

NOTE: (Mrs. Johnson today begins her 5-day "Last Hurrah" trip)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday, November 22, 1968

10:00am	U. S. District Court for District of Columbia Naturalization Ceremony for 55 new Americans East Room
11:00am	(Miss Helen Thomas of United Press Inter- national) (OFF RECORD) <i>(See Separate folder)</i> (President's Office)
12:00pm	(Photograph with White House Police) (OFF RECORD) (South Portico of the Mansion)
12:15pm	Honorable Juan Felipe Yriart, Ambassador of Uruguay, for farewell courtesy call President's Office
12:30pm	Honorable Bertrand M. Harding, Director Office of Economic Opportunity - to discuss achievements and goals of Poverty Program. Also: Joe Califano, Larry Levinson, Bob Hardesty, Harry Middleton, Tom Johnson, Harry McPherson, Ernest Goldstein Cabinet Room
6:00pm	(Mr. Jack Sutherland of U. S. News and World Report) (OFF RECORD) (President's Office)
8:30pm	(Possible speech before 44th Annual Convention of National Association of Educational Broadcasters at Sheraton-Park Hotel) (OFF RECORD)

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trip)

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Friday, November 22, 1968

10:00am U. S. District Court for District of Columbia
Naturalization Ceremony for 55 new Americans
East Room

10:46a-11:27a - Second floor - Miss Judith Middendorf and Miss Julie McCarthy

11:00am (Miss Helen Thomas of United Press Inter-
national) (OFF RECORD)
(President's Office)

walking on lawn w/ Helen Thomas and Frances Lewine (See Separate folder for
Helen Thomas interview)

12:00pm (Photograph with White House Police)
(OFF RECORD)
(South Portico of the Mansion)

12:15pm Honorable Juan Felipe Yriart, Ambassador
of Uruguay, for farewell courtesy call
President's Office

12:30pm Honorable Bertrand M. Harding, Director
Office of Economic Opportunity - to discuss
achievements and goals of Poverty Program - the President did not
Also: Joe Califano, Larry Levinson, Bob participate
Hardesty, Harry Middleton, Tom Johnson,
Harry McPherson, Ernest Goldstein
Cabinet Room

5:30p Francis Bator
~~6:00pm~~ (Mr. Jack Sutherland of U. S. News and World
Report) (OFF RECORD)
6:30p (President's Office)

5:00p - Picture w/ Military Aide's

6:00p The Vice Pres
OFF RECRD

8:30pm (Possible speech before 44th Annual Convention
of National Association of Educational Broadcasters at Sheraton-Park Hotel)
(OFF RECORD) -cancelled

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Friday, November 22, 1968

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- 12:30 Honorable Bertrand M. Harding, Director, Office of
Economic Opportunity

Twito

15:40

Economic Observations
President's Council on Economic Affairs, Office of

15:12

for a research committee
Housekeeping and Public Affairs, Department of Justice

10:00

Registration Commission for new American citizens
U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia

Friday, November 22, 1968

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

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NOTE:

(Mrs. Johnson begins her five-day trip today.)

US Dep Sec of State
EST

10:00

Naturalization Ceremony in the ~~East~~ Room.

11:00

MS (Helen Thomas of UPI.) (OFF THE RECORD)

(This will be in the President's office.)

12:00

(Picture on the South Portico with the White House Police Force.) (OFF THE RECORD)

12:15

for Ambassador Juan Felipe Yriarte of Uruguay for a farewell courtesy call.

This will be in the President's office.

Direct 080

12:30

Honorable Bertrand M. Harding will discuss the achievements and goals of the Poverty Program.

Also attending will be: Joe Califano, Larry Levinson, Bob Hardesty, Harry Middleton, Tom Johnson, Harry McPherson, and Ernest Goldstein.

This will be in the Cabinet Room.

6:00

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(OFF THE RECORD)

(This will be in the President's office.)

(Possible speech to the 44th Annual Convention of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters at the Sheraton Park Hotel.) (OFF THE RECORD)

*Only on
Pres - Juanita - 8:30
Tom-Ken + Nell
Schedule*

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5:00 mil Aides ofc Pict.

This will be in the Cabinet Room.

Francis Bator OR

6:00 (V.P.) ~~6:00~~ 6:30 (Mr. Jack Sutherland of U. S. News and World Report)
(OFF THE RECORD)

(This will be in the President's Office.)

8:30 ((Possible speech before the 44th Annual Convention of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters at the Sheraton-Park Hotel)) ((OFF THE RECORD))

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November 21, 1968

TO BOB FAISS

FROM JIM JONES OFC

SUBJECT Schedule for Friday, November 22.

10:00 Check with Liz Carpenter and ask for scenario. See what President has to do -- are any remarks required. If so, tell Maguire to prepare remarks.

11:00 Glen Phillips is contacting Helen Thomas and getting questions and answers. You might tell Glen this time is now firm.

12:00 Notify Major Lanier that the President will have this picture taking session at noon. Tell Oke to arrange photograph so all President has to do is walk out to South Portico. Tell Lanier to notify all concerned.

12:15 Notify Tyler Abell to set up and have Yriat here at 12:15. Mention to him that the President wants to keep the farewell calls down to a minimum. Ask Abell to send over briefing paper.

12:30 Notify Joe Califano to notify Harding and all those attending. Ask Harding for a briefing paper in advance. Tell WHCA to set up microphones.

6:00 Have Glen Phillips notify Sutherland and get briefing paper.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 22, 1968
9:17am

Ranch Weather

Low - 40

High - 69

Present - 48

NO RAIN

CLOUDY - LOOKS LIKE RAIN

mdjr

Juanita

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MR. PRESIDENT:

THE PAT AND LUCI SEGMENT OF THE
FRANK REYNOLDS' SHOW COMES ON AT
APPROXIMATELY 7:25. IT IS NOW 7:15.

LARRY TEMPLE

THIS PROGRAM YOU ARE WATCHING
NOW WILL CONCLUDE IN ABOUT
2 OR 3 MINUTES

Ro

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

F

November 22, 1968

MR. TOM JOHNSON:

Commissioner Nick Johnson of the FCC called this morning to say he understood that the President gave tentative acceptance to speaking to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters at their meeting Friday evening.

Mr. Johnson just called to say he thought this was a "desirable thing if the President could do it ... that it would firm up the President's association with education and broadcasters."

Donna

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**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

TO:

The President

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

DeVier Pierson

OF (Organization)

☒ PLEASE CALL —→ PHONE NO.
CODE/EXT. _____

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
mf	11-22	6:00p

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1967—O—300-455 #7-h

63-108

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1968

NOTE: Mrs. Johnson begins her proposed five-day trip today.

10:00 *Naturalization Cere in E.R.*

11:30 Congressman Michael J. Kirwan.

11:00 *Helen Thomas*

Congressman Kirwan wants to discuss the D.C. Aquarium.

12:15 *Yquat*

12:20 Honorable Betrand M. Harding will discuss the achievements and goals of the Poverty Program.

Also attending will be: Joe Califano, Larry Levinson, Bob Hardesty, Harry Middleton, Tom Johnson, Harry McPherson, and Ernest Goldstein.

6:00 (~~Off~~ the-Record Hearst Task Force interview with Bob Thompson, Bill Theis, Marianne Means, and William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

8:30 (Possible Speech to the 44th Annual Convention of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters at the Sheraton Park Hotel.) (OFF THE RECORD)

Does the President approve this tentative schedule?

Yes _____ No _____

JimJ

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS UNIT
COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

PRESIDENTIAL CALLS

LOCATION Washington D.C.

DATE **22 Nov. 68**

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington D.C.

DATE 22 Nov. 68

TIME	OPR	MOVEMENTS
0958		East Wing
1124		South Grounds
1134		Office
1210		North Portico
1222		Office
1441		Mansion
1752		Armed Forces Aide's Office
1806		Office
2103		Depart Southwest Gate Off the Record
2130		Arrive Barefoot Sanders Residence Off the Record
2259		Depart Barefoot Sanders Residence Off the Record
2320		Arrive South Grounds Off the Record
2321		Mansion

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1968
Monday -- 3:20 p. m.

MR. JONES:

Liz Carpenter called from home to say that Mrs. Johnson will be making her "Last Hurrah" trip during the period November 22 through 27th.

Liz asks that nothing be set up during that period which would interfere with Mrs. Johnson's trip.

*put in Nov. 22
Bailey*

CAROL

Pa

SCENARIO
NATURALIZATION CEREMONY
November 22, 1968

This is an actual session of the U.S. District Court and the ceremony will conform to customary court procedure.

10:00 a.m.	President and Mrs. Johnson enter East Room and are seated. The Honorable Matthew F. McGuire, senior judge, will preside over the following program:
Opening of Court	Deputy United States Marshal
Advancement of Colors	United States Marine Corps Color Guard
Recognition by the Court of	Lilla Burt Cummings, Chairman Naturalization Ceremonies Committee, The Bar Association of the District of Columbia
Welcome to new citizens	Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Recognition by the Court of	John W. Price, Naturalization Examiner, Department of Justice
Motion for Admission of Petitioners	Mr. Price
Granting of Motion	Judge McGuire
Administering Oath of Allegiance	Robert M. Stearns, Clerk, United States District Court
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag	Mr. Stearns
Remarks:	Judge McGuire

Judge McGuire introduces the President

The President speaks

The President concludes remarks and
remains standing for the retirement
of the colors and the closing of the court.

The Air Force Singing Sergeants sing
"This is my Country"

The President and Mrs. Johnson shake
hands with the new citizens.

10:30 a.m.

The President and Mrs. Johnson depart..

November 21, 1968

5:50 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Some fifty new American citizens will be naturalized in ceremonies in the East Room of the White House at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, November 22, 1968. The Honorable Matthew F. McGuire, Senior Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, will preside, and the President and Mrs. Johnson will address the new citizens during the ceremony.

The citizens are natives of twenty-six lands and range in age from eight-year-old Susan Narcisco Moore of the Philippines to seventy-two year-old Mr. Yook Gim Chin, a laundry worker from China. They come from many walks of life including students, housewives, teachers, a registered nurse, a beautician, an economist, a cab driver, a librarian, a waiter, and a surgeon among others.

Special guests for the naturalization ceremony will be six members of the White House Staff who are themselves naturalized citizens:

Mr. Heinz Bender (Germany), Pastry Chef
Mr. John Gonella (Scotland), Legislative Assistant
Mr. Henry Haller (Switzerland), White House Chef
Miss Eliska Hasek (Czechoslovakia), Staff Assistant
Master Chief Petty Officer Eleuterio Mendoza (Philippines),
White House Staff Mess
Miss Simone Poulain (Canada) Assistant to Mrs. Johnson's
Press Secretary

Tom Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

I'm so glad you'll be on hand for the
10 a.m. ceremony.

You should be ready to enter at
10 a.m. for it is like a court.

Attached is the scenario. It takes
place within 30 minutes.

Your remarks would come as indicated,
when the judge presents you.

At the conclusion, you and Mrs.
Johnson shake hands with each new
citizen where they are seated in the
East Room.

(No reception; no refreshments!)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Columbia

HOLDING A NATURALIZATION CEREMONY

THE WHITE HOUSE

22 November 1968

Presiding:	The Honorable Matthew F. McGuire Senior Judge
Opening of Court:	Deputy United States Marshal
Advancement of Colors:	United States Marine Corps Color Guard
Recognition by the Court of:	Lilla Burt Cummings, Esquire Chairman, Naturalization Ceremonies Committee The Bar Association of the District of Columbia
Welcome to New Citizens:	Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Recognition by the Court of:	John W. Price Naturalization Examiner Department of Justice
Motion for Admission of Petitioners:	Mr. Price
Granting of Motion:	Judge McGuire
Administering Oath of Allegiance:	Robert M. Stearns, Clerk United States District Court
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag:	Mr. Stearns
Remarks:	Judge McGuire <i>Bres. would speak</i>
Retirement of Colors:	United States Marine Corps Color Guard
Closing of Court:	Deputy United States Marshal

United States Air Force Singing Sergeants
"This is My Country"

E Pluribus Unum ~ Out of Many, One



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the District of Columbia

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ps

November 20, 1968
8:00 a. m. - Wednesday

Revised
ga

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LIZ

This Friday at 10 a. m., we are having a Naturalization Ceremony in the East Room for some 55 new Americans.

It will be 30 minutes long, with remarks by Mrs. Johnson welcoming them to this country. It serves as a kick-off for her trip.

Such a ceremony is always a touching and emotional thing. This group includes everything from an 8-year-old Philippino girl to a teacher from Yugoslavia; a seamstress from Cuba; a bookkeeper from Britain.

It would be thrilling for all of us if you were there . . . and would make some remarks after they receive their citizenship.

YES ☒

NO ☐

Draft Remarks for the President
Immigration Ceremony

I will not make a speech. I learned long ago that no man should ever attempt to match the eloquence of his wife! (Pause) In this case, as in many others, she truly speaks for me.

Two years ago, I stood at the base of the Statue of Liberty and signed into law a new Immigration Act, whose purpose was to make the immigration policy of this nation more just and fair.

It was a law for which President Kennedy had fought hard and for which I labored long. I think it would give him pleasure -- as it gives me pleasure -- to think that some one among you might be a beneficiary of that new policy.

There are some noble lines carved on the base of the Statue of Liberty -- lines which offer welcome to all new Americans. The last lines read,

"Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:

I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Today, the tide of immigrants to our shores is not so great as it was earlier in this century, but the golden door is open. Our goal is still to be the land of hope -- to welcome those who seek a better life; who hope to build a better world. Today, you enter by that golden door -- which promises not wealth, but opportunity. I hope your lives as Americans will be full of blessings.

Thank you.

#

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1968

Office of the Press Secretary
to Mrs. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE

Some fifty new American citizens will be naturalized in ceremonies at the White House at 10:00 a. m. on Friday, November 22, 1968. The Honorable Matthew F. McGuire, Senior Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, will preside, and Mrs. Johnson will address the new citizens during the ceremony in the East Room.

The citizens are natives of twenty-six lands and range in age from eight-year-old Susan Narcisco Moore of the Philippines to seventy-two year old Mr. Yook Gim Chin, a laundry worker from China. They come from many walks of life including students, housewives, teachers, a registered nurse, a beautician, an economist, a cab driver, a librarian, a waiter, and a surgeon among others.

More than 100,000 new Americans are naturalized each year in ceremonies similar to this one around the country.

