with the Committee, the Press would be brought into the Cabinet Room. You would be flanked by Rockefeller, Cohen and four panel chairmen of the Committee as you delivered your statement. Following your statement, Rockefeller, Cohen and the panel subcommittee chairmen would brief the Press on the report. Christian approves of this press conference.

Approve

Disapprove

Statement

Rockefeller/Cohen Press Conference
in Cabinet Room following your statement
to the Press.

Part of a
couple of weeks
have now
C

29/04

EXECUTIVE

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PR 11

FG 165

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

NOV 15 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JIM JONES

I am attaching a list of persons who should be
cleared for admission to the meeting with the
President when the report on family planning
is submitted on November 18 at 12 Noon.

Boalby

Wilbur Cohen

Secretary

Attachment

Committee Members

HONORABLE WILBUR J. COHEN, *Chairman*
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 3rd, *Co-Chairman*

LEONA BAUMGARTNER, M.D.
School of Medicine
Harvard University

IVAN L. BENNETT, JR., M.D.
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

MR. PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, JR.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Population Matters
Department of State

LLOYD ELAM, M.D.
President
McHarry Medical College

JOSEPH ENGLISH, M.D.
Assistant Director for Health Affairs
Office of Economic Opportunity

DR. RONALD FREEDMAN
Director, Population Studies Center
University of Michigan

HONORABLE WILLIAM S. GAUD
Administrator
Agency for International Development

DR. OSCAR HARKAVY
Program Officer in Charge
Population Office
Ford Foundation

PHILIP R. LEE, M.D.
Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

GARY D. LONDON, M.D.
Director, Family Planning Programs
Office of Economic Opportunity

MRS. KATHERINE B. OETTINGER
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Population & Family Planning
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

DR. CHARLES SCHULTZE
Senior Fellow
Brookings Institution

DR. SHELDON J. SEGAL
Director, Biomedical Division
The Population Council

JAMES A. SHANNON, M.D.
Assistant to the President
National Academy of Sciences

MR. PAUL H. TODD, JR.
Chief Executive Officer
Planned Parenthood—World Population

ANDRE HELLEGERS, M.D.
Professor, Obstetrics & Gynecology
School of Medicine
Georgetown University

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON POPULATION
AND FAMILY PLANNING
Washington, D. C. 20201

November 18, 1968

Dear Mr. President:

On July 16, 1968 you appointed your Advisory Committee on Population and Family Planning to review policies and programs and recommend additional steps that should be taken to deal with the problems. On behalf of the Committee we are pleased to transmit the Committee's report: Population and Family Planning: The Transition from Concern to Action.

Your deep and continuing concern for problems of population, clearly set forth in your State of the Union Message in 1965 and repeated many times in the intervening years, has made the Nation aware of the great importance you attach to resolving these problems. In that atmosphere of leadership, we have attempted to carry out the challenging mandate you gave us.

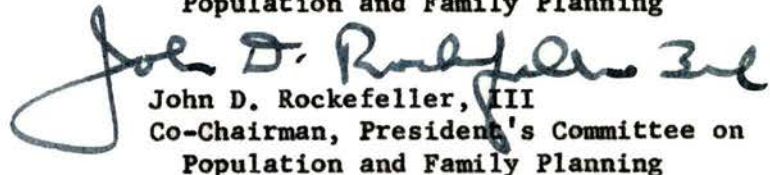
The Committee's report is a concise statement of needs and opportunities that exist to improve this Nation's efforts in population and family planning. The Committee has made 8 specific recommendations which we consider of sufficient importance to warrant immediate consideration. These recommendations emphasize the importance of expanding Federal financial support for domestic and international family planning programs, the need to expand efforts in research and education, and to improve program planning, and to establish a National Institute for Population Research, and a Presidential Commission on Population.

Recognizing, as you do, the needs of many of our own people for family planning services and the critical nature of the world population growth, we respectfully urge that the Advisory Committee's recommendations be accorded the highest possible priority.

Sincerely,



Wilbur J. Cohen
Chairman, President's Committee on
Population and Family Planning



John D. Rockefeller, III
Co-Chairman, President's Committee on
Population and Family Planning

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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Publisher: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

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The background of the entire page is a dense, overlapping pattern of stylized human figures. These figures are rendered in a light gray or off-white color against a slightly darker, textured background. The figures are simple, with no facial features, and are arranged in various poses, some appearing to be in motion or interacting. The overall effect is a sense of a large, diverse crowd or population.

Population and Family Planning

THE TRANSITION FROM CONCERN TO ACTION

**REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING**

galt
me

2:30
Two

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM JONES

FROM: Douglass Cater

←

The President has approved a non-public "committee" on population. Can you find out if he wishes to meet with this group or simply to establish it and have Wilbur Cohen call the initial meeting.

President meet with group:

____ yes

____ no

Wilbur Cohen call meeting:

✓ ____ yes

____ no

PRES.
MAY
MEET
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76 165

Committee on Population

PR 8-2

Rockefeller, John D. III

x *
Task Force on Population & Family Planning

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tuesday, June 18, 1968
5:30 p.m.

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Douglass Cater *DD*

Attached is the memorandum which was sent by wire to you at the Ranch concerning the task force on population and family planning proposed to you by John D. Rockefeller III. Jim Jones relayed the word that you did not wish a public task force. He also said that you felt "it was better not to have the meeting."

If you wish to take any action on the Rockefeller proposals, here are the options:

- (1) Establish the task force but not make it public. Suggested membership contained in Attachment A.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

- (2) Announce establishment of a "Committee" rather than a task force. This would be in line with your announcement of the Rusk Committee to deal with the CIA orphans.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

- (3) Hold meeting with group of government and non-government leaders in the population field (Attachment B). At this meeting, you could urge renewed efforts in this field without necessarily announcing establishment of task force or committee.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Committee
The suggested mandate to the task force is contained in Attachment C. If you wish to keep the task force non-public, we can revise the mandate so that it is directed exclusively to the members.

Approve ✓ _____ Disapprove _____

Orig to Mrs Ferris

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1968
9:30 a.m. Monday

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Douglass Cater
ATTENTION: Jim Jones

Following your meeting with John D. Rockefeller III, we have prepared the attached list of those who might be invited to a Cabinet Room meeting with you on population and family planning. It constitutes 26 members from government and non-government who are instrumental in giving leadership in this field (Attachment B). We propose that this meeting be held without press attendance, but that your remarks might be subsequently made available to the press.

At this meeting you would announce appointment of a high-level task force to review federal policies and programs in this field, and to determine ways to increase the effort at home and abroad. (Attachment C -- Proposed Mandate to Task Force). The task force would be chaired by Wilbur Cohen with John D. Rockefeller III serving as co-chairman (Attachment A). It would be equally divided between government and non-government members. We have carefully reviewed the list with Mr. Rockefeller, and taken suggestions from Monsignor Francis T. Hurley of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Former Congressman Paul Todd provides a useful link to the Congressional community. I believe it would be a most effective task force. With your approval, I hope we can schedule the meeting this week or early next week since Mr. Rockefeller has scheduled a trip out of the country at the end of the month.

I believe the combined meeting and the establishment of the task force is the most effective action you can take in this field at this time.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

SUGGESTED PARTICIPANTS FOR PRESIDENT'S
MEETING ON POPULATION

Nongovernment

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III
New York, New York → 30 Rockefeller Plaza

Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Harvard University School
of Medicine
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Lloyd Elam
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Oscar Harkavy
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Mr. Paul Todd
Planned Parenthood - World Population
New York, New York

Andre Hellegers, M. D.
Georgetown University
School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Government

STATE/AID

Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

Honorable William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International Development

The Honorable George Ball
Ambassador to the United Nations

Honorable Rutherford Poats
Deputy Administrator
Agency for International Development

Honorable Joseph Sisco
Assistant Secretary for
International Organizations
Department of State

Dr. Herman B. James
Assistant Administrator
War on Hunger

Honorable Philander Claxton
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of State

Dr. Malcolm Merrill
Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Health, Population and Nutrition
Agency for International Development

Dr. Reimer T. Ravenhold
Director
Office of Population
Agency for International Development

DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen
Secretary of Health, Education
and Welfare

Dr. Philip R. Lee
Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs

Dr. James A. Shannon
Director
National Institutes of Health

Dr. Robert Marston
Administrator
Health Services and Mental
Health Administration

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Population and Family Planning

Dr. Arthur Lesser
Deputy Director
Children's Bureau
Social and Rehabilitation Service

Other

Honorable Jack Vaughn
Director
Peace Corps

Honorable Leonard Marks
Director
United States Information Agency

Dr. Ivan Bennett
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr. Joseph English
Assistant Director (Health)
Office of Economic Opportunity

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Government

Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen (Chairman)
Secretary of Health,
Education and Welfare

Hon. William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International
Development

Dr. Ivan Bennett
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr. Philip R. Lee
Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare

Dr. James A. Shannon
Director
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare

Dr. Joseph English
Assistant Director (Health)
Office of Economic Opportunity

Nongovernment

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III (Co-Chairman)
New York, New York

Mr. Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Harvard University
School of Medicine
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Oscar Harkavy (Rec. by John D. Rockefeller III)
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Dr. Lloyd Elam (Leading Negro Health Expert)
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Hon. Paul Todd (Former Member of Congress)
3713 West Main
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dr. Andre Hellegers (Recommended by Msg. Hurley
Georgetown University of Nat'l Catholic Welfare Conference)
School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

MANDATE TO TASK FORCE

I am appointing a Task Force of distinguished citizens and government officials to make a careful review of Federal policies and programs in relation to worldwide and domestic needs.

I am asking the Task Force

- to determine ways of providing the American people with meaningful information about population change and assuring that its significance will be understood by the rising generation.
- to define the Federal government's direct role in research and training in population matters, including the physiology of human reproduction, in fertility control and the development of new contraceptives, and the government's role in supporting such research and training in private institutions at home and overseas.
- to define the responsibility of the Federal government, in cooperation with State, community, and private agencies in assuring that all families have access to information and services that will enable them to plan the number and spacing of their children.

-- to suggest actions which the United States should take in concert with other countries and with international organizations to help the developing countries of the world to understand and to deal effectively with their high rates of population growth.

I am asking the Task Force to provide me with an estimate of the costs of an effective 5 year program plan in research, training and services.

The Task Force may establish working groups of government and nongovernment experts to study technical, economic or social aspects of the population problem.

I am asking the Task Force to report to me within 120 days.

Name	Date
Wm. BEVIN ^{MR} S. Markham ^{of}	7-29-68



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY


JUN 11 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE DOUGLASS CATER

Subject: Meeting with the President on Population

Attached are a Proposed Agenda, Task Force Members, Mandate to the Task Force, and a list of Suggested Participants.

I hope this will be helpful.


Philip R. Lee, M.D.
Assistant Secretary
for Health and Scientific Affairs

Attachments

Handwritten notes:
A.C. Electric
D. C. 11/11

MANDATE TO TASK FORCE

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TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Government

Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen, Chairman
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

Mr. William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Dr. Ivan Bennett
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr. Philip R. Lee
Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Dr. James A. Shannon
Director, National Institutes of Health
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Dr. Joseph English
Assistant Director (Health)
Office of Economic Opportunity

Nongovernment

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III
New York, New York

Mr. Charles Schutze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner (~~for Mrs. Maurine Neuberger~~)
Harvard University
School of Medicine
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Oscar Harkavy
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

(rec. by John D Rockefeller III)

Dr. Lloyd Elam
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

(looking for health
staff)

Mr. Paul Todd, ~~?~~ ~~hidden~~
Planned Parenthood
~~New York, New York~~

(former member of Congress for
~~Michigan~~ Michigan address?)

Dr. Andre Hellegers
Georgetown University
School of Medicine
Washington, D.C.

recommended by
Luz. Hurley of
Lore Allen Wayne Council

SUGGESTED PARTICIPANTS FOR PRESIDENT'S MEETING ON POPULATION

Nongovernment

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III
New York, New York

Leona Baumgartner, M.D., Ph.D.
Harvard University
School of Medicine
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Lloyd Elam, M.D.
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Oscar Harkavy, Ph.D.
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Mr. Paul Todd
Planned Parenthood
New York, New York

Andre Hellegers, M.D.
Georgetown University
School of Medicine
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D.C.

Government

State/AID

Secretary Dean Rusk

William S. Gaud, Administrator, AID

George Ball, Ambassador, United Nations

Rutherford Poats, Deputy Administrator, AID

Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary for International
Organizations

Dr. Herman B. James, Assistant Administrator,
War on Hunger

Philander Claxton, Special Assistant to the
Secretary, Department of State

Dr. Malcolm Merrill, Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Health, Population and Nutrition, AID

Dr. Reimer T. Ravenhold, Director, Office of
Population, AID

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen

Dr. Philip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs

Dr. James A. Shannon, Director, National Institutes
of Health

Dr. Robert Marston, Administrator, Health Services
and Mental Health Administration

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Population and Family Planning

Dr. Arthur Lesser, Deputy Director, Children's Bureau,
Social and Rehabilitation Service

Other

Jack Vaughn, Director, Peace Corps

Leonard Marks, Director, U.S. Information Agency

Dr. Ivan Bennett, Deputy Director, Office of Science
and Technology

Dr. Joseph English, Assistant Director (Health), Office
of Economic Opportunity

Planned Parenthood

Du 7-8787

338/4556

Jr.

3713 West Main

~~Kalamazoo~~

Kalamazoo Mich

49007

Planned Parenthood

Wild Population

Chief Executive Officer

515 Madison

Ave —

N.Y.C. 10022

Suggested Names for President's Meeting on Population

From State/AID

Secretary Rusk
Under Secretary Eugene Rostow
Philander Claxton -
Special Assistant to the Secretary on Population Matters
Joseph Sisco -
Assistant Secretary for International Organizations

Perhaps

George Ball
Tex Goldsmith -
U.S. Representatives at the UN
William Gaud - AID Administrator
Rutherford Poats - #2 man in AID
Paul Clark - Policy Coordination Staff
Peter Straus -
Assistant Administrator for Africa
John Bullit -
Assistant Administrator for East Asia
Maurice Williams -
Assistant Administrator for the Near East and S. Asia
James Fowler -
Deputy Coordinator for Latin America
Dr. Herman Brook James -
Incoming Head of War on Hunger
Dr. Malcolm Merrill -
Population Staff in War on Hunger
Dr. Ray Ravenholt -
Population Staff in War on Hunger

From HEW

Secretary Cohen
Philip Lee -
Assistant Secretary for Health Matters
Mrs. Katherine Oettinger - Population Office

Dr. William Stewart - Surgeon General
Dr. James Shannon - Head of NIH
Dr. LaVeck - Head of NICHD
Dr. Philip Corfman -
Population officer in NICHD
Dr. Arthur Lesser - Children's Bureau

Others

Leonard Marks - USIA
Jack Vaughan - Peace Corps
Ivan Bennet
Donald Hornig - President's Science Advisory Office

Acting Head of OEO
Dr. Joseph English and/or Dr. Gary London - OEO

If there is room for others, consideration might be given to the Assistant Secretaries of State:

Joseph Palmer for Africa
William Bundy for East Asia
Lucius Battle for NESAC
Covey Oliver for Latin America

Suggestions for Proposed White House Meeting on Population

Introductory Remarks

Mention the turn around in Washington psychology concerning the population problem and express appreciation for their part in this important evolution.

Mention progress that has been made in family planning, but stress that action today both in this country and abroad is nowhere near commensurate with the urgency and magnitude of the problem.

Stress fact that family planning field is relatively a low cost one and hence that real progress can be made now in spite of stringent budget limitations now on government spending.

Where Do We Go From Here In Terms Of Action

Research

Cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of stepped up research. The need for a better contra-

ceptive is generally recognized as key to effective population stabilization around the world. The Ford Foundation has estimated \$150 million could well be spent annually on research and only something like a quarter of this is now available from all sources.

The Administration is exploring the possibility of a seventh N.I.H. institute for research in human reproduction.

Reaching the 15% disadvantaged in the USA

This must be a major objective of government under the leadership of HEW. Understand there are 5.3 million women in this country needing family planning help and that so far considerably less than 1 million have been reached. It is the right of these people to have this knowledge. It also must be recognized that this group is the focal point of the nation's heavy welfare load.

Need for speeding up action

Understand that often it takes agencies and departments many months to reach a decision in regard

to sound and worthy family planning programs. The problems involved in decision making are recognized, but the process in this most important field must somehow be speeded. Will count on your taking the necessary steps. For example, could not the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning in HEW be made a genuine focal point with adequate authority to move forward worthy family planning programs presented to HEW.

Earmarking of funds for population by Congress

Realize that the departments and agencies prefer to have their funds on a flexible basis, but believe that it is most desirable in this economy period to designate funds for family planning in order to assure their availability for the specific purpose. The White House representative to Congress has been directed to foster this approach.

Announcement of task force

Possibly read statement as to purpose.

General comments.

Conculsion

State belief that the present administration's forwarding of family planning is one of its most important accomplishments. In the months ahead are keen to make sure that the programs already started are moving forward effectively and that needed new programs are being considered by the appropriate Department or Agency.

Purpose of the meeting is to assure group of deep interest in the population problem and that the President will be following their efforts during the balance of the year. That perfectly frankly it had been a source of considerable concern to learn about the findings of the Harkavy survey in regard to family planning in HEW.

Suggested Points the President Might Make at
the Contemplated Meeting

1. Very real progress has been made and I congratulate everyone who has been working on the problem. However we all know it is not enough.

2. It is important for us to continue to move ahead in the remaining months of this administration for two reasons: first in order to get the benefit of the actions themselves on this terribly important problem and secondly, in order to establish a better and higher platform from which the succeeding administration can work ahead.

3. Therefore I want population matters to have a really high priority for prompt action as well as for importance. Please make clear to all your staff that I think the population problem is very serious. This country should do everything it can to bring it into balance with resource development. The Congress is inevitably concerned with providing more and more aid for development that gets used up by population growth.

4. I would like each responsible officer here to give this subject his personal leadership. We want a positive attitude on how to get the job done.

5. I am told that there simply are not enough people in the government now to do all the population and family planning work that is necessary both here and abroad. We should be planning ahead to get such people trained for the future.

6. We should be working on the economic side of this problem as well as the health side since rapid population growth delays the whole social and economic development of the poorer countries. The

economists in AID and in the field should appreciate this and try to bring it across to their counterparts.

7. The U.S. should not try to do this job all by itself. We should do what we can to get the UN and its specialized agencies out in front -- the WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Pan American Health Organization and the rest. Let's do whatever we can to move them ahead and not give them the excuse of not moving because they do not have sufficient funding. Perhaps we ought to make a substantial contribution to the Secretary General's Population Trust Fund.

8. We ought to push ahead on research programs to develop better contraceptives that will really work in the developing countries. Here is one place where we can coordinate with private agencies like the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation and the Population Council.

9. In all this we should not neglect our own people in both urban and rural areas. Perhaps we need some model family planning programs in this country to show how seriously we take the problem as well as to contribute over the long run to the solution of some of our own difficulties and to the alleviation of poverty at home. Here again we can coordinate with the private organizations.

10. There are jobs for everyone here: We should encourage the World Bank, OECD, OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Bank and similar institutions to take an active part in stressing the importance of population growth with respect to the development process. Both USIA and the Peace Corps have been doing some important things and can do more.

11. Accordingly to demonstrate again the great importance I personally attach to this historic problem, I am going to set up a Task Force of both

governmental and non-governmental people to stimulate and review our federal activities in this field both here and abroad over the remaining months of my administration. As you all know, Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3rd has consented to serve as co-chairman with Secretary Cohen of this group. I know you will all give them your assistance and cooperation.

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT ON POPULATION

PROPOSED AGENDA

1. Introductory Remarks

The President could indicate his deep personal interest in the problems of population growth which he still considers as "second only to the search for peace" in their importance.

We recognize that the problems must be examined in terms of those facing the world, the United States and individuals.

Our focus to date has been to develop policies and programs making family planning services available to those who wish them. The emphasis has been on freedom of choice and equality of opportunity.

The problems of stabilizing population size and slowing population growth rates are far more complex. They are related to such factors as social and economic development, the individual aspirations of billions of people, the cost of raising children and the availability of family planning services.

There has been a great deal of progress in the past few years, much of it due to the leadership of Mr. Rockefeller and others in the private sector. Governments, including our own, have only recently begun to move.

2. Where do we go from here

(a) Research

It is essential that we give the highest priority to a stepped up research effort.

A recent analysis by NIH indicates that there is insufficient fundamental information available to justify a Manhattan type project, but a rapid increase in funds available could do much to improve the situation. An organized effort is being launched by NIH in several areas of reproduction biology which the best information we have available tells us are most likely to lead to the development of new methods.

The Ford Foundation has estimated a worldwide effort requiring \$150 million annually, about \$100 million above present levels, is essential. How soon can this be achieved? What is the role of the government? How can we achieve better coordination of public and private efforts, including those of industry?

(b) Services

There are more than 5 million women in low income families that may wish adequate family planning services. We know that less than one million are now reached by public and private programs. How many of the others desire, but are not receiving services we do not know.

It is essential that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare give top priority in the service area to family planning services. How can we improve and accelerate the development of these essential services? Are increased Federal expenditures the most important step?

(c) Foreign Aid

The \$35 million earmarked this year for foreign aid must be well spent and this effort must be closely coordinated with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare research and training programs in order to make optimum use of our expenditures.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has been named as the President's principal advisor on all health activities of the Federal government, this will include the family planning program we support abroad.

We must step up our efforts through the United Nations, including UNICEF and the U.N. specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization. The assignment of Dr. Rosa from the U.S. Public Health Service to W.H.O. to provide leadership and direction for their family planning activities is a step in the right direction.

We must also work closely with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and

similar institutions to provide broad based leadership and stimulus for programs that will help to bring population in balance with resources and opportunities.