Special guests for the naturalization ceremony will be six members of the White House Staff who are themselves naturalized citizens:

Mr. Heinz Bender (Germany), Pastry Chef
Mr. John Gonella (Scotland), Legislative Assistant
Mr. Henry Haller (Switzerland), White House Chef
Miss Eliska Hasek (Czechoslovakia), Staff Assistant
Master Chief Petty Officer Eleuterio Mendoza (Philippines), White House Staff Mess
Miss Simone Poulain (Canada) Assistant to Mrs. Johnson's Press Secretary

The Naturalization Ceremony will be as follows:

Presiding	The Honorable Matthew F. McGuire, Senior Judge
Opening of Court	Deputy United States Marshal
Advancement of Colors	United States Marine Corps Color Guard
Recognition by the Court of	Lilla ^{Burt} Cummings, Chairman Naturalization Ceremonies Committee, The Bar Association of the District of Columbia
Welcome to new citizens	Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Recognition by the Court of	John W. Price, Naturalization Examiner, Department of Justice
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Remarks:	Judge McGuire
Retirement of Colors	United States Marine Corps Color Guard
Closing of Court	Deputy United States Marshal
U. S. Air Force Singing Sergeants	"This Is My Country"

#

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FINAL HEARING
NOVEMBER 22, 1968

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Country</u>
Mrs. Mavis Clare Gabriel	Bakery Clerk	Jamaica
Mrs. Rosario Aguas Tungol	Housewife	Colombia
Mrs. Andrea Casilda Bello Edwards	Seamstress	Cuba
Mr. Kurt August Ingemar Fredriksson	Curator	Sweden
Mr. Joachim Breger	Bus Operator	Germany
Mrs. Faustina Gacad Mayo	Housewife	Philippines
Mrs. Nobuko Miyagi Contee	Housewife	Okinawa
Mrs. Rita Mei-Yu Kahn	Registered Nurse	China
Mr. Pavel Ivanusa	Teacher	Yugoslavia
Miss Mary O'Shea	Nurse	Ireland
Miss Karin Margrit Elisabeth Erlebach	Film Editor	Germany
Miss Pearl Lawrence Walker	Office Machine Operator	Costa Rica
Miss Margaret Minerva Janette Forde	Beauty Consultant	Great Britain
Mr. Samuel Moore on behalf of minor child Susan Narcisco Moore		Philippines
Miss Olga Godoy	Beautician	Ecuador
Mrs. Francesca Teresa Podobnik	Maid	Canada
Mr. Ivan John Podobnik	Maintenance Worker	Canada
Mr. Mathew Mathew Chadayammury	Warranty Claims Clerk	India
Miss Carmen Antonieta Garcia-Frias	Student	Peru
Miss Pauline Leona Twomey	Bookkeeper	Great Britain

Miss Paula Noris Marti	Clerk Typist	Cuba
Mr. Jose Filiberto Garcia-Frias	Student	Peru
Mr. Herbert Hsien Chu	Statistician	China
Mr. Miklos Istvan Sarkuti	Technical Representative	Hungary
Mr. Kwok Poy Lee	Waiter	China
Mr. Knut Kramer	Electrical Technician, United States Air Force	Germany
Dr. William Henry Dickson	Surgeon	Great Britain
Mrs. Paule Josette Bosc	French Instructor	France
Mrs. Maria Lully van der Leek	Housewife	Germany
Mr. Theodorus van der Leek	Machinist	Netherlands
Mr. Yook Gim Chin	Laundry Worker	China
Mr. Gordon Douglas Whiffin	Printer	Great Britain
Mr. Clifford Constantine Harvey	Garageman	Jamaica
Dr. Maria-Lourdes Turner	Physician	Philippines
Mrs. Alla Sorokin	Therapist	Argentina
Mrs. Sylvie Buffet Dobbins	Housewife	France
Mrs. Tomoko Murphy	Housewife	Japan
Mrs. Fujie Okuya Taylor	Maid	Japan
Mr. Bernard Alphons Maria Van Ogtrop	Student	Netherlands
Mr. Antonio Viti	Cook	Italy
Mrs. Lidia Viti	Housewife	Italy
Mrs. Alfreda Maria Mathews	Housewife	Italy
Miss Nora Walsh	Meat Wrapper	Ireland

Mr. Benjamin Demosthenes Smallwood	Librarian	Liberia
Miss Maria Ivanna Lobay	Student	Czechoslovakia
Mr. Harold George Brown	Porter	Jamaica
Mrs. Sue Wah Yee	Housewife	China
Mr. Nicolas Andrango Pulupa	Cab Driver	Ecuador
Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Khazali	Waiter	Jordan
Mrs. Dialekti Glezou Morais	Housewife	Greece
Mrs. Teresa Herminia Mosquera-Conesa	de Giral Housewife	Cuba
Mr. Juan Antonio Ramon Giral-Bosca	Economist	Cuba
Mrs. Anne Marie Mira	Interpreter	France
Mrs. Laura Consuelo Wyrick	Housewife	Guatemala

(F)

SCENARIO

Photo with White House Police
North Portico
Friday, November 22, 1968

12:00 noon

White House Police will be assembled at north portico. The group will include Major Glenard Lanier, James Rowley and Rufus Youngblood.

The President joins group for picture.

After picture is taken, Major Lanier makes presentation to the President on behalf of the White House Police.

The President speaks.

12:13 p.m.

The President returns to office.

Mr. President: Friday, November 22, 1968
12:15

Appointment: Hon. Juan Felipe Yriart,
Ambassador of Uruguay,
for a farewell courtesy call.

Location:

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

November 21, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES JONES
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: President's appointment with departing
Ambassador of Uruguay, Juan Felipe Yriart.

The President has agreed to received Ambassador Yriart for a farewell call at 12:15 p.m. on Thursday, November 22, 1966.

Ambassador Yriart will arrive at the White House, via the North West Gate, West Wing Entrance where I will be waiting. We shall then enter the West Wing and await a signal to advance to the location designated to meet the President.

A biography and country information are attached.

Tyler Abell

Tyler Abell

BIOGRAPHIC NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY JUAN FELIPE YRIART

URUGUAY

Born: Montevideo, 1919

Education: In Uruguay and at Oxford

Languages: Speaks fluent English

Marital Status: Wife (American citizen) and
three sons (one of whom was
born in the U. S.)

Career: Career diplomat
First Secretary and later Counselor of
Embassy in Washington from 1943 to 1953
Director General of Foreign Office, Montevideo
Minister to Sweden and Finland
Ambassador to the Netherlands
Appointed Ambassador to the United States:
November 1963

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

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Appointed Ambassador to the United States:
November 1963



REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 2.9 million (est.)
Capital: Montevideo

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, with an area of 72,172 square miles, slightly larger than South Dakota, is the smallest country in South America. It is situated on the continent's east coast between Argentina and Brazil. Uruguay is called the "Oriental Republic of Uruguay" because of its location on the east bank of the Uruguay River.

Comprised of rolling, grassy plains and low hills, Uruguay enjoys abundant pastureland, a good water supply, and a temperate climate in which freezing temperatures almost are unknown—all of which have contributed to making possible the growth of stockraising as the basis of the Uruguayan economy.

The flag of Uruguay has nine horizontal stripes—five white and four blue—with a yellow sun against a white field in the upper left corner. The flag was adopted in 1830 and the stripes represent political divisions of that day. The "Sun of May" symbolizes independence.

THE PEOPLE

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Uruguay is the only South American country with no large uninhabited areas. Nonetheless, population distribution is characterized by a heavy concentration in one limited area. The capital city of Montevideo, which is located in the southern part of the country on the Rio de la Plata, alone contains about 1.3 million people, some 45 percent of the population. There are no other large cities.

Uruguay is known for its high literacy rate (about 91 percent), high standard of living (estimated per capita gross national product is U.S. \$550 per year), and large urban middle class. There is a relative lack of slums in Montevideo, and although there are some depressed areas scattered through the rural interior region, the Uruguayan countryman, in comparison with his counterparts in other Latin American countries, lives well.

The predominant religious affiliation is Roman Catholic. Church and state are officially separated, and religious freedom is recognized.

HISTORY

Early Uruguayan history is characterized by the struggle for control of Uruguay between Spain and Portugal and later between Brazil and Argentina. In 1820, José Cervasio Artigas, Uruguay's national hero, led an unsuccessful attempt to gain autonomy within a regional federation. It was not until 1828, as a result of a war between the Uruguayan patriots and Argentina on one side and Brazil on the other, that independence finally was achieved. The new nation continued to be plagued by civil war, foreign intervention, and invasion until the end of the 19th century.

In 1903 José Batlle y Ordóñez, who set the pattern for Uruguay's future political development, was elected President. Batlle began the political and social reforms, e.g., the extensive welfare program, the participation of the government in many facets of the economy, that so characterize the country today. His party, the Colorado Party, controlled the government from 1865 to 1958, the last 55 years of which directly bear the Batlle stamp. The Colorado Party was defeated in 1958 and again in 1962 by their traditional rivals, the Nationalist or Blanco Party, but was returned to office following the 1966 elections.

GOVERNMENT

In November 1966 the Uruguayan electorate voted to amend the 1951 Constitution and to reestablish a presidential system of government, thus ending a 15-year experiment with an unwieldy nine-man council executive, the National Council of Government (NCG). The NCG had proved incapable of providing strong leadership needed to meet the nation's serious economic problems. Under the amended Constitution, the President has substantially more powers than the old NCG. He serves a 5-year term but may not be immediately reelected. Eleven Ministers of State, appointed by the President subject to parliamentary approval, head the regular executive departments.

The bicameral legislative branch (General Assembly) consists of a 30-man Senate presided over by the Vice President of the Republic (who may cast a 31st vote) and a 99-man Chamber of Deputies, both popularly elected under a system of proportional representation. Governments of Uruguay's 19 political subdivisions or departments are organized along lines similar to the central Government.



An independent judiciary is headed by a Supreme Court of Justice. A special Electoral Court is charged with insuring the sanctity of the electoral process and even has the power to annul elections in whole or in part.

A number of "autonomous entities" and "decentralized services" are important in the administration of the Uruguayan Government. These include such enterprises as the Bank of the Republic, the National Administration of Fuel, Alcohol, and Cement (ANCAP), the State Railways (AFE), the Administration for Electric Power and Telephones (UTE), the Uruguayan Airlines (PLUNA), the Oceanographic and Fishing Service (SOYP), the Official Radio Broadcasting Service (SODRE), and the National Meat Packing Plant (FRIGONAL).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Uruguayans are proud of their long adherence to stable democratic government. With the exception of the coup in 1933 by President Gabriel Terra and his subsequent one-man rule until 1938, Uruguayan politics have remained within a constitutional framework since the beginning of the century. Uruguay's recent political history illustrates the strength of this democratic tradition. Following the 1958 elections, there was an orderly transfer of power to the opposition Blanco Party, despite Colorado dominance for more than 90 years. The Blancos won again in 1962, but were defeated by the Colorados in 1966 in elections which could serve as a model for the entire hemisphere for the peaceful and democratic manner in which they were conducted. Oscar D. Gestido, who was inaugurated President on March 1, died in December 1967. Vice President Jorge Pacheco Areco automatically became President.

Uruguay has essentially a two-party system, but the two parties—Blancos and Colorados—are divided into a number of often discordant factions. The present electoral system allows the factions to run for public office in many ways as if they were separate parties. As a result, party unity is difficult to maintain and executive will hard to implement.

While the Colorados and the Blancos between them elected all but 1 of the 30 Senators and all but 8 of the 99 deputies, there are several minor parties, including a legal Communist Party and the Christian Democrats. A Communist coalition (FIDEL) elected 1 Senator and 5 Deputies, while the Christian Democrats (PDC) elected 3 Deputies in the 1966 elections. The Communist Party has its own daily newspaper. It concentrates its efforts on labor, intellectuals, and students. Its electoral coalition in 1966 won about 6 percent of the total vote.

ECONOMY

Uruguay's principal natural resource is its rich agricultural land. Significant mineral resources have not been developed. Roughly 70 percent of

the land area is devoted to livestock raising, accounting for more than two-thirds of the total agricultural production of the country; however, crop farming has increased in importance in recent years. Recent estimates place sheep numbers at about 22 million and cattle at slightly more than 8 million. The livestock population has been relatively static for much of the present century, with productivity below optimum levels since ranchers have been slow to adopt modern methods of production.

Wool, meat, and hides are the principal exports. Wool normally accounts for about 50 percent of Uruguay's exports, while meat and hides account for another 25 percent. Tourism, especially from Argentina, is also an important earner of foreign exchange.

In and around the city of Montevideo there is a sizable industrial complex devoted largely to processing the nation's agricultural output. The metallurgical industry is also of considerable importance, and the construction industry is well developed. Because of the small size of the domestic market, Uruguayan industry, which is in general noncompetitive in world markets, must look for markets outside Uruguay if it wishes to expand. The Latin American Free Trade Association may offer possibilities for this.

Uruguay also has a well-developed banking system. There are many private banking institutions with branch banks throughout the country.

The Uruguayan economy has been characterized in recent years by stagnated production and a high rate of inflation, which surpassed 85 percent in 1965, declined to about 50 percent in 1966, and reached 136 percent in 1967. Agricultural production in 1967 declined as a result of extraordinarily unfavorable weather conditions. In late 1967 the Government of Uruguay announced a program of economic stabilization and development. The government entered into a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund in early 1968. At about the same time, the Governments of the United States and Uruguay negotiated a \$15 million loan for agricultural development, and a PL 480 Title I Agreement for food and storage grains valued at some \$19 million was signed. Although in June of 1968 the Uruguayan Government's stabilization program had not been fully implemented and price increases continued at a very high rate, there was hope that the stabilization program would have its desired effect in the near future.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

The Pacheco administration's overriding problem is that of implementing an effective and sound stabilization program. Previous governments had had extreme difficulty in coping with the deteriorating economic situation because of the weak executive council form of government and the lack of political cohesion and unity of purpose needed. The 1967 Constitution, however, considerably strengthened the position of the executive, thereby

improving chances of effective leadership. Institutional changes, in addition to a return to a single President, include provision for creation of a Central Bank, reorganization of the social security system, and the establishment of an Economic Planning and Budget Office. Despite these constitutional improvements, political party factionalism remains a block to the effective working of the institutions.

President Pacheco has announced that the nation must be prepared for a period of austerity and sacrifice in order to overcome economic difficulties.

Uruguay seeks to maintain a stable democratic system of government, to diversify and strengthen its economy, to expand both traditional and non-traditional exports, and to continue to provide a wide range of social services to its population.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In the international arena, Uruguay supports the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of others, and it desires to continue to play an active, and where possible, leading, role in the United Nations and Organization of American States. Uruguay's geographic location between Argentina and Brazil makes maintenance of close relations with these two larger neighbors particularly desirable.

U. S. POLICY

The United States wishes to continue the tradition of friendship with a democratic Uruguay, to help that nation strengthen its economy in line with the principles and commitments of the Alliance for Progress, and to obtain its support in matters affecting world peace and freedom and hemispheric solidarity.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Jorge Pacheco Areco
Vice President—Alberto Abdala

Ministers of State

Minister of Interior—Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Venancio Flores
Minister of Finance—Dr. César Charlone
Minister of Defense—General Antonio Francese
Minister of Public Works—Arq. Walter Pintos Risso
Minister of Livestock and Agriculture—Dr. Carlos Frick Davie
Minister of Public Health—Dr. Walter Ravenna

Minister of Industries and Commerce—Dr. Jorge Peirano Facio
Minister of Transport, Communications and Tourism—Ing. Jose Serrato
Minister of Labor and Social Security—Julio Cesar Espinosa
Minister of Culture and Education—Dr. Federico Garcia Capurro

Other Uruguayan Officials

Director of Plans and Budget—Dr. Aquiles Lanza
President of Central Bank—Contador Enrique Iglesias
President of the Bank of the Republic—Open

Representatives in the U. S.

Ambassador to the United States—Juan F. Yriart
Ambassador to OAS—Dr. Emilio N. Oribe
Ambassador to United Nations—Dr. Pedro P. Berro
Uruguay maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—~~Venancio Flores~~ *Robert M. Sayre*
Charge ad interim—John L. Topping
Commander, U.S. Military Group—Col. Lorenzo Caliendo
Political Officer—Nicholas V. McCausland
Economic Officer—William Knepper
Public Affairs Officer—Arthur Diggle
Defense and Naval Attaché—Lt. Col. John B. Sims, USMC
Army Attaché—Lt. Col. Rudolph M. Tamez
Air Force Attaché—Lt. Col. H.L. Kirkpatrick
Agricultural Attaché—Henry Buckardt
A.I.D. Mission Director—Franklin R. Stewart
Peace Corps Representative—Charles Thomas
The United States maintains an Embassy in Montevideo at Avenida Agracida 1458.

READING LIST

Batlle, Luis, President to His People, Pan American Union Bulletin 81: 592-4, November 1947.
De Sherbinin, Betty, The River Plate Republics, New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1947.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7857
Revised June 1968

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs

BACKGROUND NOTES SERIES

Background Notes are short, factual pamphlets about various countries and territories, written by officers in the Department of State's geographic bureaus and edited and published by the General Publications Division, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs. Each *Background Note* includes information on the country's land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. Included also is a map and usually a brief bibliography. The State Department has published more than 150 Notes to date.

In making up the collected volume, *Background Notes on the Countries of the World*, the Superintendent of Documents includes all the Notes in stock at the time the order is processed. Due to revising and reprinting, it is not possible to assure an adequate stock of every Note at all times, but each collected volume will include at least 125 current Notes. Should any current Notes be missing from the collected volume, they may be purchased individually from the Superintendent of Documents and delivery will be made as soon as new stocks are available. Subscribers to the following service will automatically receive missing Notes which are under revision.

Updated *Background Notes* and occasional new releases can be obtained on a regular basis through a subscription service offered by the Superintendent of Documents. The Department of State plans to issue updated versions of approximately 75 *Background Notes* a year. Subscribers will receive all revised or new Notes as they are published during a 12-month period beginning at the time of subscription. These Notes can be inserted in the looseleaf compilation in place of the earlier versions.

A list of the more than 150 *Background Notes* comprising the series is included with each collected volume, or a copy may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the address below. Notes continue to be for sale individually as well as in a set, and by subscription.

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- 1) Complete set of all currently in stock *Background Notes on the Countries of the World* (without binder) . . . \$6.00 per set, plus \$1.50 for foreign mailing.
- 2) One-year subscription service for approximately 75 updated or new *Background Notes* (without binder) . . . \$3.50 per year, plus \$3.00 for foreign mailing.
- 3) Hidden-hinge binder for *Background Notes* . . . \$1.50 each, plus 40 cents for foreign mailing. (Consists of front and back pressboard cover and two fasteners.)
- 4) Individual *Background Notes* . . . \$0.05 each, plus 25 percent for foreign mailing. (Orders of 100 copies or more of the same Note sent to the same address are sold at a 25 percent discount.)

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URUGUAY

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(eee ree aht)

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Embassy in Washington
Director General, Foreign Office
Minister to Sweden and Finland
Ambassador to the Netherlands

Presented credentials as Ambassador to the
United States on November 12, 1963

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo

Population: 3 million (approx.)