3. Task Force

To demonstrate again the importance of the problem, I am establishing a Task Force of both governmental and nongovernmental to review our present Federal activities and recommend actions to increase the effectiveness of our efforts. I expect the committee to report to me within 120 days. The chairman will be Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller will serve as co-chairman.

BB/ MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

FG 659 (17)

WE

PR 8-1

FG 165

FG 105-4

Tuesday, July 16, 1968

12:30 p.m. FG 11-9

FG 165-6-1

FG 11-15

FG 105

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Douglass Cater

Re 5:15 meeting with the Committee on Population and
Family Planning

I recommend that George Christian release the membership of the
Committee (Attachment A) and the mandate which you delivered
to the Committee (Attachment B) at his afternoon briefing.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Attachment C are talking points for your meeting with the Committee.

* Rockefeller, John D.
* Baumgartner, Lorna
* Elam, Lloyd
* Hellegers, Andre
* Freedman, Ronald

* Schultze, Charles
* Harkavy, Oscar
* Todd, Paul
* Segal, Sheldon J

GENUINE
NOT A JOB
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JUL 23 1968
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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Government:

Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen (Chairman)
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Hon. William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Dr. Ivan Bennett
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr. Philip R. Lee
Assistant Secretary for Health
and Scientific Affairs
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. James A. Shannon
Director
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Population and Family Planning
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Dr. Joseph English
Assistant Director (Health)
Office of Economic Opportunity

Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Population Matters
Department of State

Dr. Gary London
Chief, Family Planning Service
Office of Economic Opportunity

Nongovernment

Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3rd (Co-Chairman)
New York, New York

Mr. Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Harvard University
School of Medicine

Dr. Oscar Harkavy
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Dr. Lloyd Elam
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Hon. Paul Todd
3713 West Main
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dr. Andre Hellegers
Georgetown University
School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Sheldon J. Segal
Population Council
New York, New York

Dr. Ronald Freedman
Director, Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

MANDATE TO COMMITTEE

I am appointing a Committee of distinguished citizens and government officials to make a careful review of Federal policies and programs in relation to worldwide and domestic needs.

I am asking the Committee

- to determine ways of providing the American people with meaningful information about population change and assuring that its significance will be understood by the rising generation.
- to define the Federal government's direct role in research and training in population matters, including the physiology of human reproduction, in fertility control and the development of new contraceptives, and the government's role in supporting such research and training in private institutions at home and overseas.
- to define the responsibility of the Federal government, in cooperation with State, community, and private agencies in assuring that all families have access to information and services that will enable them to plan the number and spacing of their children.
- to suggest actions which the United States should take in concert with other countries and with international organizations to help the developing countries of the world to understand and to deal effectively with

their high rates of population growth.

I am asking the Committee to provide me with an estimate of the costs of an effective 5 year program plan in research, training and services.

The Committee may establish working groups of government and nongovernment experts to study technical, economic or social aspects of the population problem.

I am asking the Committee to report to me within 120 days.

Talking Points

1. Population and family planning is a subject which Presidents seldom used to talk about. In fact, when I first raised this subject in my State of the Union Message in 1965, some of my advisers were frightened to death. At latest count, I have talked about it publicly more than 30 times because I believe it is one of the most critical issues confronting the world today.
2. This Administration has made progress in this field. Starting from zero, our family planning budget for FY 1968 for HEW and OEO will amount to \$36 Million. Our budget request for FY 1969 will double that. The AID budget for family planning jumped to \$35 Million this year and we expect more next year.
3. But this government is not doing enough and not doing it effectively enough. That is why I have called on this Committee. I will want you to take a careful review of our policies and programs both domestically and worldwide. I want you to report to me on the following by November 15:
 - a. How to better explain to the American people the essential facts about population.
 - b. How to improve the Federal Government's role in research and training in population matters.
 - c. How to work out better cooperation between Federal, state and local governments and private agencies to assure all families access to family planning information and services.
 - d. What the U. S. should do in cooperation with other countries and with international organizations to help the developing countries to understand and deal effectively with population growth.
4. I hope this Committee will come up with recommendations for a 5-year plan for research, training and services in family planning and population. This plan can serve as a guide for government in the years ahead. Our motto

should be the same one that Winston Churchill declared when he was visited by a group of ladies from the Temperance Union, "So little done, so much to do, and so little time to do it."

JULY 16, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

I am appointing a Committee of distinguished citizens and government officials to make a careful review of Federal policies and programs in relation to worldwide and domestic needs in the area of population and family planning.

I am asking the Committee

- to determine ways of providing the American people with meaningful information about population change and assuring that its significance will be understood by the rising generation.
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More

(OVER)

COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Government:

Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen (Chairman)
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Hon. William S. Gaud
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Dr. Ivan Bennett
Deputy Director
Office of Science and Technology

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Non-Government

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New York, New York

Mr. Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Harvard University
School of Medicine

More

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3713 West Main
Kalamazoo, Michigan

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School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Sheldon J. Segal
Population Council
New York, New York

Dr. Ronald Freedman
Director, Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

#####

July 15, 1968
Monday - 2:00 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Doug Cater says that the John D. Rockefeller Committee on Population and Family Planning will be meeting in Washington Tuesday, July 16.

Cater says it is not necessary that the President see this group, although Cater believes it would be a good news story for the President.

We have allotted some time at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday, July 16, for the President to see the Rockefeller Committee.

Will the President see the Rockefeller Committee on Population and Family Planning Tuesday, July 16, at 5:30 p.m. ?

Yes _____ No _____

JimJ

JRJ:ny

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

EXECUTIVE

(4)

FG 659

FG 165

JUL - 3 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE DOUGLASS CATER

SUBJECT: President's Committee on Population and
Family Planning

We had a very satisfactory meeting with Mr. Rockefeller, *John D.* on June 28. We have agreed on the organization of the Committee and the approach in order to carry out the President's mandate to the Committee. We will be assigning full-time staff to the task. Mr. Rockefeller is assigning from the Population Council a staff member to work full-time with the Committee. We are planning to hold our first meeting on July 16.

I am pleased that all the members have agreed to serve. Mr. Rockefeller and I both feel, however, that two additional people should be invited to round out the Committee--

Sheldon J. Segal, M.D.
Director, Biomedical Division
Population Council
245 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Ronald Freedman, Ph.D.
Director, Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

I would appreciate the President's approval to invite Dr. Freedman and Dr. Segal to join the Committee.

William Cohen
Secretary

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Government

Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen (Chairman)
Secretary of Health,
Education and Welfare

Hon. William S. Gaud
Administrator
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Deputy Director
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Nongovernment

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New York, New York

Mr. Charles Schultze
Brookings Institution
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Harvard University
School of Medicine
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Oscar Harkavy (Rec. by John D. Rockefeller III)
Ford Foundation
New York, New York

Dr. Lloyd Elam (Leading Negro Health Expert)
President
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Hon. Paul Todd (Former Member of Congress)
3713 West Main
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dr. Andre Hellegers (Recommended by Msg. Hurley
Georgetown University of Nat'l Catholic Welfare Conference)
School of Medicine
Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

EXECUTIVE

FG 659

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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September 12, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE S. DOUGLASS CATER

Subject: President's Committee Meeting - September 13, 1968

The members of the President's Committee on Population and Family Planning are scheduled to meet Friday, September 13, 1968 in Room 5542 DHEW North Building at 10:00 a.m.

I have enclosed Mr. Rockefeller's sixth suggested point of emphasis which was omitted from the earlier listing, and the Panel Reports which are to be presented to the Committee on Friday.

The third meeting of the Committee has been rescheduled for Thursday, October 3, 1968 in Room 5542 DHEW North Building.

Carl S. Shultz, M.D.
Staff Director, President's
Committee on Population and
Family Planning

Enclosures (5)

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August 13, 1968

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S SUGGESTED POINTS OF EMPHASIS

- (6) Review the U. S. position internationally in population to determine how we can be more effective with our assistance and influence desired changes of attitude and policy.

Although considerable progress has been made with bilateral U. S. assistance in population, similar action has not been evident by the multilateral agencies. How can the U. S. Further improve its bilateral programs, and how can we encourage more action programs within the U. N. system?

MEMORANDUM

September 10, 1968

TO: Members of the President's Committee on
Population and Family Planning

FROM: Mr. Paul H. Todd, Jr., Chairman
Panel I

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report of the Panel on Population
Change and Public Information

Herewith is transmitted a report of our Panel which makes specific recommendations and provides a brief basis for supporting them.

The Panel has not attempted to define the population problem, crisis, or what have you. It is assumed this is well known to the Committee members. However, in the final committee report, it is suggested that proper recognition be taken of the serious nature of the problem.

Based on the information available to us, it is our recommendation that the final report consist of a unified statement representing the entire committee, and that it not consist of four separate Subcommittee reports. Final drafting should be done by a single editorial staff.

More critically, the letter of transmittal to the President should contain approximately one page of material relating to the urgency of the problem, and no more than two pages of material summarizing the Committee's recommendations. Not only will this increase the dissemination of the report by the press, it will have an extremely important effect upon the amount of action which it provokes. In this connection, furthermore, budget recommendations should be clear and presented on a consistent basis for all four Panels.

It is recommended that the purpose of the transmittal letter would be best served if its drafting were done by an individual with communications experience.

Enclosure:

September 10, 1968

REPORT OF THE PANEL ON POPULATION
CHANGE AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. President's Office

Public attitudes towards government support of family planning services, and the study of the impact of explosive population growth rates upon the quality and stability of human life, have been revolutionized since 1965, when President Johnson called the nation's attention to this overwhelming problem. This Committee agrees with the President's statement to it, that too rapid population growth rates are the most serious problem confronting mankind, and that other difficulties and crises which will be encountered in this and the next century will, in one manner or another, be aggravated and intensified by population pressures. Human dignity, and the free societies upon which it rests, cannot long last at the present rate of growth of the world's population.

The power of the Presidency to affect public awareness and understanding of these problems, as well as to accelerate programs designed to relieve them, has been unequivocally demonstrated by this Administration. Without President Johnson's historic leadership, those at the departmental level who are equally concerned could not have begun to implement programs over the reluctance of many who were fearful to taking brave new steps. Nevertheless, the rate at which program expansion has occurred has neither kept pace with the demonstrated demand, for services, nor with the Administration's stated priorities, nor with the attitudes of the Congress and the public. A direct relation between the President's office and the operating bureaus, by which priorities can be transmitted in a manner which provokes action, is required. It follows that the Office of the President has the unique responsibility, as well as the capability, to create public awareness and involvement, securing action on program, and suggesting legislation. To enable the President to discharge these duties, we recommend:

1. That the President designate one of his regular special assistants to advise him on matters of population and family planning. This assistant should recommend to the President program and policy in these areas, and would have the additional responsibility of assisting the President in focusing public attention on the population problem. The special assistant should chair a small inter-departmental coordinating committee. In addition, the special assistant should be served by a Presidential Committee of five to seven non-government experts, which Committee might have a small staff. In addition to handling Committee business, the staff should ascertain that proper collation, interpretation and dissemination of materials relating to population and family planning generated by the various agencies are made available to the public.
2. That a Presidential National Advisory Commission on Population be authorized by Congress for a period of two years. The proposed commission should have the following objectives:
 - a) Assess the probable social and economic consequences of current population trends in the United States.
 - b) Examine world population growth in relation to U. S. policies and programs.
 - c) Evaluate research needs, resources and progress in the improvement of methods of fertility control and in social science research relevant to solutions of population problems.
 - d) Bring the facts of the relationship of population size, structure and distribution to the quality of national life (in our nation) to the attention of the American people.
 - e) Propose appropriate action by government and private organizations.

II. Informational Programs

Needless to say, the public discussion which will be required to arrive at a national consensus on the policy implications and consequences of different patterns of population growth upon the family and social structure, upon the emotional well-being of our citizens and upon the economic stability of the nation must be carried on by all groups. Private organizations will have a fundamental responsibility in this regard. Their effectiveness is attested to by the results being achieved by educational associations, planned parenthood associations, universities, and research foundations. These organizations play a vital role which cannot be assumed by government. As former Secretary Gardner has said, it is of crucial importance as governmental support begins to develop for family planning programs, that the efforts of private groups continue to expand.

As a basis for an informed and creative public dialogue, research must be encouraged among the disciplines relating to population policy and to family planning -- it must be vastly increased in the area of human reproduction and fertility, but must also encompass the social sciences, including political science, economics and the behavioral sciences. Studies on the relationship of the size of our population and resources are urgently needed. For example, if women continue to have on the average three children, there will be 300,000,000 Americans in the year 2000, and over a billion in the year 2100. Will there be a scarcity of resources which will begin to reduce the standard of living in an irreversible way?

The specific measures that may be taken by a democratic government to influence population change are not fully known. Studies of the relationship between the socio-economic system and reproductive norms are needed to identify the areas in which a democratic government may legitimately introduce policies intended to influence population trends. Research is also needed to foresee problems that may arise from the pursuit of these policies and the accommodations that will be needed in other areas of our national life.

Population policies must ultimately develop from a consensus of the people. This requires providing basic information about population change and its consequences to all sectors of the American population, keeping in mind that we have multiple population problems and multiple audiences. Therefore, the nature of information to be transmitted and the manner of communication should be flexible in order to effectively reach the various sectors of the population including those groups who influence the content of the information that reaches the public. Obviously these audiences -- representing both the means and the end -- are not mutually exclusive and are by no means homogenous in character. They are, for example:

1. The lay public which includes such diverse groups as the urban, rural, suburban, middle class, youth, and women in childbearing ages.
2. Educators.
3. Students.
4. Government officials both in the legislative and executive branch.
5. The medical profession.
6. Executives of private organizations.
7. Interest groups such as the business community, industry, labor, religious groups, consumer councils and mass media executives.

The mass media can be of special help in accelerating dialogue. Radio, television and the press show a growing interest in the subject and should be encouraged to develop material that will get broad as well as continuing coverage reaching all homes across the country. The Advertising Council is to be commended for its growing involvement. It could make an invaluable and vital contribution by mounting a major campaign in 1969. Business should be encouraged to sponsor such activities.

Accordingly, we recommend:

3. The production and publication by, and improved coordination between, appropriate Federal agencies of relevant material for dissemination to specific lay and professional audiences.
4. That communication media be encouraged to give broad and continuing emphasis in providing the public with information on population change and its economic and social consequences.
5. That the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and other involved sectors of government cooperate with private institutions and the mass media in developing communications and services among rural people, particularly the economically disadvantaged, and the ethnic and cultural minorities.
6. That Housing and Urban Development advise mayors and other responsible local officials of the priorities established for the inclusion of family planning services in the Model Cities health plans.
7. That the efforts in this direction now being undertaken by voluntary organizations, professional societies, industry and other similar groups be expanded.
8. That public and private sector agencies cooperate in the systematic and periodic publication of program developments, to encourage the widespread dissemination of useful action-oriented information.

III. Informational Research and Evaluation

Informed and creative public discussion of population, family planning and related matters depends on more and better research into the relationships between population growth, individual and family well-being, and social consequences. This need for expanded demographic, social, economic, administrative, and policy-oriented research is paralleled by the urgent need to substantially increase bio-medical studies aimed particularly at development of more efficient contraceptive technology.

Government agencies could, and should, do more to educate the public on population problems. The establishment of the Center for Population Research within the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development is an important step in the right direction. Ultimately, however, we must have intensive and comprehensive research in the many facets of population relevant to policy. This may require an institute of population research that is not subsumed within other responsibilities. The Center for Population Research in NICHD has a unique role with respect to public information relevant to population policies. We therefore recommend:

9. That \$10 million be made available in the budget of the Center for Population Research for research analysis and evaluation of the extent and efficiency of public informational programs in population matters.
10. Strong consideration should be given to the rapid evolution of the Center for Population Research into an Institute for Population Research.

IV. Continuing Survey of Family Growth

However, given the intensity and urgency of the problems, there are certain essential tasks that cannot be postponed. Basic information on the number and well-being of people and their reproductive behavior is urgently needed if we want to disseminate information to the public. An expanded national survey of family growth is urgently needed as a continuing effort within the federal data collection system. This would provide a regular flow of information on changes in our reproductive norms, the effectiveness with which couples control the number and spacing of their births, the incidence of induced abortions, and the various social and economic factors influencing their childbearing patterns. In addition, there is need for meaningful analysis and systematic dissemination of those data that are now collected in such areas as marital status, family instability, illegitimacy, fertility and mobility. We therefore recommend:

11. That adequate funds be appropriated to the National Center for Health Statistics to establish a continuing survey of family growth in the United States to study trends in childbearing patterns. It is estimated that the initial cost of such an undertaking will be \$600,000 per year.

V. Educational Activities

Public and private efforts must be substantially increased to integrate education on population, responsible sexual and reproductive behavior into our education system, starting from the earliest level through college and graduate schools. It is particularly important to include such subjects in the curricula of schools of medicine, allied health professions, and the social sciences. The progress which has occurred in these areas thus far has been stimulated largely by voluntary agencies and private foundations. They will continue to play a crucial role. The Office of Education should assume a vital responsibility to expand its own work and its grant support for the preparation of educational materials for teachers and students in the area of human development, population dynamics, family life and responsible sexual and reproductive behavior. We therefore recommend:

12. That a special unit be created within the Office of Education with sufficient full-time staff to formulate a program to integrate material on population, human development and family life, and family planning into the elementary and secondary schools curricula, and into the curricula of teacher training institutions. That at least \$5 million in OE funds should be earmarked in FY 1970 for contracts and grants for development of curriculum materials and demonstration projects in these areas.
13. That the Office of Education should provide technical assistance in the formulation of curriculum development projects integrating material on population, human development, family life and family planning for use in adult education, vocational education, and higher education programs. At least \$1 million should be earmarked in FY 1970 to support these efforts.

14. That the relevant agencies (e.g., Office Education, Bureau of Health Manpower and Social and Rehabilitation Service) should create full-time units responsible for developing programs and projects designed to integrate family planning curriculum in professional schools for physicians, nurses, social workers, auxiliary health workers and community aides. At least \$2 million should be earmarked in FY 1970 to support these efforts.
15. That the Department of Health, Education and Welfare should be directed to formulate a 5-year program and financial plan with estimates of needed funding levels and potential sources of funds, to carry the recommended objectives.

September 10, 1968

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Panel 2: Research and Training

DEFINING THE PROBLEM

Population research deals with several classes of population problems facing the world, this country, and individuals. Those facing the world threaten consequences that fall with particular heaviness on the developing nations, and derive from the inescapable conclusion that in most of the world the balance between numbers of people and availability of resources is in jeopardy. This imbalance is markedly aggravated in many regions by massive and continued migration to urban areas with resultant squalor and social disorder.

The class of problems confronting the United States divides into two subsets: problems similar to those in the developing nations which face the minority of Americans who do not have access to adequate medical care, and problems facing the country as a whole. Americans who do not have access to adequate family planning services also suffer disproportionately high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality, often due to attempts to end unwanted pregnancy by resorting to criminal abortion. They have high illegitimacy rates; their children sometimes die during childbirth or within the first years of life. Living conditions associated with these phenomena have a profound effect on the physical and mental health of families.

The recognition of the health and social effects of poorly controlled fertility has resulted in the explicit policy of the United States Government, other governments, and international agencies that people have the

right to the information and services which will enable them to determine the size and spacing of their children in accordance with their own religious beliefs and personal preferences. This policy responds to the ethic of human dignity and self-determination and implicitly suggests that the best interest of individuals, if given the opportunity for complete expression, will fulfill national population goals. It must be acknowledged, however, that this policy may not suffice and that the optimal provision of family planning services to satisfy individual needs may not reduce birth rates to fulfill national and international requirements. Population growth in the United States, for example, is primarily due to the reproductive performances of the great middle class which generally has easy access to contraceptives and has proven its ability to control reproduction.

Migration and urbanization contribute significantly to population problems as factors quite independent of reproductive rate. The dynamics of population changes in numbers, distribution, concentration and heterogeneity affect many of the issues involved in our national social goals. Shifts in population distribution create changing needs for the allocation of resources to provide the environmental quality which is a goal of our society. Information on population changes and their effects is essential for adequate local, state and national planning to meet needs in such areas as education, public health, transportation, pollution control, and recreation. Furthermore, increasing population heterogeneity in urban centers has generated and exacerbated problems of intergroup relations, requiring increased research and programmatic attention.

The dimensions of population research are as extensive as the various

issues briefly reviewed above. The problems posed are in the realms of social and behavioral, biological and medical sciences, as well as health education, communication and public health administration. The issues include a clear analysis of the relationship between economic growth and population growth as well as the moral, ethical and religious factors involved in the various approaches to pursue a policy of population regulation. In order to respond to this need in a meaningful manner the Federal government must expand its support of research and training in all sciences pertaining to the population issue.

GOALS OF POPULATION RESEARCH

1. Biological Sciences

Population research in the biological sciences is directed to the study of reproduction and the development and evaluation of means of fertility regulation. It includes study of the biological, medical and genetic implications of regulation of reproductive rates and of specific methods of fertility control.

Research for new contraceptives should be directed to the development of an array of methods which are suitable for various applications. Ideal methods are safe, effective, inexpensive, simple to administer and distribute, and easy to use. Such methods should be designed for use by both men and women and by different age groups, and be suitable to a large variety of social preferences.

No presently available methods meet these various requirements; there is an urgent need to develop an array of methods which do. Each method has well-known disadvantages, and there is reason to believe that the short-

comings of available methods of contraception restrict considerably the success that can be achieved in family planning programs in the United States and abroad.