President: Jorge Pacheco Areco

American Ambassador: Robert Sayre, Jr.

Country Ambassador: Juan Felipe Yriart
(Resigned in October 1968 --
no official replacement)

Economy: Subsistence agriculture
Livestock - wool, meat, and hides
are principal exports

Foreign Aid Donors: Anticipated FY69 -\$1.7m
(Technical Assistance)

Prior years: AID, IDB, IM-EX, World Bank

Others: Some assistance from France and
West Germany

Wednesday - 11:30 a.m.
November 20, 1968

Keep this down to a minimum.

LBJ:TJ

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

November 18, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES R. JONES
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request for appointment with the President to receive Ambassador Juan Felipe Yriart of Uruguay for a farewell courtesy call.

Assistant Secretary Covey T. Oliver, Inter-American Affairs, requests that the President receive Ambassador Yriart who wishes to say a personal farewell before he departs the United States to assume duties as head of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Latin American Office in Santiago, Chile.

yes ☒ No ☐

Ambassador Yriart will be in Washington during the periods of November 18-22 and December 16-24. He completed five years service as his country's chief of mission in Washington on November 13, 1968.

If an appointment can be scheduled during the specified periods, Ambassador Yriart will be extremely grateful.

Please inform me whether this can be arranged and if so, the date and time.

Tyler Abell
Tyler Abell

(1 min)

Attached:

Biographic data on Ambassador Yriart
Uruguayan Country Background notes

keep down to minimum

JUAN FELIPE YRIART

AMBASSADOR OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES

Ambassador Yriart, one of his country's most distinguished career diplomats, started his career in Washington more than twenty years ago. He served as First Secretary and later as Counselor of the Embassy in Washington from 1943 to 1953. Subsequently, he was Director General of the Foreign Office in Montevideo. He was Minister to Sweden and Finland (1955-1960) and Ambassador to the Netherlands from 1961 to 1963, before assuming his post as Ambassador to the United States in November 1963.

Born at Montevideo in 1919, Ambassador Yriart was educated in Uruguay and at Oxford and speaks English fluently. He is married to an American citizen and has three sons, one of whom (born 1946) is an American citizen.

Ambassador Yriart is resigning from the Uruguayan Foreign Service in order to take up a position as head of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Latin American office in Santiago, Chile.



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BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 2.9 million (est.)

Capital: Montevideo

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HISTORY

Early Uruguayan history is characterized by the struggle for control of Uruguay between Spain and Portugal and later between Brazil and Argentina. In 1820, José Cervasio Artigas, Uruguay's national hero, led an unsuccessful attempt to gain autonomy within a regional federation. It was not until 1828, as a result of a war between the Uruguayan patriots and Argentina on one side and Brazil on the other, that independence finally was achieved. The new nation continued to be plagued by civil war, foreign intervention, and invasion until the end of the 19th century.

In 1903 José Batlle y Ordóñez, who set the pattern for Uruguay's future political development, was elected President. Batlle began the political and social reforms, e.g., the extensive welfare program, the participation of the government in many facets of the economy, that so characterize the country today. His party, the Colorado Party, controlled the government from 1865 to 1958, the last 55 years of which directly bear the Batlle stamp. The Colorado Party was defeated in 1958 and again in 1962 by their traditional rivals, the Nationalist or Blanco Party, but was returned to office following the 1966 elections.

GOVERNMENT

In November 1966 the Uruguayan electorate voted to amend the 1951 Constitution and to reestablish a presidential system of government, thus ending a 15-year experiment with an unwieldy nine-man council executive, the National Council of Government (NCG). The NCG had proved incapable of providing strong leadership needed to meet the nation's serious economic problems. Under the amended Constitution, the President has substantially more powers than the old NCG. He serves a 5-year term but may not be immediately reelected. Eleven Ministers of State, appointed by the President subject to parliamentary approval, head the regular executive departments.

The bicameral legislative branch (General Assembly) consists of a 30-man Senate presided over by the Vice President of the Republic (who may cast a 31st vote) and a 99-man Chamber of Deputies, both popularly elected under a system of proportional representation. Governments of Uruguay's 19 political subdivisions or departments are organized along lines similar to the central Government.



An independent judiciary is headed by a Supreme Court of Justice. A special Electoral Court is charged with insuring the sanctity of the electoral process and even has the power to annul elections in whole or in part.

A number of "autonomous entities" and "decentralized services" are important in the administration of the Uruguayan Government. These include such enterprises as the Bank of the Republic, the National Administration of Fuel, Alcohol, and Cement (ANCAP), the State Railways (AFE), the Administration for Electric Power and Telephones (UTE), the Uruguayan Airlines (PLUNA), the Oceanographic and Fishing Service (SOYP), the Official Radio Broadcasting Service (SODRE), and the National Meat Packing Plant (FRIGONAL).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Uruguayans are proud of their long adherence to stable democratic government. With the exception of the coup in 1933 by President Gabriel Terra and his subsequent one-man rule until 1938, Uruguayan politics have remained within a constitutional framework since the beginning of the century. Uruguay's recent political history illustrates the strength of this democratic tradition. Following the 1958 elections, there was an orderly transfer of power to the opposition Blanco Party, despite Colorado dominance for more than 90 years. The Blancos won again in 1962, but were defeated by the Colorados in 1966 in elections which could serve as a model for the entire hemisphere for the peaceful and democratic manner in which they were conducted. Oscar D. Gestido, who was inaugurated President on March 1, died in December 1967. Vice President Jorge Pacheco Areco automatically became President.

Uruguay has essentially a two-party system, but the two parties—Blancos and Colorados—are divided into a number of often discordant factions. The present electoral system allows the factions to run for public office in many ways as if they were separate parties. As a result, party unity is difficult to maintain and executive will hard to implement.

While the Colorados and the Blancos between them elected all but 1 of the 30 Senators and all but 8 of the 99 deputies, there are several minor parties, including a legal Communist Party and the Christian Democrats. A Communist coalition (FIDEL) elected 1 Senator and 5 Deputies, while the Christian Democrats (PDC) elected 3 Deputies in the 1966 elections. The Communist Party has its own daily newspaper. It concentrates its efforts on labor, intellectuals, and students. Its electoral coalition in 1966 won about 6 percent of the total vote.

ECONOMY

Uruguay's principal natural resource is its rich agricultural land. Significant mineral resources have not been developed. Roughly 70 percent of

the land area is devoted to livestock raising, accounting for more than two-thirds of the total agricultural production of the country; however, crop farming has increased in importance in recent years. Recent estimates place sheep numbers at about 22 million and cattle at slightly more than 8 million. The livestock population has been relatively static for much of the present century, with productivity below optimum levels since ranchers have been slow to adopt modern methods of production.

Wool, meat, and hides are the principal exports. Wool normally accounts for about 50 percent of Uruguay's exports, while meat and hides account for another 25 percent. Tourism, especially from Argentina, is also an important earner of foreign exchange.

In and around the city of Montevideo there is a sizable industrial complex devoted largely to processing the nation's agricultural output. The metallurgical industry is also of considerable importance, and the construction industry is well developed. Because of the small size of the domestic market, Uruguayan industry, which is in general noncompetitive in world markets, must look for markets outside Uruguay if it wishes to expand. The Latin American Free Trade Association may offer possibilities for this.

Uruguay also has a well-developed banking system. There are many private banking institutions with branch banks throughout the country.

The Uruguayan economy has been characterized in recent years by stagnated production and a high rate of inflation, which surpassed 85 percent in 1965, declined to about 50 percent in 1966, and reached 136 percent in 1967. Agricultural production in 1967 declined as a result of extraordinarily unfavorable weather conditions. In late 1967 the Government of Uruguay announced a program of economic stabilization and development. The government entered into a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund in early 1968. At about the same time, the Governments of the United States and Uruguay negotiated a \$15 million loan for agricultural development, and a PL 480 Title I Agreement for food and storage grains valued at some \$19 million was signed. Although in June of 1968 the Uruguayan Government's stabilization program had not been fully implemented and price increases continued at a very high rate, there was hope that the stabilization program would have its desired effect in the near future.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

The Pacheco administration's overriding problem is that of implementing an effective and sound stabilization program. Previous governments had had extreme difficulty in coping with the deteriorating economic situation because of the weak executive council form of government and the lack of political cohesion and unity of purpose needed. The 1967 Constitution, however, considerably strengthened the position of the executive, thereby

improving chances of effective leadership. Institutional changes, in addition to a return to a single President, include provision for creation of a Central Bank, reorganization of the social security system, and the establishment of an Economic Planning and Budget Office. Despite these constitutional improvements, political party factionalism remains a block to the effective working of the institutions.

President Pacheco has announced that the nation must be prepared for a period of austerity and sacrifice in order to overcome economic difficulties.

Uruguay seeks to maintain a stable democratic system of government, to diversify and strengthen its economy, to expand both traditional and non-traditional exports, and to continue to provide a wide range of social services to its population.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

In the international arena, Uruguay supports the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of others, and it desires to continue to play an active, and where possible, leading, role in the United Nations and Organization of American States. Uruguay's geographic location between Argentina and Brazil makes maintenance of close relations with these two larger neighbors particularly desirable.

U. S. POLICY

The United States wishes to continue the tradition of friendship with a democratic Uruguay, to help that nation strengthen its economy in line with the principles and commitments of the Alliance for Progress, and to obtain its support in matters affecting world peace and freedom and hemispheric solidarity.

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

President—Jorge Pacheco Areco
Vice President—Alberto Abdala

Ministers of State

Minister of Interior—Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Venancio Flores
Minister of Finance—Dr. César Charlone
Minister of Defense—General Antonio Francese
Minister of Public Works—Arq. Walter Pintos Risso
Minister of Livestock and Agriculture—Dr. Carlos Frick Davie
Minister of Public Health—Dr. Walter Ravenna

Minister of Industries and Commerce—Dr. Jorge Peirano Facio
Minister of Transport, Communications and Tourism—Ing. Jose Serrato
Minister of Labor and Social Security—Julio Cesar Espinosa
Minister of Culture and Education—Dr. Federico Garcia Capurro

Other Uruguayan Officials

Director of Plans and Budget—Dr. Aquiles Lanza
President of Central Bank—Contador Enrique Iglesias
President of the Bank of the Republic—Open

Representatives in the U. S.

Ambassador to the United States—Juan F. Yriart
Ambassador to OAS—Dr. Emilio N. Oribe
Ambassador to United Nations—Dr. Pedro P. Berro
Uruguay maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—~~Vacant~~ *Robert M. Sayre*
Charge ad interim—John L. Topping
Commander, U.S. Military Group—Col. Lorenzo Caliendo
Political Officer—Nicholas V. McCausland
Economic Officer—William Knepper
Public Affairs Officer—Arthur Diggle
Defense and Naval Attaché—Lt. Col. John B. Sims, USMC
Army Attaché—Lt. Col. Rudolph M. Tamez
Air Force Attaché—Lt. Col. H.L. Kirkpatrick
Agricultural Attaché—Henry Buckardt
A.I.D. Mission Director—Franklin R. Stewart
Peace Corps Representative—Charles Thomas
The United States maintains an Embassy in Montevideo at Avenida Agracida 1458.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7857
Revised June 1968

Office of Media Services
Bureau of Public Affairs

BACKGROUND NOTES SERIES

Background Notes are short, factual pamphlets about various countries and territories, written by officers in the Department of State's geographic bureaus and edited and published by the General Publications Division, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs. Each *Background Note* includes information on the country's land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. Included also is a map and usually a brief bibliography. The State Department has published more than 150 Notes to date.

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Mr. President: Friday, November 22, 1968
12:30

Appointment: Hon. Bertran M. Harding,
Director, Office of Economic
Opportunity

Location:

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other _____

DATE: November 14

TO: JIM JONES

FROM: BOB FAISS

I have advised William Harley of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters to go ahead with alternate plans for November 22 in case the President cannot show up.

He said if the President can come, 9:30 p.m. is the best time.

Nov. 13, 1968

Mr. Jones -

William Harley of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters called.

Said he had been talking with you several times about their banquet here on the 22nd. Nov. They had Wilbur Cohen signed to give the speech but now Mrs. Johnson wants him to go to New Orleans that date, so he is out as far as they are concerned.

Mr. Harley wondered if any possibility of the President giving the speech after all, or at least appearing.

If not, he would like to hear from you soon as possible for will have to go ahead and try and find a substitute.

H. Colle

667-6000

Bot - call him and
say we can't say if
Pres. can come or not.
They should get another
speaker and we'll do
everything we can on getting
the President
there. g.

Doug Cater's office is asking about the attached.

Should we write Harley and tell him this is
pending but cannot make final decision now? Jmp

Nell

To Helen
Cole

MEMORANDUM

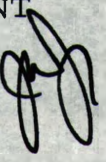
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

(F)

November 22, 1968
Friday, 10:30 a.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano 

Attached are Bert Harding's outline for the presentation at 12:30 today and a copy of the charts which he will use during the briefing.

Attachments

CABINET PRESENTATION

1. The Paradox of Poverty
2. The Dimensions of Poverty - 1963
3. The Definition of Poverty

An American was considered poor if he had: 23¢ per meal per day or less.
\$1.40 per day or less for
all other expenses.
\$3,000 per year for an urban
family of four.
\$2,200 for a rural family of
four.

4. The War Against Poverty.

- A. History

January 8, 1964 - The State of the Union Message.
January 20, 1964 - Annual Economic Report.
February 1, 1964 - Sargent Shriver appointed to Direct Task Force
March 16, 1964 - President Johnson's Poverty Message.
August 8, 1964 - EOA Passes House and Senate.
August 20, 1964 - President Johnson Signs EOA.
October 1, 1964 - \$800 million Appropriation Passes Both Houses.
October 7, 1964 - President Signs Appropriation Bill.
October 8, 1964 - OEO Begins Operations.
November 25, 1964 - First Grants Under EOA.

- B. The EOA Legislation

TITLE I - Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work-Study.
TITLE II - Community Action Programs.
TITLE III - Grant and Loans to Farmers. Aid to Migrants.
TITLE IV - Economic Opportunity Loans.
TITLE V - Work Experience Programs.
TITLE VI - OEO Administration and VISTA.

C. OEO Annual Appropriations

	<u>Presidential Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
FY 1965	\$ 947.5 million	\$ 800 million
FY 1966	\$1.5 billion	\$1.5 billion
FY 1967	\$1.75 billion	\$1.6125 billion
1967 Supplemental	\$ 75 million	\$ 75 million
FY 1968	\$2.06 billion	\$1.778 billion*
FY 1969	\$2.18 billion	<u>\$1.948 billion</u>
Total to Date		\$7.6 billion

*Including \$5 million supplemental

5. Accomplishments

Since inception, EOA programs have reached ■ million ^{5 of} poor Americans in the following ways:

A. Job Corps

Over 200,000 disadvantaged youth have been enrolled. 70 percent have been placed in jobs, are continuing their education or have joined military service.

B. Neighborhood Youth Corps

More than one million youth enrolled in school or out of school programs. 800,000 summer youth opportunity.

C. Adult Employment and Training

Over 200,000 poor adults have benefited from work experience and training programs.

D. Migrant Programs

Over 250,000 seasonal farm workers have been reached by education, day-care and housing programs.

E. VISTA

13,079 VISTA Volunteers since 1965.
In 1968 - 5,032 VISTA's are serving in 412 projects.

F. Community Action Programs

~~More than 20 million poor Americans reached.~~

2,600,000 pre-schoolers enrolled in Head Start.

26,000 teenagers in Upward Bound.

300 colleges operating programs.

80% Upward Bound graduates go on to college.

4 million poor served in 1968 by Neighborhood Centers

47 Neighborhood Health Centers established serving
1 million poor.

1,800 Legal Services lawyers in 850 locations served 475,000 poor
clients in FY 1968.

6. Other Administration Programs

Model Cities

Aid to Education

Teachers Corps

Medicare - Medicaid

Social Security Amendments

Rent Supplement

Open Housing

Civil Rights

7. What Have We Learned?

A. Poverty in America Can Be Eliminated - Here is the Record:

<u>1959</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>
38 million poor	34 million poor	25.9 million poor
18 20 % of all whites	14% of all whites	10% of all whites
55 50 % of all non-whites	47 50 % of all non-whites	35 30 % of all non-whites

Exit From Poverty Each Year

<u>1959-1964</u>	<u>1964-1967</u>
840,000 whites	1.7 million whites
80,000 non-whites	over 700,000 non-whites
	<u>1967</u>
	1.9 million whites
	one million non-whites

B. Institutions Can Be Changed

American Bar Association actively supports Legal Services;
90 law schools teach poverty law programs.

American Medical Association assists in development of Neighborhood Health Centers.

Public School Systems. Head Start and follow through programs; increased citizen participation.