There are three recent developments that have reached the stage of clinical testing and may lead to new contraceptive methods for general use within one or two years. (1) The intra-muscular injection of large doses of progestin can inhibit ovulation and provide antifertility activity for three to six month periods and possibly longer. Some questions of safety are satisfied by the absence of an estrogenic component, but several reasons for medical concern remain. (2) The use of micro-doses of progestin on a daily oral basis prevents pregnancy without inhibiting ovulation. This reduces medical anxieties about hormonal contraception since the estrogen is eliminated and the progestin reduced to a fraction of the dose currently employed. However, there are problems which limit the usefulness of this method, especially the logistical, motivational and educational problems of a continuous-use method which would restrict its impact in the developing countries. (3) The subdermal insertion of a capsule of inert plastic containing a progestin with antifertility action provides a slow release of the hormone at a constant rate for a period of years, eliminating the need for daily tablet ingestion. Although all indications so far are favorable, most of the key questions of effectiveness, acceptance, side effects, and logistics of wide-scale use still remain to be answered.

There are also numerous other leads developing from our present understanding of reproductive physiology that could provide the basis for other contraceptive procedures. It is essential that all reasonable leads be identified and pursued without delay, but even within this general policy of

research support, high priority should be given to those subjects with predictable application for contraceptive methodology. The Population Research Advisory Committee of the NICHD has recently recommended the establishment of a coordinated contract research program covering topics that warrant priority support. They include:

- a) the function of the corpus luteum;
- b) oviduct function and gamete transport;
- c) the maturation and fertilizing capacity of spermatozoa;
- d) the biology of the ovum.

The current level of funding for this contract program is far short of the need. The Panel recommends that this activity receive full governmental support.

Biomedical research related to population problems cannot, however, be confined to short-term, applied contraceptive development projects. Fundamental research is, after all, the prior condition of all applied technology. There remains considerable need for studies of basic reproductive processes in human beings and experimental animals in order to expand the information base from which new methods of fertility regulation may emerge.

In addition, there is urgent need for thorough epidemiological studies of the effects of the total spectrum of hormonal contraceptives and other family planning means upon the somatic and germ cells as manifested by changes in morbidity and mortality patterns among large populations of recipients and their offspring. Required also are long range epidemiological and demographic studies of the multigenerational effects of rapidly changing family planning practices upon the genetic and demographic structure of societies.

2. Behavioral and Social Sciences

The goals of population research in the social and behavioral sciences cover a wider variety of disciplines and problems. As in the biological sciences, it is clear that greatly increased resources must be made available for the support of non-programmed fundamental research to be conducted and supported by a variety of agencies.

It is possible to identify four major topics which are deemed to be particularly important at this time and to warrant special support. These areas include the following:

a) Analysis of Trend Data

Since the United States may now be experiencing a significant change downward in fertility, it is of crucial importance to have adequate documentation of the change and the factors associated with it in historical perspective. Top priority must be given to a national sample survey to continue the series of studies initiated in 1955 on the growth of American families, and to provide for such an enterprise at least biennially. Furthermore, to place the survey results in an adequate analytical context, more comprehensive analysis of already collected census and other data is required, covering mortality and migration as well as fertility, and providing knowledge about significant differentials by ethnicity and race, by social-economic status, and by important geographical areas--- regional, urban-rural and metropolitan, including central city and suburbs. In addition, the type of data collected by the Census Bureau should be broadened and a quinquennial population census is badly needed.

b) Antecedents, Processes and Consequences of Population Structure and Change.

Population changes, including fertility, mortality, age structure, migration and distribution are closely related to social and economic changes by which they are affected and which they in turn affect. To devise policies and programs to control fertility and other population changes, it is essential that a better understanding than is now available be obtained about the interrelations of population and social and economic developments. There is need for more research on the implications of population changes for management of natural resources, maintaining adequate circulation of goods and services, maintaining a healthy and unpolluted environment, and planning for improving the quality of life. There is great need for interdisciplinary research on these interrelationships both at home and abroad and, at present, inadequate resources are available for the needed investigations.

c) Consideration for Population Policy and Evaluation of Impact of Population Programs Including Family Planning.

The mounting tempo of population changes (fertility, mortality, age structure, migration and distribution) has necessitated increasing attention to population policy at home and abroad. The United States has formulated explicit population policies with respect to international migration, family planning and public health and has many other domestic policies and programs, such as the income tax and provisions for social security, welfare and education, which affect population changes. There is need for the consideration of U.S. population policies implicit and explicit so that a coordinated, consistent and integrated framework for

population programs is achieved. As government expenditures for family planning and other population programs mount, there is a growing need for the evaluation of the impact of these programs on a cost-benefit basis.

d) Family Structure, Sex Patterns, Reproductive Behavior and Child Development.

The birth rate is vitally affected by family structure, sex patterns and reproductive behavior, and child development can be better understood and controlled in the context of the basic changes underway in the family and sexuality. Especially needed are studies of differentials in family structure and functioning and in sexual and reproductive behavior among the diverse elements of American society. Such researches are critical to provide a sound foundation of knowledge for more effective population policy and programs.

The implementation of the behavioral and social science program outlined above will require funding well above the present level of expenditures in government and in the private sector. Prerequisite to the development of the necessary programs is the strengthening of the existing university centers for the study of population and the creation of additional ones so that the necessary human and other resources are available for the required tasks.

3. Operations Research

There are three ingredients for success in providing family planning services: people motivated to regulate fertility; an effective and acceptable means of fertility regulation; and the organization to bring one to the other. In a large part of the world and for the deprived segment of

the United States population a crucial shortcoming in family planning efforts is the inadequacy of facilities for the actual provision of services. The need exists to develop new concepts in health care that will provide family planning information and services to all women in the reproductive period of life. Abroad, this issue is the essential element of national family planning programs. Most programs have linked family planning with the general health services, without evaluating other possible operational structures. Issues such as the effectiveness of mobile units, the training of allied professionals to supplement scarce medical personnel for family planning work, concentration of effort on high or low parity mothers, expansion of family planning services in existing maternity centers, etc. have not been adequately studied. Demonstration programs on the actual deliverance of family planning services with proper evaluation are essential elements of a total research effort in the field.

Several opportunities for this type of research exist in the United States as well. Historically, the single purpose family planning clinic emerged to provide services for the poor who depended on subsidized health facilities which did not offer this aspect of medical care. Now, as this policy has gradually changed in municipal hospitals, state health departments, etc., the opportunity exists to incorporate efficient family planning as an integrated part of total health care. The role of hospital and medical school departments in providing community outreach programs has been recognized for other health needs and should be extended to include family planning.

IMPLEMENTATION OF A FEDERAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM

1) Elements of the Program

a) Domestic Research

The Committee proposes that a variety of means be employed to encourage the involvement of institutions and individual scientists in population research. These means include the support of specific research proposals, comprehensive organized research plans, and construction and support of facilities;

Research Grants

These grants support research projects in reproductive biology and in the behavioral and social science aspects of the population field and provide the basic scientific knowledge required for developmental and applied research. At present budget levels, many approved applications remain unfunded. In addition to funding these, there is need to encourage and support an expanded effort.

Program Project Grants

Multidisciplinary research efforts are required in reproductive physiology, epidemiology, clinical research in fertility control, and the behavioral and social sciences. Program project grants are needed to support these broad programs involving groups of investigators from a number of relevant specialties.

Research Contracts

NICHD with the advice of its Population Research Advisory Committee has recently developed plans for coordinated and directed pro-

grams of contract research in contraceptive development and in the four areas of the behavioral and social sciences outlined above. Markedly increased funds are needed for this program.

Construction of Centers for the Population Sciences

The Committee recommends that legislative authority be obtained immediately to support the planning and construction of at least ten Centers for the Population Sciences in the United States. The Centers are to conduct comprehensive and coordinated interdisciplinary research programs oriented unmistakably to population problems.

Core Support for Centers for the Population Sciences

Core support for Centers for the Population Sciences is required for central facilities and staff and support of research by new staff and in emerging areas. Core support will provide the assurance of basic funding which a well conceived and productive scientific venture requires, particularly in a new field. It should be available to existing university centers with population programs as well as to newly constructed centers.

b) International Research

It should be emphasized that much research in the population sciences can be done most efficiently outside this country; indeed, in certain circumstances foreign laboratories and clinics are uniquely suited to perform research directly related to domestic programs. For example, studies of the differential effects of oral contraceptives on lactating and non-lactating women and their offspring can only be conducted in societies in which long-

term breast feeding is frequently practiced. Foreign research will also develop the local expertise which is required if advice and guidance to the population programs of foreign governments are to be provided by their own scientists.

Full opportunity must therefore be provided through the use of various funding mechanisms to support research overseas as well as in the United States. In addition to the research grants, program project, and research contract mechanisms described for support of domestic research, PL-480 funds should be used to support foreign research programs when appropriate and AID funds can support research geared to its international programs.

c) Training

The expanded research effort required in the population field will aggravate already severe shortages of trained personnel in this country and abroad. Efforts must therefore be increased to train and support specialists in relevant basic and applied aspects of reproductive physiology, clinical medicine, and the behavioral and social sciences. Increased funding under three mechanisms should be used to provide the requisite increment in trained manpower; the availability of these types of support can be an important influence for the choice of careers in the population sciences.

Training Grants for training programs in academic and research institutions can be an effective means of attracting pre- and post-doctoral students to the population field. They provide stipends for trainees and cover part of the institution's training costs. Adequate provision should be made for the support of foreign trainees in these programs.

Fellowships allow young scientists to receive further specialized training under the tutelage of expert sponsors, and may be provided at pre-doctoral, post-doctoral and more senior levels.

Research Career Development Awards provide a period of stable salary support to U.S. investigators of special promise, and allow the full development of potential for productive research.

2. Estimate of Costs

A variety of public and private agencies support population research. Although several other units in the Federal Government also support population research, the single largest government contributor is the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Its budget for population research and research training in fiscal year 1968 was approximately \$8 million. Clearly, the current level of governmental effort is not responsive to the need.

NICHD has the potential for greatly increasing its programs in these fields through its recently established Center for Population Research, but there is no current indication that the requisite funding will be available. The following table represents an estimate of the budget in population research and training which the Institute could administer, given adequate legislative support and new authority for the establishment of Centers for the Population Sciences. It will be noted that the total annual budget increase for a five year period is from \$17 million in 1969 to \$102 million in 1973.

Proposal For NICHD Population Research And Training Budget

(millions of dollars)

	Estimated 68	69	70	71	72	73	5-year total: 69-73
Contracts in contra- ceptive development and the social sciences	1.2	4.7	10	15	20	30	79.7
Centers Grant Program	-	2.5 ^{a/}	4	35	24	19.5	85.0
(Construction) ^{b/}	(-)	(-)	(-)	(30)	(18)	(12)	
(Core support)	(-)	(2.5)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7.5)	
Grants	6.3	6.4	12	15	20	30	83.4
(Research Grants and Program Pro- jects)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(18)	
(Training Grants, Fellowships and Career Program Awards)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(3)	(5)	(8)	(12)	
Intramural Research	0.4	0.6	1	2	4	7	14.6
PL-480 ^{c/}	-	2.4	3.5	5	10	15	35.9
TOTAL	7.9	16.6	30.5	72.0	78.0	101.5	298.6

a/ Supplemental FY1969 appropriation required

b/ Legislative action required

c/ Administered by the Office of International Health in consultation with the Center for Population Research

In addition, funds from the Agency for International Development can be a source of support for aspects of research in the population sciences which are directly related to AID's international programs. The five-year budget estimate below provides an increase for population research from \$0.5 million in 1968 to \$10 million in 1972.