Universities and Colleges operate Upward Bound programs and lower entrance requirements for poor youth.

State and Local Governments accept role of citizen participation in program development and policy making, Human Resource Administrations.

Federal Agencies Change Traditional Methods

Labor Department

Manpower and training programs reaching the poor. USES moves into the ghettos.

USDA

Liberalizes food stamp program

SBA

Introduces Project "Own" and lowers loan requirement.

DOD

Institutes Projects "One hundred thousand" and "Transition."

Civil Service

Liberalizes age and education standards for employment of Job Corps graduates.

HEW

Increased citizen participation in Education and Health Programs.

HUD

Adopts principle of citizen participation in Model Cities.

C. The Private Sector Recognizes Social Responsibilities

Over 160,000 minority jobs pledged by American corporations under NAB.

Ford reaching into ghetto for 5,000 employees.

Aerojet builds plant in Watts

Life Insurance Industry pledges \$1 billion for housing in slums.

Businessmen serving on local Community Action Boards.

Banks agree to make minority loans under Project "OWN."

Control Data announces D. C. electronic plant.

- D. There must be better coordination at Federal, state and local levels to assure maximum effectiveness.

8. What Remains to be Done?

There are still 26 million poor.

Economic growth will remove 9 million and self-help programs will remove 8 million more from poverty over a period of time.

This will leave 9 million hard-core poor--the aged, disabled, and mothers with small children.

9. Four Basic Programs are Necessary to Eliminate Poverty

1. Expansion of JOBS and other private sector employment programs.
2. Public Employment to give work and wages to those unable to compete successfully for private employment.
3. An Income Maintenance System, such as the Negative Income Tax, will be necessary to remove the 9 million hard-core poor from poverty.
4. Community Services Programs - Health, justice, education and community development.

10. What Will This Cost?

FY 1968 - Total anti-poverty expenditures - \$25 billion

First year of new programs - \$ 9 billion additional

Peak year of new programs - \$15 billion additional

This compares with the increase of annual tax revenues of \$12 billion in the first year and \$60 billion when programs have reached the \$15 billion level.

(It is estimated that tax rate revenues outside of trust funds increase by an increment of \$12 billion each year.)

11. Present OEO Organization

12. Remove Federal Coordination Responsibility from OEO

13. Retain OEO as an Operating Agency

14. Here is how a Re-Structured Organization Might Look

15. TO SUMMARIZE:

- A. Poverty can be eliminated.
 - B. Four basic level programs necessary in addition to continuing high economic growth.
 - (1) Private sector JOBS.
 - (2) Public Employment.
 - (3) Income Maintenance.
 - (4) Community Service.
 - C. The annual costs for additional programs over current levels range from \$9 to \$15 billion per year.
 - D. Anti-poverty coordination should be removed from OEO and put close to White House. Preferably within over-all domestic program coordination.
 - E. OEO or similar anti-poverty organization should remain an operating agency.
16. It is, therefore, the policy of the United States "...to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education, and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity." (Declaration of Purpose - EOA 1964)

The

PARADOX

of

POVERTY

THE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

1963

35 MILLION POOR AMERICANS

40% CHILDREN UNDER 15

25% OVER 55

43% IN RURAL AMERICA

57% IN URBAN AMERICA

68% WHITE

32% NON-WHITE

THE DEFINITION OF POVERTY

AN AMERICAN WAS CONSIDERED POOR IF:

- HE HAD 23¢ PER MEAL PER DAY
PLUS \$1.40 PER DAY FOR ALL
OTHER EXPENSES.
- AN URBAN FAMILY OF FOUR
HAD LESS THAN \$3,000
PER YEAR.
- A RURAL FAMILY OF FOUR
HAD LESS THAN \$2,200
PER YEAR.

THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY

JAN. 8, 1964

THE STATE OF THE UNION
MESSAGE

JAN. 20 1964

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT

FEB. 1, 1964

SARGENT SHRIVER APPOINTED TO
DIRECT TASK FORCE

MAR. 16, 1964

PRESIDENT'S POVERTY MESSAGE

AUG. 20, 1964

PRESIDENT SIGNS EOA

OCT. 7, 1964

PRESIDENT SIGNS APPROPRIATION

NOV. 25, 1964

OEO MAKES FIRST GRANT

THE EOA LEGISLATION

**TITLE I JOB CORPS, NEIGHBORHOOD
 YOUTH CORPS, WORK-STUDY**

TITLE II COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

TITLE III LOANS TO FARMERS, AID TO MIGRANTS

TITLE IV LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESS

TITLE V WORK-EXPERIENCE

TITLE VI VISTA, OEO ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL OEO APPROPRIATIONS

FY 1965	\$800 MILLION
FY 1966	\$1.5 BILLION
FY 1967	\$1.612 BILLION
FY 1968	\$1.778 BILLION
FY 1969	\$1.948 BILLION
TOTAL TO DATE	\$7.6 BILLION

THE OEO ACCOMPLISHMENTS

JOB CORPS

OVER 200,000 DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS ENROLLED,
70% PLACED IN JOBS, CONTINUING EDUCATION
OR MILITARY SERVICE.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

OVER ONE MILLION YOUTHS ENROLLED
800,000 SUMMER YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

ADULT EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING

OVER 275,000 ADULTS IN WORK EXPERIENCE
& TRAINING PROGRAMS

MIGRANTS

OVER 200,000 REACHED BY EDUCATION, DAY CARE
& HOUSING PROGRAMS

VISTA

13,079 VOLUNTEERS SINCE 1965

5,032 VISTAS IN 412 PROJECTS IN 1968

COMMUNITY ACTION

2,600,000 CHILDREN IN HEAD START

26,000 TEENAGERS AT 300 COLLEGES
IN UPWARD BOUND (80% GO ON
TO COLLEGE)

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

SERVE 4 MILLION POOR IN 1968

47 NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTERS
SERVE 1 MILLION POOR A YEAR

1800 LEGAL SERVICE LAWYERS IN
850 LOCATIONS SERVE 475,000
POOR CLIENTS ANNUALLY

OTHER ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

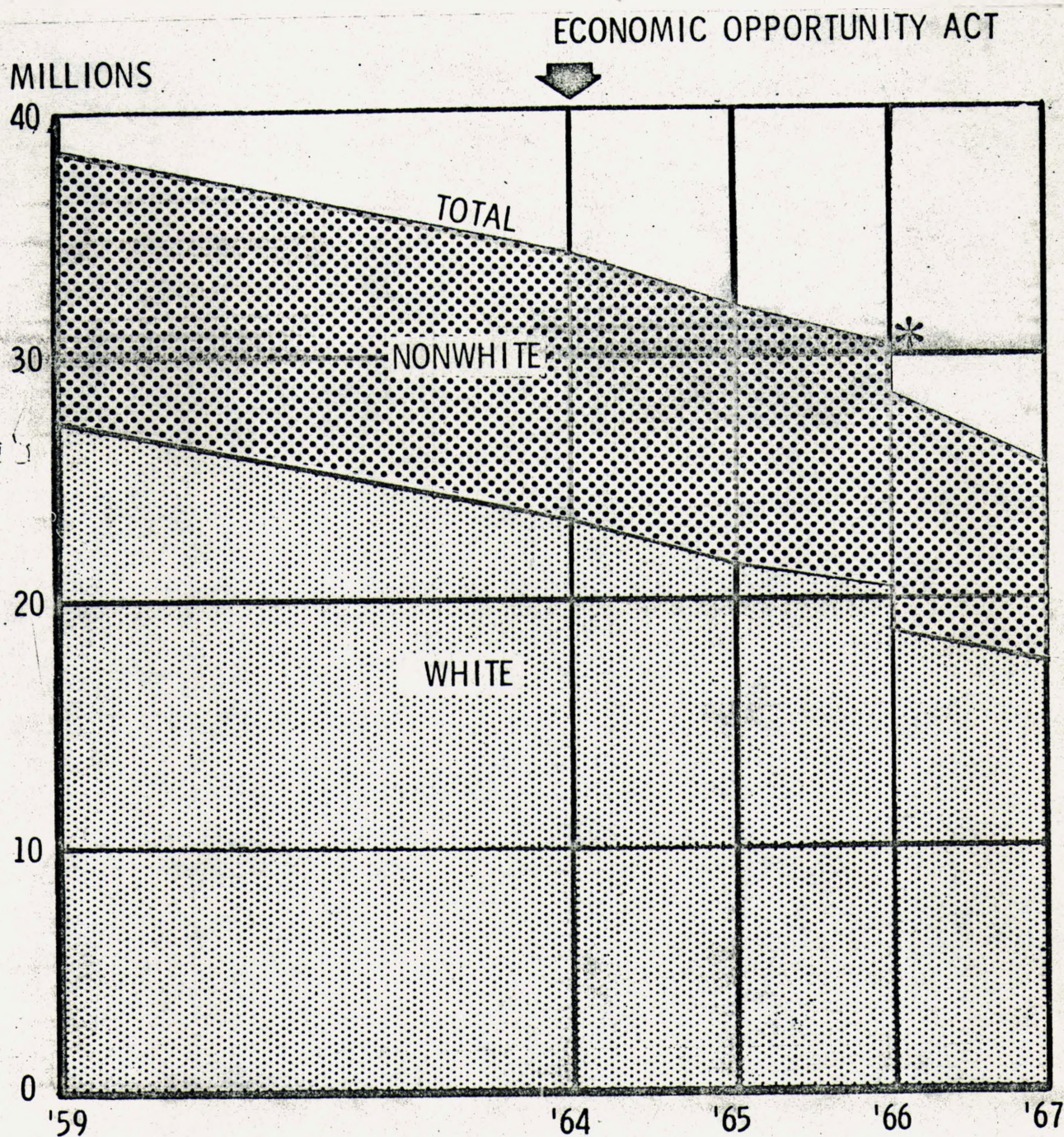
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS
- ☐ OPEN HOUSING
- ☐ MODEL CITIES
- ☐ AID TO EDUCATION
- ☐ TEACHER CORPS
- ☐ MEDICARE - MEDICAID
- ☐ SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS
- ☐ RENT SUPPLEMENTS

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED ?

POVERTY IN AMERICAN CAN BE ELIMINATED

HERE IS THE RECORD--

NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS 1959-67



* SERIES CHANGE IN 1966 DUE TO CHANGE
IN CENSUS BUREAU COMPUTING PROCEDURES

INSTITUTIONS CAN BE CHANGED

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

- **SUPPORTS LEGAL SERVICES**
- **90 LAW SCHOOLS TEACH POVERTY LAW COURSES**

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- **SUPPORTS NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTERS**

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

- **HEAD START & FOLLOW THROUGH PROGRAMS**

UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES

- **LOWER ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR POOR AS
OUTGROWTH OF UPWARD BOUND**

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- **ACCEPT ROLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**
- **CREATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINS.**

FEDERAL AGENCIES CAN BE CHANGED

DEPT. OF LABOR

- MANPOWER & TRAINING PROGRAMS REACH POOR
- U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MOVES INTO GHETTO

U. S. D. A.

- LIBERALIZE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

S. B. A.

- INTRODUCE PROJECT "OWN" & LOWERS LOAN REQUIREMENTS

DOD

- INTRODUCE PROJECTS "ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND" AND "TRANSITION"

CIVIL SERVICE

- LIBERALIZE AGE & EDUCATION STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF JOB CORPS GRADS.

HEW

- INCREASED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION & HEALTH PROGRAMS

HUD

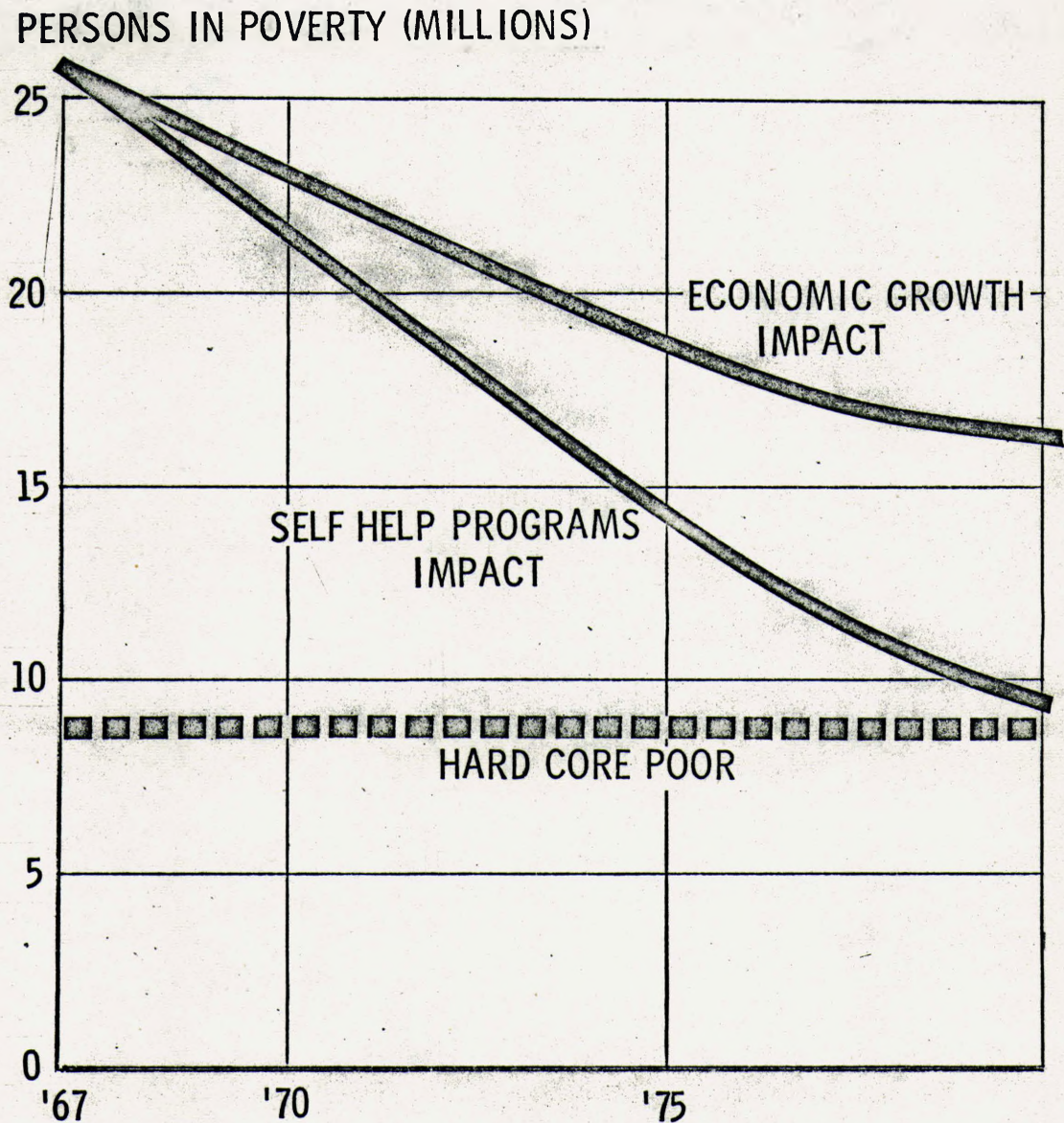
- ADOPT PRINCIPLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN MODEL CITIES

THE PRIVATE SECTOR RECOGNIZES SOCIAL RESPOSIBILITIES

- OVER 160,000 MINORITY JOBS PLEDGED BY AMERICAN CORPORATIONS UNDER NAB
- FORD REACHED INTO GHETTO FOR 50,000 EMPLOYEES
- AEROJET BUILDS PLANT IN WATTS
- LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY PLEDGES \$1 BILLION FOR HOUSING IN SLUMS
- BUSINESSMEN SERVE ON LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTION BOARDS
- BANKS AGREE TO MAKE MINORITY LOANS UNDER PROJECT "OWN"
- CONTROL DATA ANNOUNCES ELECTRONICS PLANT IN D.C.

NEED BETTER COORDINATION
AT FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL LEVELS
TO ASSURE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVENESS .

PROJECTIONS OF THE POVERTY GAP



FOUR BASIC PROGRAMS ARE NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE POVERTY

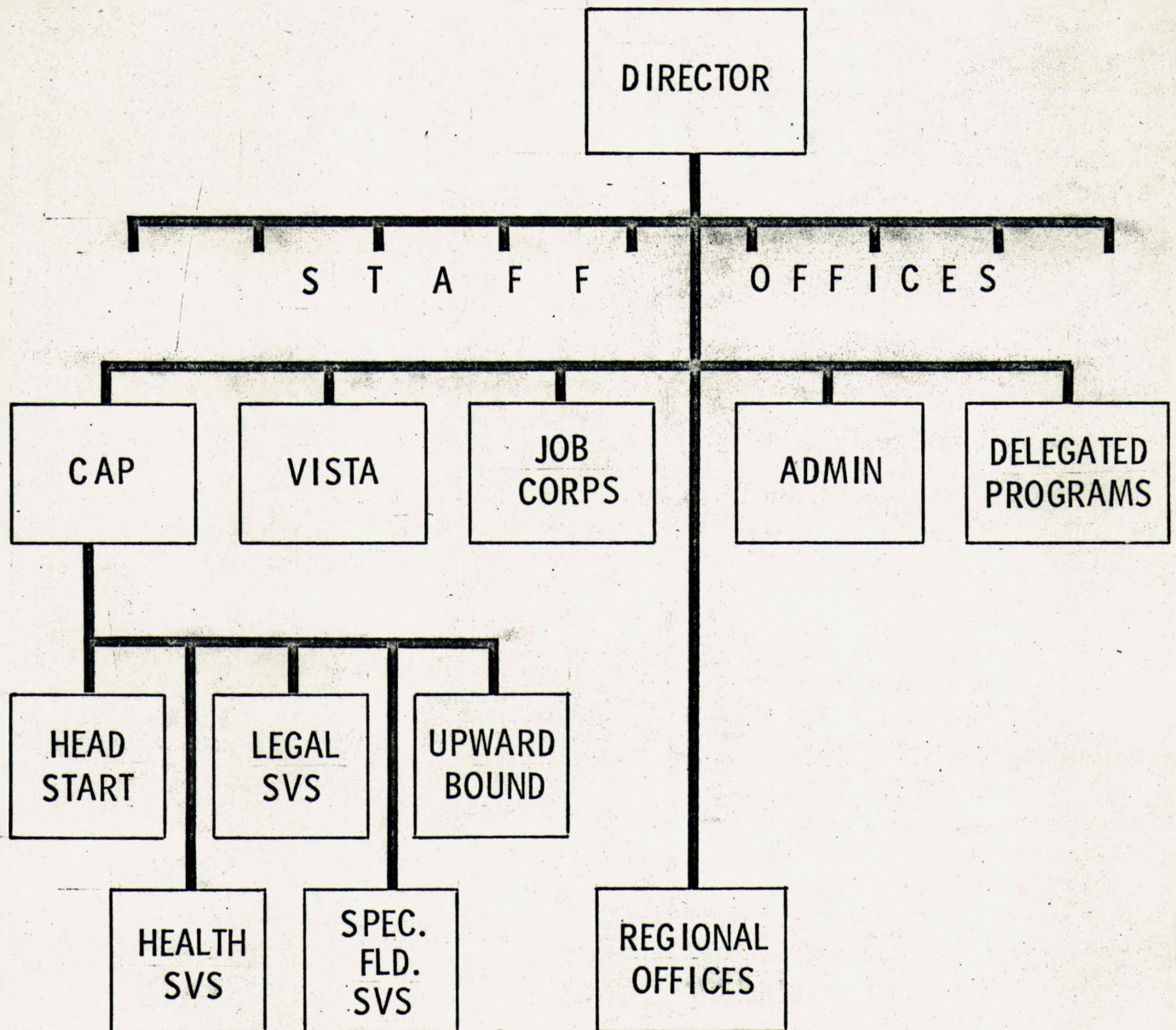
- 1. EXPANSION OF JOBS AND OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS.**
- 2. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT TO GIVE WORK AND WAGES TO THOSE UNABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.**
- 3. AN INCOME MAINTENANCE SYSTEM SUCH AS THE NEGATIVE INCOME TAX WILL BE NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE 9 MILLION HARD-CORE POOR FROM POVERTY.**
- 4. COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS - CONTINUATION OF HEALTH, JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.**

WHAT WILL THIS COST ?

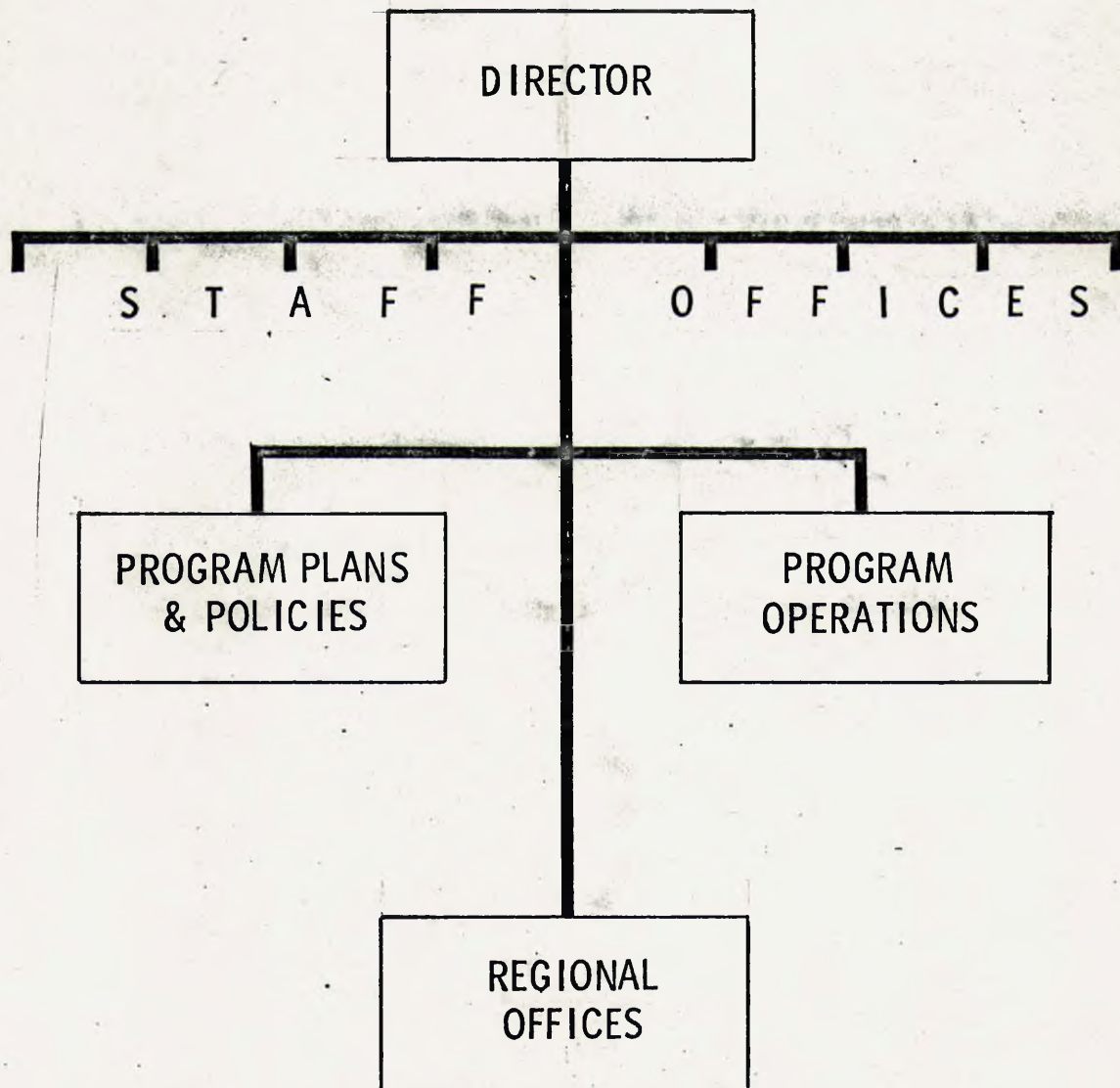
	COSTS	INCREASE OF ANNUAL TAX REVENUES OVER CURRENT YEAR
1968	\$25 B IL.	
FIRST YEAR OF NEW PROGRAMS	ADDITIONAL \$9 B IL.	\$12 B IL.
PEAK YEAR OF NEW PROGRAMS	ADDITIONAL \$15 B IL.	\$60 B IL.

(IT IS ESTIMATED THAT TAX RATE REVENUE
OUTSIDE OF TRUST FUNDS WILL INCREASE
BY AN INCREMENT OF \$12 B IL. EACH YEAR)

PRESENT ORGANIZATION



PROPOSED ORGANIZATION



TO SUMMARIZE :

1. POVERTY CAN BE ELIMINATED
2. FOUR BASIC LEVEL PROGRAMS NECESSARY IN ADDITION TO CONTINUING HIGH ECONOMIC GROWTH.
 1. PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS
 2. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
 3. INCOME MAINTENANCE
 4. COMMUNITY SERVICE
3. THE ANNUAL COSTS FOR ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS OVER-CURRENT LEVELS RANGE FROM \$9 TO \$15 BILLION PER YR.
4. ANTI-POVERTY COORDINATION SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM OEO AND PUT CLOSE TO WHITE HOUSE. PREFERABLY WITHIN OVER-ALL DOMESTIC PROGRAM COORDINATION.
5. OEO OR SIMILAR ANTI-POVERTY ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE REORGANIZED INTERNALLY BUT REMAIN AN OPERATING AND INNOVATING AGENCY.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

" TO ELIMINATE THE PARADOX
OF POVERTY IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY IN
THIS NATION BY OPENING TO EVERYONE
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION &
TRAINING, THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK,
AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE IN
DECENCY AND DIGNITY."

The following will come in the SW gate at 9:30 a.m., Friday, November 22, 1968: No cards

~~Almares, Virginia~~
~~Arnette, Enid~~

~~Barton, Lewis~~
~~Becker, William~~
~~Berry, Samuel~~
~~Boliek, J. Glenn~~
~~Bosc, Paule Josette~~
~~Breger, Joachim~~
~~Brown, Harold George~~
~~Buchanan, Thompson R.~~

~~Carmenares, Ricardo~~
~~Castneil, Didieo~~
~~Chadayammury, Harriet~~
~~Chadayammury, Mathew~~
~~Chin, Yook Gim~~
~~Chu, Herbert Hsien~~
~~Contee, Nobuko Miyagi~~
~~Contee, Dr. Raymond E., Jr.~~
~~Cummings, Mrs. Lilla~~
and will be accompanied by
her 11 year old son

~~Dickson, Mary~~
~~Dickson, Sharon~~
~~Dickson, William Henry~~
~~Dobbins, Charles~~
~~Dobbins, Sylvie Buffet~~

~~Edwards, Andrea Casilda~~
~~Edwards, Leonzy~~
~~Eriebach, Karin, Margrite~~
~~Fioravandi, Aldo~~
~~Fong, Florence~~
~~Forde, Margaret Minerva Janette~~
~~Fredriksson, Kert August Ingemar~~

~~Gabriel, Mavis Clare~~
~~Gabriel, Romie~~
~~Garcia, Maria~~
~~Garcia-Frias, Carmen Antonieta~~
~~Garcia-Frias, Jose Filiberto~~
~~Giral, Teresa Herminia de~~
~~Giral-Bosca, Juan Antonio Ramon~~
~~Godoy, Olga~~

~~Harvey, Clifford Constantine~~
~~Harvey, Gwendolyn~~
~~Henderson, Dr. E. T.~~
~~Hunter, Diane, M.~~
~~Ivanusa, Pavel~~

~~Kahn, Mr. Fred A.~~
~~Kahn, Rita Mei-Yu~~
~~Khazali, Ahmed Mohammed~~
~~Khazali, Herta~~
~~Kramer, Knut~~

~~Labriola, Mildred~~
~~Lee, Kwok Poy~~
~~Lobay, Maria Ivanna~~

~~Marsh, W.~~
~~Marti, Paula Noris~~
~~Mathews, Alfreda Maria~~
~~Mathews, Fleming~~
~~Mayo, Crisogono~~
~~Mayo, Faustina Gacad~~
~~McAteer, Edward J.~~
~~McGuire, Judge Matthew F.~~
~~Mira, Anne Marie~~
~~Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel~~
~~Moore, Susan Narcisco~~
~~Morais, Antonio~~
~~Morais, Dialekti Glezou~~
~~Murphy, James~~
~~Murphy, Tomoko~~
~~Musser, Dr.~~
~~McCarthy, Julie~~
~~O'Berg, Beatrice~~
~~O'Shea, Mary~~
~~OGTROP, Bernard~~
~~Podobnik, Francesca Teresa~~
~~Podobnik, Ivan John~~
~~Portillo, Marian Scott~~
~~Price, Mr. & Mrs. John~~
~~Pulupa, Nicolas Andrango~~

~~Richards, Leona~~

~~Sarkuti, Miklos Istvan~~
~~Scott, Dr. James C.~~
~~Shen, Katherine~~
~~Smallwood, Benjamin Demosthenes~~
~~Smallwood, Susie~~
~~Sorokin, Alla~~
~~Spence, Thomas~~
~~Sterns, Mr. Robert M.~~
~~Stein, Jacob~~
~~Taylor, Fujie Okuya~~
~~Taylor, James~~
~~Tungol, Rosario Aguas~~
~~Turner, Marie-Lourdes~~
~~Turner, Raymond~~
~~Twomey, Pauline Leona~~

~~van der Leek, Marie Lully~~
~~van der Leek, Theodorus~~
~~Viti, Antonio~~
~~Viti, Lidia~~

~~WATKINS, Bessie C.~~
~~Walker, Pearl Lawrence~~
~~Walsh, Mary~~
~~Walsh, Nora~~
~~Ward, Mrs. Walter~~
~~Wiffin, Gordon Douglas~~
~~Wiffin, Willa~~
~~Williams, Barbara~~
~~Wyrick, Kenneth~~
~~Wyrick, Laura Consuelo~~

~~Yee, Sue Wah~~
~~Yee, Yuen Foo~~

~~Zappone, Ruth~~
~~Zimslar, DR. + MRS. Gearhart~~

105

WIDDENDORF, Judy

MARIE THIS IS
YOUR COPY
SET DRECHSLER

#1 only copy
Temp. index
11-25-68

BACKGROUND BRIEFING
(OFF THE RECORD)

IN THE CABINET ROOM

WITH BETRAND M. HARDING, OFFICE
OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

12:30 P.M. EST

NOVEMBER 22, 1968

FRIDAY

MR. HARDING: First let me say that this presentation was designed for a Cabinet presentation and therefore assumes a certain degree of lack of knowledge on the part of the listeners. It would be old hat in large part to many in this room and in particular to the President.

With that understanding, I would like to fill you in on the background of the program, its accomplishments and where we see the poverty program going in the years to come.

It was not until after the years of the depression, post-war adjustment in Korea, that America really as a nation took time to look at the problems of poverty and otherwise affluent society.

The dimensions of that problem in 1963 can be roughly summarized with 35 million poor Americans, 40 percent of them children, 25 percent over 55, or aged, the breakdown geographically being approximately 50-50 between rural and urban America and a preponderant figure in the white, which is contrary to the expectations of most people in terms of the total poverty population.

However, as we will see later on, the percentage of non-white poverty is considerably larger than that.

People at times don't understand exactly what we mean when we say poverty. The figure of \$3,000 per year per family is generally considered by most as being the poverty line. That figure is actually built by starting off with a very minimal cost for food -- 23 cents per meal. This plus \$1.40 for all other expenses that an individual would have, per day, multiplied out by a family of four is how you get the \$3,000 figure.

In the case of a farm family -- this is slightly misstated here -- we are not talking about just rural, we are talking about farm versus non-farm. In the case of a family, there is an assumption that a certain proportion of these food costs are self-produced and therefore, the entire 23 cents is not needed.

MORE

So, the farm comes out, family of four, at approximately \$2200.

When the President early in his Administration undertook to enunciate his unconditional war against poverty, these are the historical acts that were taken over a period of a little less than a year, starting off with the State of the Union message in January of 1964 and ending up in November of that year with OEO's first grant, which incidentally involves some 119 projects which were authorized at that time. They went to 12 cities, 9 states, 6 rural areas and one Indian reservation.

They included CAP, Job Corps and the whole operation.

That initial legislation had 6 titles to it. The first title which is generally considered to be a manpower title, the second title being the community action, the third generally rural or involving the loan program to farmers and the migrants aid, the small loans to business which, incidentally, is now being pretty well phased out with our legislation with SBA taking on primary responsibilities -- they have operated that title under delegation from us from the very beginning -- work experience and finally VISTA and OEO administration sort of a catch-all operation at the end of the bill.

The record on administration efforts for appropriation and the final appropriations that resulted are shown on this chart.

MORE

The total appropriated to date, as you see, is \$7.6 billion. This represents approximately 90 percent of Presidential requests since that time.

Let me say that there is a smaller one in 1967. There was a \$75 million supplemental which the President requested and was appropriated which is not, unfortunately, included in this \$1.6 billion figure.

In terms of what has been expended, the \$7.6 billion appropriation and the programs that have come forth from those appropriations, this represents a very rough, very cursory statement, of the products of those expenditures. Over 200,000 youth have gone through Job Corps. The results in spite of opinions to the contrary in certain high places have been rather good. 70 percent of those youth have been placed either in employment, military service or back into education. Those placed in employment have experienced on the average of 50 cents an hour increase between their prior employment and their post-Job Corps employment.