Proposal for AID Population Research Budget

(millions of dollars)

	68	69	70	71	72
Contraceptive development	0.2	2	3	4	5
Operations research	0.3	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	0.5	4	6	8	10

3. Implementing Mechanisms

a) The Committee endorses fully the recent Presidential decision to establish the Center for Population Research within NICHD and believes that it will be able to fulfill its mission as the cognizant agency in population research for all Federal agencies. A variety of means should be used to expedite the work of the Center, including the designation by the President of population research as a national priority subject with reallocation of present employment ceilings to allow adequate staffing of the Center; a request for new legislative authority for construction of university Centers for the Population Sciences; a request for a supplemental appropriation in FY69 earmarked to provide core support for existing centers; and earmarking of special appropriations in 1970 and future years to fund the field adequately. The mission of the Center for Population Research will also be expedited by

the establishment of a coordinating group composed of representatives of all Federal agencies involved in the population field. As the program of the Center grows, its scope and size may warrant transformation into a separate National Institute for Population Sciences.

b) The Committee also recommends that a permanent Commission on Population be created by law, members of which are to be appointed by the President. Its members should be eminently qualified experts serving on a part-time basis and aided by a full-time secretariat. The Commission should conduct surveillance of all population and family planning activities, including service and research, directed or supported by the United States Government and make recommendations to the President on population policy and all matters involved in the population field.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Research

The Committee recommends that increased and earmarked funds be provided to support an expanded program of domestic and foreign grants and contracts for population research. The program should include;

basic research in reproductive physiology;

research directed to the development of new contraceptive methods;

studies of the biological, medical, and genetic effects of present

contraceptives and of the practice of fertility control;

fundamental research in the behavioral and social science aspects of the population sciences;

a national fertility sample survey on at least a biennial basis and

provision for placing the survey results in the context of data from the census and other sources;

studies on the incidence and effects of abortion;
research on the interrelationships of population changes and social
and economic changes and the implications of population changes for the
management of national resources;
consideration of U.S. population policies, both implicit and explicit,
and evaluation of population programs on a cost-benefit basis;
studies of family structure and sexual and reproductive behavior and
their effects on child development;
research on methods of implementing family planning programs.

2. Training

The Committee recognizes the acute need for trained personnel to conduct expanded research and service programs in population and family planning. These needs require greatly increased funding for training grants, fellowships and research career development awards in relevant aspects of such fields as reproductive physiology and endocrinology, clinical medicine, epidemiology, public health, demography, sociology, physiology, economics and political science. Particular emphasis should be placed on provision of interdisciplinary training which is needed for both research and service.

3. NICHD Center for Population Research

The newly established Center for Population Research at NICHD should be the cognizant agency in population research for all Federal agencies and should be provided with funding ranging from \$17 million in FY69 to \$102 million in FY73. The program of the Center should be enhanced through;
designation of population research as a national priority subject;
reallocation of present employment ceilings to allow adequate staffing

of the Center;
new legislative authority to support the planning and construction of
ten Centers for the Population Sciences in the United States;
the request for a supplemental appropriation in FY69 to provide core
support for existing Population Centers, and for special appropriations in coming years for funds specifically allocated to population research activities;
the establishment of a coordinating group representing all agencies involved in Federal population programs;
the provision of PL-480 funds to support population research and training abroad.

As the program of the Center grows, its scope and size may warrant transformation into a separate National Institute for Population Sciences.

4. Commission on Population

A permanent Commission on Population should be created by law and made up of experts appointed by the President. It should conduct continuing surveillance over all Federal activities in population and family planning, including service and research, and should make periodic reports and recommendations to the President on population policy and all aspects of the population field.

TO : President's Committee on
Population and Family Planning

September 10, 1968

FROM : Charles Schultze, Chairman
Domestic Programs Panel

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Interim Report

The Interim Report of the Domestic Programs Panel is the result of Panel meetings attended by members, technical advisors, and staff. The participation of Dr. Alice M. Rivlin, OS-DHEW; Dr. Arthur J. Lesser, CB-DHEW; Mr. Arthur Campbell, NICHD-DHEW; Dr. J. Richard Udry, University of North Carolina and Mr. Frederick S. Jaffe, Planned Parenthood-World Population as advisors was particularly beneficial to the development of this report. The special paper prepared for the Panel by Mr. Nathan Hershey, University of Pittsburgh was also helpful.

The Panel members and technical advisors have not had the opportunity to review this draft of the report. However, they are expected to communicate any recommendations which they may wish to have considered.

Addressees:

Honorable Wilbur J. Cohen
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III
Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, Jr.
Mr. Philander P. Claxton, Jr.
Dr. Lloyd Elam
Dr. Joseph English
Dr. Ronald Freedman
Honorable William S. Gaud
Dr. Oscar Harkavy
Dr. Andre Hellegers
Dr. Philip R. Lee
Dr. Gary D. London
Dr. Robert Q. Marston
Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger
Dr. Sheldon J. Segal
Dr. James A. Shannon
Mr. Paul H. Todd, Jr.

Enclosure

Domestic Programs Panel
Interim Report to President's Committee on Population
and Family Planning, September 13, 1968

I. Population at Risk.

Although recent trends suggest an improvement in the ability of American couples to control their fertility, large numbers of people still fail to limit family size to the number of children wanted. This failure to control fertility successfully is found among all socioeconomic groups in the population, but is more prevalent among those with low income and less education. It has been estimated that approximately 5,000,000 women who desire family planning services cannot afford them.

II. Federal Support of Domestic Family Planning Services.

The particular concern of Federally supported family planning service programs is the provision of readily accessible, quality services to the disadvantaged. Except for certain designated beneficiaries such as Department of Defense dependents the Federal Government does not provide direct services through its facilities. Services eligible for Federal support encompass the diverse range of sources of medical care from the private practitioner through the voluntary agency free standing family planning clinic and the hospital out-patient facility to the clinics operated by State and local official agencies. The mechanisms of Federal financing of family planning services are also diverse. They include formula grants available through the DHEW administered Maternal and Child Health program; project grants such as the DHEW Maternity and Infant Care projects, the DHEW Comprehensive Health Planning projects, the OEO Family Planning program, and the Neighborhood Health Center programs; and vendor payment programs such as those administered through DHEW's Assistance Payments Administration (Social Security Act, Title IV) and Medical Service Administration (Social Security Act, Title XIX).

The Panel recommends:

- A. That the Federal Government develop its long-term support for the delivery of family planning services on a three-phase approach directed toward the dual problems of 1) providing and organizing the necessary resources and delivery mechanisms and 2) insuring the financing of the delivery of services for those who cannot afford them. Some legislative changes will be needed to carry out this approach. One element in the approach is the requirement that by a specific date services be available Statewide in all States.

During the first phase, project grants (e.g., SSA, Title V and OEO) would be used as the major support for the development of service resources and the establishment of local family planning programs. To accomplish this, increased legislative authorization for support of categorical family planning services will probably be necessary.

The second phase would be transitional. Major effort would be directed toward modification of each State Medicaid (SSA, Title XIX) plan to encompass the gamut of family planning services and the removal of administrative constraints such as the residual payments requirement of the Assistance Payments Administration.

The final phase, which would also be the ultimate goal, would provide services within comprehensive health care programs and would provide funds through more general sources of Federal support for health services, such as the Medicaid, Cash Assistance Payments, and Comprehensive Health Planning formula grants to States.

Initially, as services are being developed, major support for financing both development and operational costs will have to come from project grants. As

services are developed, however, a gradually increasing proportion of operating costs can be financed from various formula grant programs.

- B. That adequate appropriations be made so that approximately 5,000,000 women who desire family planning services but cannot afford them may be reached by 1973. Currently, it is estimated that \$30 per woman per annum is required for the delivery of services. Therefore, if these average costs figures prevail, Federal expenditures for services would total \$150,000,000 annually by 1973.

Funds should be made available so as to allow for an effective, reasonable, time-phased development of the programs. This goal could be accomplished through \$30,000,000 annual increments to the estimated \$30,000,000 Federal 1969 expenditure for services.

DHEW and OEO in their 1970 budget justifications should present their own budgets in the context of an overall Federal program and budget figure for family planning services, outlining the contribution of each to the total program.

- C. That the DHEW, in order to improve the effectiveness of the administration of Federal family planning programs, develop a specific five-year program plan using the outline which follows for guidance. This overall plan should be used by DHEW operating units as the basis for their individual budget and operating programs.

The basic plan can be used as a model for other agencies such as OEO, thereby facilitating inter-agency coordination. Indeed, the DHEW plan and OEO plan should be developed simultaneously and in close collaboration.

The suggested plan for improving the effectiveness of DHEW Family Planning Programs follows:

1. A Five-year program plan

a. By May 31, 1969 develop a time-phased five-year program, including:

- . provision of services
- . research
- . improvement of manpower resources, including a program to increase the role of family planning in the curriculum of health professional schools
- . public education

b. Plan will include:

- . specific, time-phased targets in terms of excess births prevented, translated into numbers of people served, number of institutions served, etc.
- . assignment of specific goals to each HEW operating and research agency, including an explicit statement of goals vis-a-vis State agencies
- . budgetary costs and personnel requirements
- . legislative and organizational changes needed, if any

c. Plan to be developed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning, (with an enlarged staff) in cooperation with operating agencies, and the Assistant Secretary for Program Evaluation.

d. The Plan is to be reviewed, and approved (with modifications, if necessary) by the Secretary.

- e. The approved Plan will then form the explicit guidance for operating agencies:
 - . In making up annual budgets
 - . In drawing up a detailed operating plan for its own activities in the field of family planning -- the detailed operating plans to be reviewed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary, and approved by the Secretary.
 - f. Each year the five-year plan will be updated and one more year added.
 - g. After the first year, each operating agency must submit an "accomplishment report" explicitly comparing actual results for the prior year with plan targets.
2. By May 1970 the five-year plan (i.e., in this case the updated five-year plan) will be developed on a regional basis, one for each HEW region
- . The initial submissions will be developed in each region by a small professional family planning staff reporting to the HEW regional director (not the line bureaus). These staffs will also be responsible for coordinating plan execution.
3. By December 1, 1968, a specific three-year training program in family planning will be developed for HEW personnel in the various operating bureaus:
- . The training program will be developed by the Assistant Secretary for Administration in cooperation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning

4. Develop by May 1, 1969 an explicit time-phased multi-year plan (objectives, costs, personnel requirements, etc.) to evaluate the relative effectiveness of various approaches to the delivery of family planning services, including a specific program for experimental projects designed to gain more knowledge about alternative techniques of delivery.
 - . Evaluation plan to be drawn up by the Assistant Secretary for Program evaluation in consultation with Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning.
 - . Evaluation plan will make explicit provision for giving operating agencies guidance on how to structure the "accomplishment reports" called for under I, 8 above.
5. Develop by May 1, 1969 a time-phased specific plan for collecting the demographic and operational data needed to draw up the basic operating plans (Items I and II) and to evaluate results. Particular attention should be given to the problem of acquiring operating information on formula programs run by the States (MCH formula grants, Title XIX, etc.)
 - . Data collection, analysis and publication plans to be developed by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning and the National Center for Health Statistics. The Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget has designated the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, DHEW, as the focal agency for family planning reports and statistics throughout the Federal Government.

The purpose of the five-year basic operating plan, items I & II, is not for the sake of the plan itself, which will undoubtedly be substantially changed and revised as time goes by. Rather the plan is a tactical mechanism:

- . To force decisions on budget, personnel, and operations in accordance with top-level HEW policy
- . To provide a means to check results against promises
- . To provide a meaningful power center at the regional level
- . To strengthen the influence of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning by bringing this office effectively to bear on the decision process.
- . To provide a mechanism by which evaluation results can help shape program decisions.

The other three planning mechanisms simply provide the necessary support (training, evaluation, and data) to support the basic operating plan.

III. Operations Research.

Research in operations is difficult and major research skills are generally not available in this area. Basic techniques need to be developed. In order to insure the effective use of funds provided for services, it is essential to conduct studies into the relative effectiveness of various organization and delivery mechanisms. Demonstration grants should be designed to facilitate evaluation of the project elements.

The Panel recognizes that research on the effectiveness of family planning services is vital to program evaluation and design. It also recognizes that operating responsibility for the delivery of family planning services and operations research funds are located in several bureaus of DHEW and OEO.

The Panel has already recommended that DHEW develop a coordinated evaluation program, and that OEO do the same. The Panel further recommends that an interagency committee of relevant DHEW and OEO agencies be formed to advise the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (DHEW), the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning (DHEW), and the counterpart OEO offices on the development of an evaluation plan and to assist in the continuing problem of coordinating operations research efforts. In particular, the committee should provide advice and assistance in the following areas:

- A. Initial survey of operating research needed to support program evaluation.
- B. Development of research plans and allocation of operating research funds.
- C. Technical assistance to operating bureaus in the design of projects to facilitate project evaluation.
- D. Review of evaluation results and identification of further research needs.

IV. Manpower Resources.

The return which the Nation receives on the projected expansion of its involvement in population and family planning research and service programs will be affected in large measure by the quantity of well-qualified personnel involved. The provision of better organized and more effective services will require an increase in adequately trained manpower. Aside from the manpower needs for providing services, an increasing supply of manpower must be assured for the expansion and initiation of training and research programs.

A review of manpower needs reinforces the importance of adequate financial support for family planning programs to provide the stability which eases recruitment and enhances the status of the program personnel.

The Panel recognizes that the Research and Training Panel is considering the long-range needs for Federal support of developing research, training, and service personnel in population and family planning. However, to provide the manpower needed immediately for carrying out the five-year plan for family planning services described above we recommend the operating agencies make arrangements to assure the availability of resources for short-term training for physicians, nurses, social workers, and members of the allied professions; and for short-term pre- or in-service training for community aides.

Interim Report of the Panel on International Programs of the
President's Advisory Committee on Population and Family Planning

Background: World Wide Recognition of the Problem

The vital interest of the United States in population problems is part of a growing consensus in the world about two related ideas:

1. It is a basic human right of parents to have information about effective means for family planning and access to them.
2. Excessive rates of population growth in many countries have a detrimental effect on economic and social development.

Many international organizations and national leaders are supporting these general principles. The Secretary General of the United Nations announced, in December, 1967, that the World Leaders' Statement on the importance of population and family planning had been signed by 30 Heads of Governments, representing all parts of the world and different political ideologies. Increasingly, international agencies have made positive statements about the desirability of action in their own areas of work, and some have begun modest programs.

Developing countries in rapidly increasing numbers are adopting official policies or programs either to make family planning services more available or to decrease population growth or both. The policies and programs differ widely. Sometimes there are policy statements without programs, and sometimes there are operating programs without an official policy statement. In the entire developing world today, probably two-thirds of the people live in countries in which there are at least pro-forma programs or policies.

In some countries family planning is being offered for the primary purpose of improving the health and welfare of their families. However, more and more countries are explicitly recognizing that their plans for economic and social progress are being jeopardized by high rates of population growth.

These new policies and programs and the open discussion of the issues had their beginning mainly in the last three to five years. In terms of the recency of the effort the progress is impressive. However, considering either the recognized magnitude of the problem or the objectives already set by many countries, the scale of the effort is inadequate.

We start with the assumption that while a great deal can and should be done now with available personnel and knowledge, it is essential in such a new field to build a sound base for larger efforts in the coming years, since it is virtually certain that world population problems will be of urgent concern beyond the end of this century. Every year of delay now will increase the problems of future generations.

Many of the recommendations being made by the other panels of the President's Committee have general relevance for both the programs in the United States and for those in other countries. Therefore, in the recommendations which follow we stress those matters which have distinctive international implications.

I. Policy

There should be a reiteration and further development of United States policy for participation in international programs:

1. Our policy should continue to be based on the two basic assumptions already mentioned: (a) that effective access to information and means for family planning is a basic human right and (b) that excessive rates of population growth impede economic and social progress.
2. We should not require any particular population policy as a condition of economic or other aid, but we should encourage other countries to consider the relevant population aspects of their development programs and to undertake action appropriate to their needs.
3. The United States should continue, through appropriate public and private agencies, to be ready on request to assist any country to develop and implement such policies and programs based on respect for individual conscience and choice. We should place a high priority on this objective in our international programs, including those countries in which U.S. assistance is not presently available.
4. We recommend a large expansion of assistance programs in the population field, but restricting population growth can never be considered a substitute for other kinds of development. It follows that assistance programs in the population field merit high priority and larger appropriations as an integral part of a sound general development assistance program.

While excessive population growth almost certainly will retard general development, conversely it is also likely that progress in social and economic development will accelerate the adoption of family planning and the reduction of birth rates.

II. Program Implementation

1. We should continue to provide assistance to other countries, on request, for the implementation of their population programs. The funds appropriated for this purpose should be increased as rapidly as they can be adequately allocated by us and used effectively by requesting governments. This involves two elements: (a) the countries requesting assistance should be encouraged to have plans for programs to which they give strong support, including commitments of local resources and personnel and (b) we must have adequate U.S. personnel to review the assistance proposals and the resulting programs.

2. We should press ahead on a larger scale to assist programs on the basis of our present knowledge.

Enough is known now to justify large-scale programs, given the urgency of the problem. Even with existing methods and knowledge it is possible with proper implementation in many interested countries to help millions of couples who want to limit the number of their children. New knowledge and approaches will also develop from the study of this experience in implementing programs with the best information we have now.

3. We should relate family planning services to maternal and child health programs wherever appropriate. When such services do not exist, family planning can provide one of the important ways for initiating activities which will contribute to maternal and child health. As family planning services are most urgent during the early post-partum period, special efforts should be made to provide services to all interested women shortly after childbirth.
4. Consideration should be given to new techniques in communication, including systems of satellites and television, as a possible basis for breaking through the barriers of isolation which retard all forms of development, including the desired changes in population.
5. The administrative problems of implementing family planning programs should be given special attention, because this appears to be a special source of difficulty at present.

A system of program development review is needed to bring together information about the large variety of different approaches possible in family planning programs. For example, on a practical basis, there are questions about the comparative advantages of providing services in a hospital or elsewhere, of working through governmental or private agencies, of providing information by the mass media or by personal contact, etc. The organization reviewing program developments should arrange trials of various alternative approaches, where feasible.

III. Research

Although research is the basic responsibility of another panel, international programs require emphasis on certain aspects of research and development in which the United States can make important contributions to meet the world's population problems.

1. Our concern for international programs leads to placing a very high priority on adequate financial support for a large scale research program in reproductive physiology. Congress should be asked to make substantial funds available for this purpose, beginning with the budget for the next fiscal year. Whatever legislative or administrative actions are necessary to expedite such research programs should be undertaken.

The government, working with foundations, international organizations and other countries, should develop an International Collaborative Research Program in Reproductive Physiology concerned with improvement of existing methods of contraception, the development of new methods, and the solution to problems of effective field utilization.

The program should enlist scientific leadership on a world-wide basis with the cooperation of multilateral and private organizations. It should involve the scientific and medical personnel of many countries in appropriate basic or clinical research with the objective of supporting the broadest continuing professional interest in these problems. The programs should take into account the distinctive health conditions affecting contraception found in different countries to help to meet these problems and to provide comparative research results on a world-wide basis.

2. We recommend a broad continuing study of population structure and trends and their causes and consequences under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences or a similar organization.

Population trends may be affected either directly and deliberately (e.g. by general health advances, by family planning programs or legislation about marriage) or indirectly by cultural and religious factors, or by changes in fundamental social and economic conditions (e.g. by increases in literacy or in employment of women).

Studies on the causes of population trends and of population policies should consider all the major factors affecting the birth rate. This will include how many children are wanted, whether couples use birth control to have the number of children wanted, the proportions of couples married at each age, and the relation of these factors to the general social and economic environment.

3. In view of their special relevance for international programs, we recommend financial support for comparative research to:
 - a. Study the relationship between population and economic change and improvement in the quality of life of the peoples of all countries.
 - b. Improve methods of collecting basic demographic data, especially in places with poor population statistics.
 - c. Study attitudes and motivations affecting marriage patterns, family planning and the number of children wanted.
 - d. Develop more effective methods for evaluating family planning programs.
 - e. Study the incidence of abortion and its demographic and social significance.

- f. Study the results of different administrative arrangements for implementing family planning programs.
4. We recommend that special assistance be given to established universities and institutions in other countries to initiate or strengthen research programs on population matters.

IV. Training

All our recommendations for U.S. action in the international field involving technical assistance and research will require a greatly enlarged reservoir of personnel with expert knowledge of population and family planning. Therefore, a greatly expanded program of training is needed.

1. A non-governmental agency should be asked to begin immediately a survey projecting the personnel and training needs which the United States should seek to meet for international programs, including both U.S. nationals and nationals of other countries.

The study should estimate the number of people and the skills needed. It should specify further the kinds of institutions and programs, here and abroad, which can conduct the training programs. The survey should also consider whether training should be through adaptation of established courses and programs or through the development of new programs which may give some workers in this field a new professional identity.

2. We recommend that the training programs in the international field should be guided by the following considerations whenever possible:
 - a. High priority should be given to building a base of trained persons who can initiate and carry out new programs of research and training and service during their early phases while additional personnel are being trained for the long-run effort.
 - b. Whenever possible countries with extensive experience in population and family planning work should be encouraged to provide training opportunities for the nationals of other countries.

Training in the United States should be limited to personnel from other countries for whom our training programs are especially relevant.

- c. Countries should be assisted in developing their own training programs when adequate need can be demonstrated.
- d. Primary emphasis should be placed on the utilization of existing academic institutions and, as appropriate, in an exchange relationship with U.S. institutions.