Neighborhood Youth Corps, of course, has been administrated for us from the very beginning by the Department of Labor, which involves both a full-year and a special summer program.

Altogether almost 2 million youth have participated in that program.

QUESTION: Bert, what is the effect of the Neighborhood Youth Corps? What kind of jobs are the boys and girls trained for as distinguished from the Job Corps type of job? Could you give us the different directions of where these people go after the training is completed?

MR. HARDING: The Neighborhood Youth Corps really, basically is quite conceptually different from the Job Corps in that the main thrust of the Neighborhood Youth Corps is for the purpose of keeping the kid in school. It is an outside employment opportunity that he has. There is an out-of-school program. But this is not as significant as the in-school program.

The Job Corps, on the other hand, is residential training, not on the job training, so conceptually the two are quite distinguished.

In general, the kids that go into the out-of-school Neighborhood Youth Corps are a cut above and are much more employable type kids than the ones that go to the Job Corps. Their reading, their math, their physical condition is generally considerably better than that of the population that goes into the Job Corps.

Of course, when you compare the unit costs between those two programs, it is understandable. You are investing more in the more depleted human being in the Job Corps.

QUESTION: What about the out-of-school program, number one? Is that reaching really handicapped individuals or basically employable individuals?

MORE

MR. HARDING: They are basically employable, Jim, but they are not ~~as~~ employable as the kids that are selected for the Job Corps. I beg your pardon, they are more important. They are the higher cut of youth.

QUESTION: It has been suggested that one of the problems really is the conceptional problem with the out-of-school program, that unlike the in-school group where their work experience and earning money is important, for the out-of-school group, the program ought to be changed to have a much larger training component?

MR. HARDING: The program ought to be really absorbed in our view into probably a public employment type of program rather than having the Neighborhood Youth Corps program broken into an in-school and out-of-school element and merge it into a general public and private employment program.

QUESTION: What kind of training have you found is more successful in the Job Corps and that the employers are the most receptive to and what the longevity of employment is and that sort of thing?

MR. HARDING: It is largely in the manual skills among the boys. Automobile mechanics is a very important one. Perhaps one of the most successful, where we have been able to fund it, has been large, heavy equipment training. We have such a project down at San Marcus in the Job Corps Camp down there.

The trouble with the program is that it takes massive capital costs to get this earth moving type of equipment in training. But the results are tremendous in terms of placement and in terms of the wage rates that result from that kind of training.

QUESTION: Is the Job Corps program for police training a pilot?

MR. HARDING: This is a pilot. We don't have any results out of that yet. It is a fascinating concept and looks as though it is going to be very good. God knows, there is a tremendous demand for the output. But in terms of results, we can't show yet any hard results on that program.

QUESTION: But the placement would be anywhere in the country at this time?

MR. HARDING: That is right. If we extrapolate it, of course, we would have a great field, a greatly increased number of kids that we could place in the police departments all over the country. That is the objective.

The migrant program is an interesting program because really almost nobody else worries about migrants. No one was worrying about them, I guess, until the Economic Opportunity Act.

QUESTION: Do you think the likes of your migrant efforts should be associated and combined with the various activities going on?

MORE

MR. HARDING: I can't say specifically, because I don't know enough about FEW's activities. As a general proposition, Jim, my thesis is that as programs are developed and matured and well defined, they should normally be considered for placement in the appropriate receiving agency, be it migrant or Head Start.

The Vista program of course you are familiar with -- 13,000 volunteers that we have had since 1965, 5,000 currently in place.

The Community Action Program, which is our largest program in terms of cost, in terms of participation, in terms of employees, is really a conglomeration of a great many sub-programs which we call our national emphasis programs.

Head Start is obviously the most popular, the best known, and some 2.5 to 2.6 million kids have been through that program. That program, in turn, is broken down into two components, a full-year program, nine months, and a summer program of eight to ten weeks long.

The larger number of kids, of course, some 2 million, have been through the summer program. The full-year program having acted for about 600,000 since the beginning of the activity.

Neighborhood Centers: These are typically store front facilities where, in the ghetto areas, the poor person can come and be serviced right in his own environment without having to go downtown to the employment service or downtown to the health office or whatever the activity is that is included in the center.

The Neighborhood Health Centers. They have become extremely popular. There are great demands for expansion and to date we have set up and are operating to one degree or another some 47 of these centers and have served approximately one million poor since the inception.

QUESTION: I want to ask a couple of questions. Can we go back a second?

MR. HARDING: Yes.

QUESTION: I have three things. One was that in the original concept of Community Action, in his book Sundquist says that the idea of maximum participation by the poor was in terms of those who were working on this program, from the inception of this program, was to work. They would help build the health center, they would be the nurse in the health center, but not participation in terms of making determinations about the programs necessarily.

Were you involved at that stage?

MR. HARDING: No. I came in much later than that. My best source is Pat Moynihan who describes that there were three agendas for maximum feasible participation. One was the sort of thing you described. The other was a much broader concept in that they would be in fact policy makers and leaders of the program. And the third, as I recall his three, which he characterized as the Bureau of the Budget approach, was that the Community Action Agency was to serve as the coordinating

mechanism at the local level -- you know, in typically bureaucratic form. The need to bring these services together at the local level was the main reason, according to Moynihan, that the Bureau pushed Community Action. Maximum feasible participation is not necessarily a component of that.

It is my impression, Joe, that whoever's concept that Sundquist might have had from the beginning the participation of the poor on boards of directors, for example, of all of the Community Action Agencies was pushed by OEO and in fact they would not approve Community Action boards that did not have normally a third representation of the poor.

So I think Sunquist is perhaps speaking from his particular past rather than from the past of others who had a different kind of a program.

QUESTION: At least in the book he purports to speak for all the people you mentioned. He didn't speak for Moynihan. I don't know what Moynihan had to do with the beginning of the program. But he purports to speak for Walter Heller of the Kerner Report. He was in charge in the early days.

MR. HARDING: To my knowledge, nobody ever raised the question, for example, about the participation of the poor on the boards of directors. That has been a characteristic of the program from its inception. Even before it was written into the law, it was a very firm condition.

You know, there is now a legal requirement for one-third of the board.

QUESTION: If you had to do it all over again, would you start it that way? Would you run Community Action the way it was run over the past three years? What would you do?

MR. HARDING: In the first place, I would not have gone so far so fast. I think we have now created over 1,000 CAPS. We are probably capable of really riding herd on half that number. We had our capability at the beginning which was considerably less than our capability is now. So they have been pretty much on their own.

I recognize you get into this whole problem about the heavy hand of the Fed but in my view, you can't continue to get money out of the United States Congress unless you do it in some recognized block grant sort of situation, where there is no federal controls, no federal standards. As long as you have got those controls and those standards, it seems to me you have to have a responsibility to supervise and to assist and help these grants succeed. We have never really had that capacity. So the main thing, if I had to do it over again, would be to go into it a little slower.

But you see, historically, at least as I am told, there was tremendous pressure on the agency to get that first \$800 million out in the form of grants. That was a lot of money to throw out.

MORE

QUESTION: Would you alter the conception of Community Action? In addition to slowing down, would you do it the same way?

MR. HARDING: Do you mean in terms of participation in the planning and in the programming by the poor themselves?

QUESTION: That is right.

MR. HARDING: No, I think that is a valid concept.

QUESTION: Would you put tougher controls on them as to the problems you would have with graft, and just negligence?

MR. HARDING: I think in that area, Joe, we have a terribly good record. Our requirements for audit, for example, are stricter than almost any other grant agency that I know anything about, both by our auditors and by private accounting firms.

QUESTION: But you get problems like New York?

MR. HARDING: Let me point out to you that I come from the Internal Revenue Service. For five years, we had problems of that magnitude day in and day out with our own employees with the tightest sort of control system that a Federal bureaucracy can design.

There are flaws that you can only catch after the fact. That is really what you had in New York. It is deplorable and of course it is bad for your image. But I don't think that is a systematic problem in Community Action or in the whole poverty program.

As a matter of fact, I am tremendously impressed by the relatively low incidence of defalcation in this program which, in my view, could have been considerably greater.

The legal services program with 850 locations and 475 people served -- these 850 locations, let me point out, are really only 250 projects. But a project will typically have three or four neighborhood law offices which staff anywhere from two to five lawyers in the ghetto area. Of course in the big cities, it will be much more than that. That averages out.

QUESTION: If you were able to ride herd on all five hundred, what difference would it make? What changes would you make? What have you learned from the beginning to today in the way you set things up for the activities, where you have CAP agencies, or the way you pay them -- you know, the problem of a guy getting paid a lot of money in rural areas?

What kinds of changes would you make?

MR. HARDING: I think the major change that I would make would be to, A, have better designed local programs. You understand the CAP program really breaks down into two basic parts. What we call the local initiative, the projects, employment, health, and education projects designed by the local people and funded by us; and then these national emphasis programs which come in and are administered by them which have specific guidelines and are very clear cut.

MORE

It is in this area of local initiative that I consider the programming has been -- and it is understandable starting from scratch, starting with a large representation of people who have no particular expertise -- some of these programs have been at best ill-conceived and at worst stupid.

I would therefore have been in a position, I think, to give them better, more direct guidance and assistance by professionals in the design of those projects.

They are still their projects. But we would have our involvement to a greater extent.

QUESTION: How would you do that? You would have somebody from OEO?

MR. HARDING: Yes, or outside consultants. Don't misunderstand me. We do spend about \$7 million a year on technical assistance of this sort. But it is not enough, in my opinion, to avoid programs that are not worthy of the expenditures.

QUESTION: What are the kinds of programs that you think were ill-conceived?

MR. HARDING: They are sort of busy work programs in many locations sewing bees and so forth. This may be good mental therapy for the people, but it is not, in my view, a really high priority type operation for Community Action Agencies who have limited monies to spend.

QUESTION: What about the kind of stuff the McClellan Committee got into, the Blackstone Rangers in Chicago, the Black Power teaching or what have you?

MR. HARDING: That you cannot charge to the local Community Action Agencies. You can charge that back to the OEO Headquarters with a responsibility for research and demonstration with an assigned responsibility for juvenile delinquency. You put those two things together and you come up with a project such as TWO in Chicago.

QUESTION: Which you would do again, I take it?

MR. HARDING: No.

QUESTION: You wouldn't?

MR. HARDING: No, not that project. I stopped it.

QUESTION: Why did you stop it and what kind of a project to deal with that would you say you would use to try something else?

MR. HARDING: I stopped it because it was in the wrong place. It had no sympathetic environment whatsoever. The police were against it. The mayor was against it. And the largest newspaper in Chicago was against it from the very beginning. So the chances of getting those kids placed in the job was very, very slim.

Secondly, the project was designed -- here I think we had some fuzzy-headed sociological theorists working on the thing -- that were operating on the assumption that you could take these ghetto youth and let them, in effect, run this thing in its entirety without adequate -- again adequate -- professional supervision. They not only ran it, but they ran it right out of existence.

But the idea of trying to get in and use local kids in a redirection of their group activities, I think it was a good idea and if the project had been better designed, better supervised and most importantly placed, for example, in New York City rather than in Chicago. I think it would have been a crowning success instead of a dismal failure.

QUESTION: Politically speaking, though, don't you -- I agree entirely to this kind of constructive activity which is important -- isn't it almost essential for an agency, politically speaking, to have a shield, like OEO, no matter what kind of situation, before you give a grant that is going to help kids with criminal records and gang affiliations? In other words, don't you really have to have either the local government taking responsibility or something like the Urban Coalition so that you can fend off political attack which may be totally irrational?

MR. HARDING: It is very helpful, but if the project, I think, were well conceived and well administrated you could do it directly.

We have an example in Wilmington. The WYEAC Project, which had exactly that sort of shield, the greatest shield in the world. Du Point and Atlas Chemical, and the biggest industrialists in the Wilmington area were even putting up part of the money.

MORE

Yet, we got into trouble. Once those things break, it is awful hard to get complete protection behind that shield.

QUESTION: But if you give them total responsibility for supervision or control and accounting, it seems to me you have an answer unlike a directly funded project where all they have to do really is to pull the people up one by one and say, "Weren't you arrested and convicted for narcotics peddling?" and that and this which is incredible implications for your program.

MR. HARDING: I agree with you, Jim, that you are safer with the shield than you are without the shield. All I am saying is that sometimes the shield doesn't work either. We have got our project with YOU, which is still fuzzy around the edges, as you probably know.

QUESTION: What about the more basic question of the role of local government in community action? Really in discussing Model Cities, you see two different approaches of the involvement of the poor.

While the concept of community action very definitely has local government involved, the emphasis has been against it, and the agency fought very hard against giving local control.

MR. HARDING: That is not historically true. As a matter of fact, the agency served as the one that proposed the Greene Amendment.

QUESTION: That is a surprise. But the Model Cities approach, it seems to me, is very different, giving the hand basically to local government, but requiring them to involve or give a voice to the poor.

Which approach is the best one?

MR. HARDING: I don't think we know yet. We have not seen enough of Model Cities to know. My personal view is that I prefer the Model Cities approach of the involvement of the local government. But I must acknowledge that when you get into situations such as you have, for example, in Mississippi, you have got no program if you operate on that basis.

You are not going to get a number of localities and a number of geographical areas to cooperate in a program of that sort.

MORE

So maybe you play both strings on that bow. Where you can, you go in favor of the local government, where it is reasonable and rational. And where you can't, then you try to create something over and above or outside.

But, of course, as you know, under the law they now have to participate on their one-third even where I have got the private non-profit corporations.

I am afraid we don't know enough yet to answer your question for all practical purposes.

I would like to make it clear in this that we have been talking about OEO programs, but in fact, the poverty programs in this administration have been really, I would say, predominantly in other agencies of government and in other legislation other than the Economic Opportunity Act -- and here we have listed the major activities that have been undertaken by this Administration, either de novo or expanded appreciably during the last four years.

This is just to be sure that everybody understands how broadminded we are.

And from all of this, what have we learned? The first thing that we have learned is that poverty can and is apparently on the road towards elimination.

This chart may be familiar to some of you. There was a briefing here in this room about three months ago, in which the new census figures were set forth for the Cabinet. That graphically tells you what has happened to the poverty population since 1959.

Let me point out some interesting features of that that do not appear directly on the chart.

In 1959, 55 percent of all non-whites were poor compared to 18 percent of all whites.

In 1964, 47 percent of all non-whites were still in poverty and the whites had declined from 18 to 14 percent.

In 1967, poor whites had declined dramatically from 47 percent to 35 percent and whites had continued to decline to 10 percent.

In summary, this chart shows that in the period 1959 to 1964, 840,000 whites and only 80,000 non-whites exited from poverty each year.

MORE

In the period from 1964 to 1967, 1.7 million whites and over 700,000 non-whites exited each year. For the one year, 1966-1967, 1.9 million whites and one million non-whites have risen above the poverty level.

Putting it another way, compared to the period 1959-1964, the non-white -- and we are, of course, talking fundamentally about Negroes -- the non-white exit has increased at an annual rate of over 10 times -- that is, from 1964-1968 -- the rate of exit is 10 times for non-white than it was from 1959-1964, which is a rather startling thing.

QUESTION: What is this rate during the same period for the white poor?

MR. HARDING: It is about doubled for the white poor.

QUESTION: Ten times non-white?

MR. HARDING: Yes.

QUESTION: Is this suggested for price changes?

MR. HARDING: Yes.

Another thing we have learned is that institutions can be changed. Many feel that the real magic of this program is the changing of institutions -- what Sarge used to call the ripple effects -- the effects that you get from other than your direct actions. The sort of effects that we have observed -- this really only summarizes it -- are such changes as differences in attitude of the American Bar Association. Its strong, almost violent protection and dedication to the legal services program.

As a matter of fact, they are so strong in support of the legal services program, that we can't sometimes keep good balance in OEO, because they want to tell us how to organize it and fund it and everything else.

Ninety law schools throughout the country have since the inception of this program inaugurated courses in poverty law, which, of course, had never been heard of prior to this effort.

The American Medical Association is very strong in the support of the neighborhood health centers and continues to assist us in developing and expanding that program.

Great changes I think are occurring in the public school systems. Some of these changes are dramatic. But on the other hand, very little change occurs without some pain associated. They do operate a good deal of our Head Start programs as the grantee and also the follow-through programs, which go to them via the Office of Education.

MORE

QUESTION: Is Head Start ready to be transferred to the Office of Education?

MR. HARDING: If you think I am going to make a judgment on that --

QUESTION: What is your judgment?

MR. HARDING: I don't think it ought to go to the Office of Education.

QUESTION: Well, HEW?

MR. HARDING: My personal judgment is yes.

QUESTION: Would you run it through the school systems ultimately?

MR. HARDING: Ultimately as the school system -- well, I would not run it through the state systems unless the state systems change appreciably. Again, you have got the problem in Mississippi.

QUESTION: Would you expand it to cover -- if you had the money -- every child in the country, rich or poor?

MR. HARDING: No.

QUESTION: So that the pre-school began for everybody at age four?

MR. HARDING: Yes. But you see, pre-school, Joe -- is so indifferent, particularly in terms of cost from Head Start. No, there are aspects of Head Start costs associated with Head Start that your children and my children should never, in my view, be given public coverage on.

QUESTION: No, I don't mean it that way. Would you have a pre-school program for all children eventually as part of the school system of this country?

MR. HARDING: Yes, I think so. But I would want to distinguish that from Head Start.

The universities and colleges are very close to us on many scores. We think they have shown considerable change in their attitudes in terms of their interest in the poverty problem. This is perhaps best illustrated in connection with their support and sponsorship of the Upper Bound Program.

MORE

The State and local governments are changing, perhaps not rapidly enough, and perhaps the effect here has been somewhat marginal. But we do see indications here in many of the more forward-looking cities of an acceptance of this idea of bringing the ghetto people into discussions about programs -- city programs, state programs.

Then there is a long list here of Federal agencies which have been, are being, can be changed in terms of their attitude. Even in the short period that I have been associated with the program, I have noted this to a very large degree. The Department of Labor, HEW, HUD, et cetera, are at least the higher echelons as concerned with and as dedicated to the objectives of our program as we see it. You apparently don't share my opinion.

QUESTION: No, I am not saying that at all. Do you think they would have some of the programs they now have that you have got listed on that board if there hadn't been in OEO, in a sense, a possibly competitive effort? Did the competition help?

MR. HARDING: I think the competition helped to move them and I think that the mere awareness of the problem helped to move them, Joe.

If the Agriculture department had not had it acutely brought to their attention that there were poor people that could be kept out of starvation through the Food Stamp program and the Surplus Commodity program, I don't think that they would have awakened to that problem as rapidly as they have.

QUESTION: Do you think that those food stamps should be left in Agriculture or given to you or HEW?

MR. HARDING: The only reason that I could see that perhaps they ought to be moved is because of the particular political situation that the Department of Agriculture has on its appropriations. If they were moved, perhaps they could be funded somewhat more generously than can be done under Mr. Whitten. But other than that, it seems to me like a reasonable function for the Department of Agriculture.

You are familiar, I think, with the DOD programs, both the one in which they are called Project 100,000, which they are attempting to take youth, almost like our Job Corps youth, and prepare them mentally and physically for military service; and then the project transition, which goes at the other end of the cycle and catches them coming out and attempts to do something in the way of skills, training them to afford an opportunity for employment.

These, I think, are projects which at least we can claim some credit for having been inaugurated by the Department.

Civil Service has changed its standards in some degree, HEW is the party we talked about, HUD, and so forth.

MORE

The private sector. I think its attitude has shown an appreciable change. We are all familiar with the National Alliance of Businessmen and the jobs program. This has all grown out of the National concentration on the problems that we have got. The Ford project of ghetto recruitment -- 5,000 employees. The tent factory that Aerojet built right in the middle of Watts and staffed with indigenous personnel, as that unfortunate expression goes, that is run by local businessmen, employs people, for example, with very bad backgrounds, criminal and otherwise; the life insurance billion dollar pledge in housing; businessmen's activity in local community action agencies; the banks in cooperation, at least according to Howard Samuels, and their willingness to make minority loans albeit at a 90 percent guarantee, but at least they are getting into the action.

Just within this past week, there was the Control Data announcement of the new electronics plant in the slums of the District.

QUESTION: On that one, do you think that what has happened, what we have done or what the President has done, is to kind of make it fashionable to move into this area, socially acceptable to move into this area, provided the Government is there with the money to pick up the tab if it is necessary with a guarantee?

MR. HARDING: Yes, I think that is a large part of it. There has been a climate created by this Administration -- and I must say also by some of the things that have happened in the ghetto -- that have made it not only socially acceptable, but even as, for example, in the case of Ford, just a driving urge of the man to get it.

We have learned -- and I will touch on this briefly at the end -- that we do need, however, better coordination, both within the Federal establishment, and between the Federal-State and local communities.

There are still 26 million people in poverty, even after the reductions over the last decade. We have here a brief schematic on how we see that problem being attacked. Basically, the attack is in three or four major components. Perhaps these two charts should have been reversed. We will get to it in just a second, Larry.

What we are showing here is that approximately 9 million people over this period, whatever the period is -- it depends upon the funding -- but approximately 9 million we feel can be taken out of poverty by the normal growth in the economy.

Another eight, we think, can be taken out by a really aggressive combination of public and private programs -- that is, public employment and private sector employment -- subsidized by the Federal Government and leaving us with a hard core of some 9 million which are generally the aged, the children and the disabled. Here we advocate an income maintenance system.

MORE

These are the three programs that I alluded to, the expansion of jobs and other private sector employment programs, the public employment to take those who cannot, even with the assistance you have given them through those programs, compete successfully in the private sector, need for a design or the expansion of the programs like mainstream, new careers, to give those people employment in the public sector, and then finally a residue of the remaining 9 million through an income maintenance system.

We have in our agency to favor the negative income tax. But there are many ways to approach that. Of course, the President's Commission is working on it.

But in addition to that, we think there needs to be a continued carrying forward of the community service programs because primarily these people, even though they are given jobs, even though they are technically removed from the definition of poverty, there is still an inability to have at that marginal level decent housing, decent education, decent health and therefore we feel for this marginal group there continues to be a need for this personal type of upgrading that is provided once the economic has been taken care of by one of these other three actions.

QUESTION: I have one question on public employment where it seems to me that one element is left out. What you are really talking about is those who can't compete successfully for either private employment or public employment?

MR. HARDING: That comes in the maintenance category, Jim.

QUESTION: No, in your number 2.

MR. HARDING: I see.

QUESTION: We want to train people for public and private?

MR. HARDING: Yes, you mean people who can't pass a Civil Service exam in the nation and get into the public employment. You are right. We would bill these crutch jobs in the public sector and I think would productively do so.

QUESTION: Would you have contracts with private employers to perform public functions?

MR. HARDING: I haven't thought about it. I assume that that would then put it back into your private sector.

QUESTION: Not really. I am talking about basically sheltered employment for those who can't compete, much the way you have done with the Job Corps, particularly conservation of even going to a private employer and saying, "We have got this function that has to be performed in the community. We want you to take some basically handicapped people and employ them."

MR. HARDING: Rather than putting them on the public rolls.

MORE

QUESTION: Rather than putting them on the public rolls.

MR. HARDING: I don't think that that would be an unfortunate mix. And as to the cost of such program, as we are suggesting here, this chart is a little confusing but in effect what it says is that it starts off on the assumption which I think is generally accepted that the so-called fiscal dividend, assuming no change in the tax rate, is going to be at the rate of \$12 billion a year. Therefore, within that sort of additional revenue, we conceive of a program which would, in its first year, represent an additional expenditure of \$9 billion going back to our three programs, building over a period of about five years, four or five years, to an increment of \$15 billion.

You understand that \$15 billion is in addition to the \$25 billion which is currently in the 1968 budget for poverty and poverty-related programs. So we are talking about building up to a level here of about \$40 billion. And over that period of time the fiscal dividend would have reached, according to our estimates, approximately \$60 billion.

QUESTION: This is over five years?

MR. HARDING: Yes, this is over five years.

So the 15 relates in that fifth year to an increased dividend, an increased revenue picture, of \$60 billion and therefore would seem not to be an unreasonable expenditure of Federal monies for this in order to attack this program with the vigor and with the resources that we think are necessary to beat it.

QUESTION: Do you think \$50 billion would eliminate poverty by 1976? That is in terms of program growth.

MR. HARDING: No, this is a peak year cost, Larry. According to our accounts, it would have to be maintained at that level for a period of two or three years, at which time it would then start to drop off as these costs -- particularly the job costs and the public employment costs -- are pushed down, as you have taken most of your problem in your buildup here.

QUESTION: Is that an OEO type of program? You say for an additional \$15 billion.

MR. HARDING: No, this is not OEO at all. This is everything. This \$25 billion

QUESTION: For Model Cities, excluding the trust fund program?

MR. HARDING: Excluding the trust fund programs, that is right. But \$25 billion is the Bureau of the Budget figure on what is in the 1968 budget for poverty. It goes across the board. That is the base from which we build. We say that that needs, in the peak year, to be brought up to about a \$40 billion level: held at that level for a couple of years and then come on down to some as yet undetermined point.

QUESTION: That includes the negative income?

MORE

MR. HARDING: That included the negative income.

QUESTION: Have you computed what additional revenues it would be worth to bring the poverty line, number of people in poverty down to 10 million? How much additional revenue would that bring in?

MR. HARDING: I don't know whether that was taken -- I assume it was not -- taken into the fiscal year computation. But it would obviously represent some additional revenue.

But I think these fiscal dividend things are so rough that that would probably be fairly marginal. Because what you are doing is getting these people almost barely in the taxable income category.

QUESTION: In the chart that you had before about the elimination of poverty down to the hard core level of 9 million, was that 1980?

MR. HARDING: No, we didn't have a time scale on that.

QUESTION: I thought you did.

MR. HARDING: We specifically didn't say at what point it comes out. But see, the point is that this becomes roughly a continuing cost, the income maintenance cost, assuming you have got approximately the same mix of completely unemployable Americans and their dependents.

QUESTION: There is one other thing I wanted to ask you about. I am sorry to go back to this basic question. But what figure are you using now for the number of people in poverty now?

MR. HARDING: 26 million.

QUESTION: Secretary Cohen is using a figure of 22 million at the end of this ---

QUESTION: That is the estimates at the end of 1968. You are not including employment in the '68 total. That is the difference. You get four more million out by '68. It will give you 22, if you are using the '67 figures.

MORE

QUESTION: Are these two figures compatible?

MR. HARDING: Four million out this year sounds a little high to me on the basis of the rate as I know it. In 1966-1967, we got a little less than three million out. He may have a little better crystal ball over there than I do, on the terms of an increasing rate, but an increase of 33 percent of the rates now is pretty optimistic.

We also believe that if this sort of program could be adopted there is a continuing need for some organization, be it OEO, be it something else, be it located in the Executive Office, be it located somewhere else, to continue to speak for the poor; continue to fundamentally innovate and operate up to the point where these programs are transferrable; certain regular operating programs.

We would take out of the responsibility of this agency as it is presently assigned, the so-called coordinating of the war on poverty responsibility.

We think we have observed over the last four years that that has not been a feasible role for the Director of a competing agency to perform. We would therefore urge, and if ever given the opportunity, will urge to the new Administration that there be a great deal of attention paid to the problem of domestic coordination and that in working out ways and means and instructions for achieving that domestic coordination, that heavy emphasis be placed by some device or the other, in terms of a continued protection of the poor in that total interplay of agencies and programs.

But we think OEO ought to get out of that business. We think it ought to redirect its efforts as it really has on the programs and on the innovations.

In order to do that, we think there needs to be a restructure agency. This organization that we have is a monster.

Just for example, we had seven Presidential appointees in the agency. Two of them have Presidential appointees essentially without portfolio. We have an Assistant Director for the Aged. She doesn't have any programs for the aged because they are all run through CAP or VISTA or the other delegated programs.

We have an Assistant Director for Rural Affairs and he doesn't have any programs to run because all the rural programs are run by the regular operating programs.

MORE

This sets up obvious currents, cross currents, and managerial difficulties within the agency.

We have, for example, VISTA which is headed up by a Presidential appointee and it has a \$30 million a year, approximately, budget.

Head Start is headed by a career employee buried way down in the bowels of the organization relatively has a \$320 million a year program. So, there are basic imbalances and confusion and unnecessary conflicts built into this organization which we think can be eliminated and would recommend a very simplified program in which we would bring together essentially into two arms an operation arm which would include VISTA and Job Corps and the remnants of CAP or whatever else you had transferred or spun off and a program and planning operation, which would be fundamentally the sort of thing that our present research office does, beefed up somewhat, and taking out of many of these operating offices such as VISTA, such as Job Corps, special little planning shops that they have set up which in my view, are unnecessary and we could greatly simplify the operation and greatly increase our powers of control if we were to go to a simplified straight line operation such as this.

QUESTION: Do you believe in the theory that as OEO develops, a program like Head Start to a point where we know it works, where it deserves a big budget and is operating on a big budget, then you transfer the program into the agency of the government that generally operates in that area like HEW or the same thing with Job programs and that OEO would continually be the kind of innovator and the front runner in the government?

MR. HARDING: The innovator and the front runner and the operator of programs which are somewhere in the process between initial innovation and relatively full development, yes.

Let me point out to you that that is a dangerous course to take. The guy that runs that particular kind of operation, and the President that supports it, is going to have real problems because you don't have the protection, in effect, the political coverage that a program like Head Start gives to an agency such as ours.

So, if you evolve to the situation where all you have got left are a bunch of cats and dogs like TWO, which are hopefully handling a lot better than we handle TWO, but under any circumstances with very little pazazz politically, you are going to have a very hard time with appropriations.

This is the one aspect of this that really concerns me.

MORE

QUESTION: Do you think OEO can survive an Administration that wants to disband it, A; or B, does it support it vis a vis Congress?

MR. HARDING: I think OEO has a very large and now a very articulate constituency. I think that any President who tries to -- I don't say you can't change the configuration or change its name or its organizational location, but any President who, in effect, says we are doing away with that and now every Cabinet officer is charged with his particular piece of the poverty program, and there is not going to be any centralized place or any centralized place for the poor in my Administration, I think that President is in for a pretty rough time.

QUESTION: Accepting your earlier argument about OEO needing a shield of programs like Head Start, aren't there two other ingredients on program development which are essentially the four you ought to delegate, one being the degree to which you really have changed institutions and attitudes?

MR. HARDING: Yes, within other agencies.

Q For example, your Head Start authority is so broad that if you turned it over to the Office of Education, ultimately it could go right to the state education people and lose its focus entirely.

The same thing could have been true a year ago in the manpower construction. But it seems to me you need that ingredient plus leverage through the delegation.

MR. HARDING: I agree with you. A viable receptacle into which you place this growing child rather than just dumping it out because it happens to be fairly well developed. You are saying you must look carefully at the recipient as well as the individual program. I agree with you.

QUESTION: Do you really think today that attitudes, as well as the forces that really affect HEW have changed enough so that these programs really have a chance to succeed?

MR. HARDING: I am afraid that that is so contingent upon the climate.

QUESTION: Does that really make any difference? Even today in the HEW organization, can even a strong Secretary over there do anything about the power of the states over the activities involved?

MORE

MR. HARDING: No, he certainly can't in many areas, because he is locked in by his own law. That is the reason that anything that we would agree to would be a system by means of which the Secretary of HEW was able to carry out this program directly with the local grantees in the same way that we did it. This would be one of our conditions and was implicit.

I said I thought it ought to be delegated but it would be with that condition in the delegation and not the Dominick Amendment.

QUESTION: Bert, President Johnson just left a note and says he cannot get here. He is sorry. He will talk to you about this after he reads the transcript.

Do you have any more questions?

Thank you very, very much.

MR. HARDING: The reason we called it the paradox is that is what is in the law.

On that high note, thank you.

END

November 22, 1968

Mr. President:



Appointment: 5:00

Picture with the Military Aides Office

Location:

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other Phil Cades etc ✓

5:30 Bator

6:00 UP

6:30 Jack

Sutherland

November 22, 1968
Friday - 1:00 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Would you want to have the group photograph
taken with the staff of the Military Aide's
today (Friday) at 5:00 p.m. ?

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐

~~Tomorrow~~

Tom Johnson

Mr. President:

November 22, 1968

Appointment: 5:30

(F)

FRANCIS BATOR

Location:

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other Rostow G/c

Friday - 11:15 a.m.
November 22, 1968

Would the President want to see Francis Bator
late today for a courtesy call?

Yes



No

Notified:
Paul ~~Stym~~ Roberts
Mr. Roberts
J. Olaneto's office Tom Johnson
& Francis Bator

5:30 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1968

10:47 a.m.

MR. JOHNSON:

Francis Bator called you from NYC and when advised you were still with the President, he asked to speak to me.

Mr. Bator explained he is coming to Washington today for a meeting at the Department of State from 2:30 to 4:30 and, if it is at all possible, he would like very much to come by and pay his respects to the President late today. He said he is sure he will be free from 5 pm until his plane back to NY leaves at 8:40.

He will call you upon his arrival here to see if it will be possible for him to see the President briefly.