3. There should be a substantial increase in the funds available in the United States for fellowships and training programs in this field.
4. Since it is clear now that there is an acute shortage of trained U.S. government personnel to allocate and administer our growing assistance programs in this field, special grants should be allocated immediately to train interested persons either already in the government service or prepared to enter on such a career.

V. Coordination of U.S. Assistance

We note that there is a need to coordinate the growing number of governmental and private programs working in the population field. In view of the diversity of activities it is likely that several different means for coordination will be needed, and we suggest that recommendations to meet this need to be made after the reports of the four panels are available. Whatever the mechanisms for coordination, the following functions should be considered:

- a. developing policies with respect to population programs.
- b. developing legislation to implement the policies.
- c. reviewing annually domestic and international needs and recommendations for meeting them, including research needs in biological and social sciences.
- d. informing the public about the effect of population trends and population programs on social and economic conditions.
- e. attracting the best personnel to the field by making the problems and opportunities known in an organized way.

VI. Administration of U.S. Assistance Programs

1. We recommend that whenever appropriate, U.S. assistance continue to be channeled through qualified non-governmental organizations or multilateral agencies.
2. We recommend that the United States encourage more active participation of the United Nations organizations in the population field and make available adequate financial support for their programs.

Although many of the United Nations organizations now have policies supporting activities in population, there is still need for their further involvement particularly in action programs.

3. Encouragement should also be given to the World Bank and regional development banks to give due consideration to the population aspect of development, and to actively participate in population programs.

4. We recommend that funding of international assistance programs should be for more than one year and should be based on projections of requirements for five years.
5. We recommend the creation of an advisory committee of outside experts to meet at regular intervals with the governmental officials concerned with population programs to review major policies and programs.

September 6, 1968

TO: The President's Advisory Committee on Population
and Family Planning

FROM: The Panel on International Programs

The report submitted is intended to serve as a source document from which the general committee can draw ideas for its summary statement. On the basis of our experience in several meetings and drafting sessions we decided that it is desirable to spell out to some extent the implications and background for some recommendations. Otherwise some recommendations are subject to more than the usual misinterpretations. Our assumption is that there will be a single integrated set of recommendations drawn from the various reports. This is partly a question of balance which cannot be achieved until all the reports are available. There is also the problem that several important issues are pertinent to more than one panel.

We suggest that in addition to a shorter summary report from the general committee with a selected set of priority recommendations for early action that revised versions of such individual reports as ours be organized as a supporting background document, including more explanations and illustrations.

We have not made cost estimates. It seemed more feasible to do that in terms of a set of integrated recommendations. Many of the possible recommendations from the four panels are overlapping. Costs will depend on the structure of the recommendations actually adopted.

Our view is that the report should be sufficiently broad-based so that it can stand as a guiding document irrespective of possible changes in the administration. It should serve as a source document which can assist relevant agencies and which can withstand the scrutiny of the critics who will carefully review the document.

This final draft of the panel's report necessarily was drafted by Dr. Freedman and Dr. Pease after the last session of the panel on September 5. Our members and advisors have been encouraged to send their recommendations and further thoughts as soon as possible.

While the panel did not feel that in the time available it could attach priority status to the recommendations, we believe that the following parts of the report might be considered as deserving special attention because of their importance, and because they are recommendations on which the President might be able to act quickly, if he wished:

1. The statements on the policy for international work contained in Section I could be cited by the President in a public statement to re-emphasize now the continuing importance attached to this field at the highest level.
2. The committee feels that we are capable of making such an important contribution to the world in research and development of family planning methods that high priority should be given to recommendation III-1, calling for early and large commitments to this field on a scale commensurate to the need. This could involve:
 - a. Specific requests by the President of large appropriations

- b. Directives, as appropriate, from the President to HEW and AID to give high priority to this field within the legal limitations and funds now available. It is our impression that significant progress is possible even before further appropriations and legislation.
3. Similarly, in the area of Training, it was unanimously agreed that large additions for basic training facilities and personnel are required if our recommendations are to be implemented intelligently, either internationally or at home. Since there is need for clarification regarding the type of personnel and training needed, the President could direct the NICHD to negotiate contracts at once to carry out the essential base line survey of these personnel and training needs and mechanisms to meet them contained in recommendation IV-1 of our report.
4. Both the State Department and AID on the one hand, and the various universities and other private organizations on the other hand, are operating now without any regular, systematic exchange of information and expert knowledge. The President could direct the creation at once of the Advisory Committee to the State Department and AID, suggested in our recommendation VI-5 and heartily endorsed by the representatives of those agencies at our meetings.
5. Among multilateral agencies the World Bank may be in the best position for effective leadership in this field. The President could act through our representatives to the World Bank and its affiliated organizations to re-emphasize our strong commitment to the concern already being expressed about this problem at the Bank.
6. The President could direct the appropriate agencies in HEW to begin at once to negotiate a contract for carrying out the broad long-run base line studies of the causes and consequences of population trends contained in our recommendation III-2.

Our Committee has benefited very greatly from the contributions of the following advisors who sat with us at various times and participated in the discussions as freely as the appointed members:

Dr. Harrison Brown, California Institute of Technology
Dr. Ansley Coale, Office of Population Research, Princeton University
Dr. Myron Wegman, Dean, School of Public Health, University of Michigan
Dr. Samuel Wishik, International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University

We have also had helpful comments from members of other panels, including Dr. Andres Hellegers, Dr. Oscar Harkavy, and Mrs. Katherine Oettinger.

DISTRIBUTION:

Committee members - Rockefeller, Schultze, Baumgartner, Harkavy,
Elam, Todd, Hellegers, Freedman, Segal, Cohen,
Gaud, Bennett, Lee, Shannon, Oettinger, English,
Claxton, London

Panel Advisors - Brown, Coale, Wegman, Wishik

Staff - Shultz, Pease, Wunderlich, Quirk



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

EXECUTIVE ①

FB 659

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

September 16, 1968

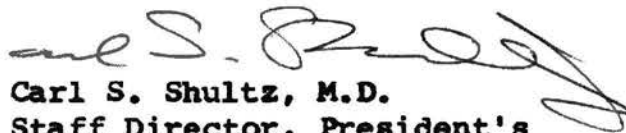
MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE S. DOUGLASS CATER

**Subject: Future Plans of the President's Committee on
Population and Family Planning**

The President's Committee on Population and Family Planning at its September 13, 1968 meeting, established an Executive Committee to synthesize the material and recommendations from the four panels into a draft report, which will be reviewed by the full committee. The Executive Committee, chaired by Dr. Ronald Freedman, Director of the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, includes Mr. Charles Schultze, Mr. Paul H. Todd, Jr., and Dr. Sheldon J. Segal.

The Executive Committee is scheduled to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 26, 1968 at the Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York. The second meeting is set for Friday, October 4, 1968 (and, if necessary, for Saturday, October 5, 1968) at the Brookings Institution.

The President's Committee meeting which was originally scheduled for Thursday, October 3, 1968 has been changed to 10:00 a.m. on Monday, October 21, 1968 in Room 5051, DHEW North Building.


Carl S. Shultz, M.D.
Staff Director, President's
Committee on Population and
Family Planning

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The attached may be of interest to you.



Mr. Cater has seen


Samuel Halperin
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Legislation


Phone: 963-4158
Room 5237, HEW North
330 Independence Ave., SW.
Washington, D.C. 20201

December 10, 1968
2:00 p.m. Tuesday

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. JUANITA ROBERTS

The President said to put this on his desk. It was
given to him by Secretary Wilbur Cohen.


James R. Jones



THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING
Washington, D. C. 20201

EXECUTIVE

FG 659

November 18, 1968

Dear Mr. President:

On July 16, 1968 you appointed your Advisory Committee on Population and Family Planning to review policies and programs and recommend additional steps that should be taken to deal with the problems. On behalf of the Committee we are pleased to transmit the Committee's report: Population and Family Planning: The Transition from Concern to Action.

Your deep and continuing concern for problems of population, clearly set forth in your State of the Union Message in 1965 and repeated many times in the intervening years, has made the Nation aware of the great importance you attach to resolving these problems. In that atmosphere of leadership, we have attempted to carry out the challenging mandate you gave us.

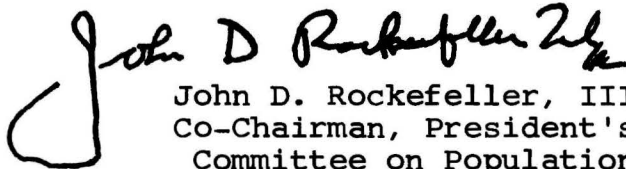
The Committee's report is a concise statement of needs and opportunities that exist to improve this Nation's efforts in population and family planning. The Committee has made 8 specific recommendations which we consider of sufficient importance to warrant immediate consideration. These recommendations emphasize the importance of expanding Federal financial support for domestic and international family planning programs, the need to expand efforts in research and education, and to improve program planning, and to establish a National Institute for Population Research, and a Presidential Commission on Population.

Recognizing, as you do, the needs of many of our own people for family planning services and the critical nature of the world population growth, we respectfully urge that the Advisory Committee's recommendations be accorded the highest possible priority.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wilbur J. Cohen".

Wilbur J. Cohen
Chairman, President's
Committee on Population
and Family Planning

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John D. Rockefeller, III".

John D. Rockefeller, III
Co-Chairman, President's
Committee on Population
and Family Planning

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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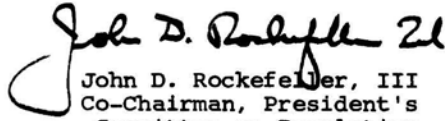
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Sincerely,



Wilbur J. Cohen
Chairman, President's
Committee on Population
and Family Planning



John D. Rockefeller, III
Co-Chairman, President's
Committee on Population
and Family Planning

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

A faint, stylized background illustration of a crowd of people, rendered in a light gray or white tone. The figures are simplified, with some showing raised arms, suggesting a gathering or a crowd in motion. This illustration serves as a backdrop for the text on the cover.

Population and Family Planning

THE TRANSITION FROM CONCERN TO ACTION

**REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING**

*tentatively set for - 5:30 Thurs
Dec. 19*
ET-
gn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1968
Monday, 5:45 p

NELL:

Ervin Duggan is looking to see if the President's Schedule sometime in the near future will contain an appointment with the President and the Committee on Population and Family Planning. Ben Wattenberg had memoed several weeks ago on this, and his word was that the appointment had first been arranged, then postponed, and now is in suspense, sort-a!

Any rescheduling date yet known?

Yes ___ No ___

Is it NOT being held at all?

Yes ___ No ___

Don't know ___

for Dec. 19

 CAROL

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EXECUTIVE

FG659

PR8-1

①

Mr. President:

January 7, 1969

Tuesday, 5:30 p.m.

Appointment:

Presentation of the Report of the Commission on
Population and Family Planning

Location:

Cabinet Room ✓

Fish Room

Lobby

Rose Garden

Other

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JAN 8 1969
C. J. AL FILES

gates

EXECUTIVE
76 659