Mary Rawlins

Mr. President:

{ Friday, November 22, 1968
6:30

Appointment:

(Mr. Jack Sutherland of U.S.
News & World Report)

Location:

(OFF THE RECORD)

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other _____

Truman —
only boss Pres
has in SS

Refus over front seat
185 pounds in
Dallies

Driven across hills
laughed w/ them at
end of bird den

Ref with red paint
in Aunt. —

Clint Hill - great
integrity

MEMORANDUM

Backup
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM JONES:

FROM: George Christian *for*

Jack Sutherland of U. S. News and World Report is interested in talking to the President to get background on the final work of the administration.

I recommend the appointment.

YES ☒

NO ☐

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM JOHNSON

FROM: Glen Phillips *GP*

Jack Sutherland is scheduled for an off-the-record interview with the President Friday, November 22 at 6:30 P.M.

Jack said when he received the assignment from his editor, his editor said, "Let the President know that we do want to do a sympathetic piece -- not one to tear him down."

Jack has indicated that he would like to discuss with the President the following questions:

1. Does the President feel that in his years in office he has managed to accomplish a great deal?
2. Which of the many new programs of Government give the President the most satisfaction?
3. Are there many things the President would have liked to have done that are undone. If so, what are some of these?
4. Were there real disappointments along with the satisfactions? Which are these?
5. There is much talk of the Presidency as an impossible job. Does the President feel that this is so?
6. Are the burdens that go with the Presidency more than matched by the satisfactions?
7. What was the President's most baffling problem other than the war itself?
8. Did the war, unavoidable, upset some of the President's earlier plans? What were some of these plans?

9. What seems to account for the hostility toward the President of the eastern columnists and commentators? Did they create the so-called "credibility gap" about which U.S. News and World Report never did write?

10. Did the President have success abroad as well as at home? What does the President regard as the most important accomplishments in the foreign field? (Walt Rostow is providing suggested answer.)

11. Does the President have a feeling that this country is moving toward isolations? If so, how could this be countered? (Walt Rostow is providing suggested answer.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Friday, November 22, 1968 -- 10:20 a.m.

Mr. President:

Herewith notes for a response to the two questions Glen Phillips tells me Jack Sutherland wishes to raise with you at your 6:00 p.m. meeting today.

1. Did you have success abroad as well as at home? What do you regard as the most important accomplishments in the foreign field?

We have had some success in foreign policy -- perhaps more than is generally realized because of the attention given Vietnam -- less than I would have wished.

Specifically:

-- The difficult 1965 decision on Vietnam opened a new chapter in the history of Asia. If our successors see it through, these three years have been the hinge opening the door to the possibility of a new, free, vital and stable Asia. The components are: confidence in their security; economic and social progress which generally has been remarkable; and cooperation. We are fighting in Vietnam because of the Southeast Asia Treaty. We have a Southeast Asia treaty because the Senate understood that the security of Southeast Asia was the key to the balance of power in all of Asia. Our task, therefore, has not merely been to resist aggression in Vietnam but to bring this new Asia to life -- the region where two-thirds of humanity lives. If there is continuity of policy in the next years, I believe our success in Asia will rank as the greatest achievement in foreign policy of the Johnson Administration.

-- Latin America. In the first months in office, the President faced very dangerous prospects in Latin America: the water crisis at Guantanamo; Panama blew up; Goulart was threatening to bring about a Communist take over in Brazil; the prospects in the Chilean election were worrying; the Alliance for Progress was stalled; and, before very long, there was the Dominican Republic crisis to face. It is in the last 5 years that the rate of growth in Latin America began to approximate steadily the 5% target of the Alliance for Progress; we came through all our various crises, including the Dominican Republic, in good style. Even the most hopeful of us would never have believed that constitutional order would emerge and be maintained as it has been in the Dominican Republic. The Communist threat has diminished.

Quite consciously, the President shifted our position from being senior to being junior partner in the Alliance for Progress and, via the Punta del Este conference of 1967, we helped start Latin America seriously on to the path to economic integration -- it was the only way for them to go. There are disappointments also: I regret the coups in Peru and Panama; I would have wished to see integration go even faster; but we leave to our successors a solid base for moving forward in Latin America and maintaining the security of this vital area for the U.S.

-- The President takes special satisfaction in the quite remarkable relations we have had in these 5 years with Mexico. It is all very well for the U.S. to be a great global power. But if we cannot have model relations with our two neighbors -- Canada and Mexico -- our global pretentions don't amount to much. With Canada we have kept close on the essentials despite some differences on Vietnam. And we have done some creative things, like the automobile production arrangements, which tie the two countries closer together. With Mexico, we have the joint border plans, the Chamizal settlement, and a new sense of dignified partnership with that country, which will become increasingly important to the U.S. as the years go by.

-- Despite the burdens of a war in Southeast Asia and problems posed by General de Gaulle, we have kept a basically sound relationship with Western Europe and will turn over a strong NATO to our successors. In the nuclear planning group and in some areas of political consultation, we have moved NATO forward, although basically the job was to make sure that pressures in Europe and at home did not pull NATO apart.

-- The Soviet Union. Despite what everyone said the effect of the war in Vietnam would be on our relations with Moscow, we have moved forward in a whole series of measures. Perhaps the President's greatest disappointment is that the Russians wasted the year and half after Glassboro to come to grips with the strategic missile problem. But we laid the foundation for those talks. They must take place -- just as we must carry forward with the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

-- In 1964-1965, all our wisest people told us that we simply could not get enough of an increase in food production in developing nations to outstrip the rate of population increase. We were staring at a massive crisis in the 1970's which was bound to cause starvation to tens and even hundreds of millions of human beings. By using every bit of leverage and imagination and pressure we could bring to bear, we have helped to bring about a surge in production in food, based on the new rice and wheat seeds, plus fertilizers, and pesticides. This green revolution was not accidental. It took very hard work on our part, sometimes against the resistance of those in the government who felt we were being too tough in forcing this new priority for agricultural production. But the result is that we have bought

invaluable time for the human race to get on with family planning and we have pushed the spectre of mass starvation much further down the road.

-- Although it relates to your second question, we have moved systematically and with purpose to lay the basis for an alternative between excessive U.S. involvement in the world -- and responsibility, on the one hand, and a return to isolationism, on the other. We have done this through the Kennedy Round trade negotiations; new multilateral arrangements for aid; a true revolution in international monetary affairs in which the burdens of responsibility are now shared among the strong nations, not merely allocated to the U.S.; and, above all, by encouraging regionalism in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, as well as in Europe; because regionalism is the route by which the nations and peoples take more of their own destiny into their own hands and relieve some of the responsibility and burden from the U.S. The President took this road towards partnership and responsibility because he knew that, on the one hand, the nation would be in mortal danger if we went isolationist and, on the other, there was a determination in the Congress and in the country that we should not continue to bear indefinitely the disproportionate burden that we fell into in the 20 years after the Second World War.

2. Do you have a feeling that this country is moving toward isolation?
If so, how would you counter it?

As I have just indicated, I think this country is too wise to believe that isolationism is either possible or safe in a world of missiles, satellite telecommunications, super-jets, and all the rest. Every American knows in his bones that we are drawing every day closer to the rest of the world. So I don't think the underlying feeling in the country is isolationist. But there is a deep and understandable feeling that we have come to a stage where others must do more and we somewhat less. That is why I encouraged the notion that we would be -- wherever possible -- the junior partner to Latin America, Africa, and other regions. That is why I said in my New Orleans speech that the day was coming when an American President would be able to tell the people we were taking our fair share of the world's burdens -- no more, no less. I believe a policy of partnership and fair shares can be indefinitely sustained in our political life. And it may be that the greatest long-run achievement of this administration will have been to have laid the foundations firmly for this policy of partnership and fair shares.

Walt Rostow

90
Herewith notes for a response to the two questions Glen Phillips tells me Jack Sutherland wishes to raise with you at your 6:00 p.m. meeting today.

1. Did you have success abroad as well as at home? What do you regard as the most important accomplishments in the foreign field?

We have had some success in foreign policy -- perhaps more than is generally realized because of the attention given Vietnam -- less than I would have wished.

Specifically:

-- The difficult 1965 decision on Vietnam opened a new chapter in the history of Asia. If our successors see it through, these three years have been the hinge opening the door to the possibility of a new, free, vital and stable Asia. The components are: confidence in their security, economic and social progress which generally has been remarkable; and cooperation. We are fighting in Vietnam because of the Southeast Asia Treaty. We have a Southeast Asia treaty because the Senate understood that the security of Southeast Asia was the key to the balance of power in all of Asia. Our task, therefore, has not merely been to resist aggression in Vietnam but to bring this new Asia to life -- the region where two-thirds of humanity lives. If there is continuity of policy in the next years, I believe our success in Asia will rank as the greatest achievement in foreign policy of the Johnson Administration.

-- Latin America. In the first months in office, the President faced very dangerous prospects in Latin America: the water crisis at Guantanamo; Panama blew up; Goulart was threatening to bring about a Communist take over in Brazil; the prospects in the Chilean election were worrying; the Alliance for Progress was stalled; and, before very long, there was the Dominican Republic crisis to face. It is in the last 5 years that the rate of growth in Latin America began to approximate steadily the 5% target of the Alliance for Progress; we came through all our various crises, including the Dominican Republic, in good style. Even the most hopeful of us would never have believed that constitutional order would emerge and be maintained as it has been in the Dominican Republic. The Communist threat has diminished.

Quite consciously, the President shifted our position from being senior to being junior partner in the Alliance for Progress and, via the Punta del Este conference of 1967, we helped start Latin America seriously on to the path to economic integration -- it was the only way for them to go. There are disappointments also: ~~I regret the coups in Peru and Panama; I would have wished to see integration go even faster; but we leave to our successors a solid base for moving forward in Latin America and maintaining the security of this vital area for the U.S.~~

-- ~~The President takes special satisfaction in the quite remarkable relations we have had in these 5 years with Mexico.~~ It is all very well for the U.S. to be a great global power. But if we cannot have model relations with our two neighbors -- Canada and Mexico -- our global pretentions don't amount to much. With Canada we have kept close on the essentials despite some differences on Vietnam. And we have done some creative things, like the automobile production arrangements, which tie the two countries closer together. With Mexico, we have the joint border plans, the Chamizal settlement, and a new sense of dignified partnership with that country, which will become increasingly important to the U.S. as the years go by.

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November 22, 1968

Friday - 6:00 p.m.

Mr. President:

Appointment:

Vice President Humphrey

Location:

Cabinet Room _____

Fish Room _____

Lobby _____

Rose Garden _____

Other _____

(P)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1968

Friday - 6:55 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The President, Marie and I have
all been invited to Barefoot and Jan
Sanders this evening for chile.

The other guests will be the Christians
and the Temples.

Tom

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 22, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

President Johnson today announced the appointment of Governor Robert E. McNair of South Carolina to replace Governor Otto Kerner as a state government representative on the Civil Defense Advisory Council.

The Civil Defense Advisory Council consists of twelve members, three of whom represent state government, three of whom represent local government, and six who are public members. Members serve three-year terms and Governor McNair will complete the term of Governor Kerner through January 12, 1970.

The purpose of the Council is to advise and consult with the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness with respect to national policy on civil defense. Members receive \$50 a day while on Council business.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1968

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

President Johnson today announced the appointment of four men to serve as members on the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board. The men named by the President include:

Louis S. Clapper of Silver Spring, Maryland. Chief of Conservation Education, National Wildlife Federation. He replaces John D. Parkhurst for a term expiring June 30, 1971.

Ralph Kittle of New York. Vice President, International Paper Company. He replaces Everett F. Zurn for a term expiring June 30, 1971.

Stuart M. Long of Austin, Texas. Editor, Long News Service. Also Texas Water Report and the Texas Pollution Report. He replaces Robert W. Patterson for a term expiring June 30, 1971.

Walter James Lopp of New York, New York. Senior Associate (Municipal Finance) Eastman, Dillon, Union Securities and Company. He will replace Roy T. Sessums for a term expiring June 30, 1970.

The Water Pollution Control Advisory Board consists of nine members appointed by the President for three-year terms. The function of the Board is to advise the Secretary of Interior on matters of policy relating to water pollution. Members appointed must be from state, interstate, and local government agencies and public and private interests concerned with water pollution.

The other members of the Board are:

Edward P. Morgan of the District of Columbia

Stephen E. Reynolds of Santa Fe, New Mexico

Haskell Rosenblum of the District of Columbia

Charles Houston of Burlington, Vermont

Ed Munro of Seattle, Washington

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE MILITARY AIDES
THE WHITE HOUSE

AT 5:55 P.M. EST

This is nice. I hope these pictures are good.

Secretary Rusk said the other day that one of the real strengths that he has had as Secretary of State trying to carry out our foreign policy was the amazing support of the military.

Foreign policy is just an empty shell unless we implement it, carry it out and execute our agreements and do what we say we are going to do.

But he said the one thing that he hoped I could do before I left was tell all the people that sent him around the world how competent they were in their scheduling and their servicing, and how courteous they were in their treatment, how cordial they were in their exchanges, and so on.

I don't want to tell you all he said to me, except this: "I don't know when I have ever been served by a more dedicated and competent group than the military. That is true of all the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

You read a lot about men on horseback. But you never see many who are more reasonable, careful, prudent and flexible and who are willing to listen and be listened to.

Those of you here have reflected that kind of attitude. What needs to be done, you can do it.

As I said of Roger Stevens yesterday, he specializes in the impossible. Most of us think he does it reasonably well. That is what you people do.

I don't know why someone would have to leave in order to say all of these things to you, particularly when they have been felt all through the years. But I guess it is because we have never had the time to do it, or we thought it would sound kind of effusive in the regular course of affairs.

I will never forget going around the world in 59 hours in air and 53 on the ground -- never late, always all motors running, all the hands on deck, and all alert. I just don't know any business organization in the country that could handle a trip like that one.

My pilot carried me to the Vatican for the first time -- and hadn't even had a dry run -- and landed on a dime. He had to be sure that he could do it, and he was sure.

So, as to all of you folks who are connected with the services, I saw a comment someone made the other day about you ought to get other opinions because men don't have to be in uniform to have views and have good judgments. I certainly agree with that. But that is not to say that I don't want the

MORE

judgments of men in uniform, and that is not to say that their uniform doesn't mean a great deal to me because my experience in protecting this country in war time was very limited. But it is wide enough to know that if it weren't for the cold, cool, hard, raw courage of the fellows that wear that uniform, and the way they were brought up, we wouldn't have our freedom. We just would not have it for a day.

We would have lost it in war. I was in World War II when we had the Germans after us on one side of the world and we had the Japanese after us on the other side of the world. We weren't prepared for either of them.

So I really meant what I said the other day at the Medal of Honor ceremony -- that a former President said he would rather have a Medal of Honor than be President of the United States.

I don't know of an honor I would rather have than to wear the uniform and have what you already have -- that is the discharging of your duties which are imposed upon you by the right to wear that uniform.

You are so capable. When I came in the White House, I used to see poor President Kennedy -- this is a sad day for all of us because this was the day he was taken from us five years ago. But I used to see him sit there in the evening sometimes for an hour while three Aides reviewed details in each department with him.

He was so patient and so understanding. I would sit there with him. He almost needed comfort to go through it.

The way you dispatch all the business now -- I don't remember when the aides have taken more time on matters of that type. He comes in like everybody else with the night reading. He gets his requests that night and he gets the answers for daylight the next morning. That is a great tribute to your efficiency. I will be working with you.

I am on the retired list and subject to recall to duty. I expect I will be from time to time recalled. There will be no group, though, that I am more proud of than the men who are my aides.

I am a little partial to the Marines because I have one in my family. I am pretty strong for the Air Force. I have two in my family, two Airmen First Class, one 17 months old and one 25 years.

I am very partial to the Army because the Army has been so competently represented by the first Negro to ever be a Presidential Aide. He has excelled in the performance of his duties.

In my service -- the Navy, which President Kennedy and I both were in -- of course it is very close to our hearts.

So you have made the Unification Act work here in the White House. I have never seen an act of a Marine, an Air Force man, a Navy man, or an Army man that you could tell their service by the act.

MORE

Haywood has made decisions when you wouldn't know whether he was in the Air Force or in the Army. He is not in either. That same thing is true of the rest of you.

We have got to remember this: We were born -- we came into existence -- as one for all and all for one. For a long time, I am not sure we had that in our services, but we do now.

I don't think that you could get any computer or experts anywhere in the world that would pick more conscientious capable men of good judgment than the Joint Chiefs.

I am so proud that I have two boys under their command. I am so sure that they are making the right decisions and they are going to do the right thing.

I feel that way about all of you here too. I wanted to come to tell you.

Thank you very much.

END

(AT 6:04 P.M. EST)

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE WHITE HOUSE POLICE

North Portico

AT 12:14 P.M. EST

Director Rowley, Mr. Youngblood, Major Lanier,
My Friends:

We are getting two for the price of one. I came over here to thank you for what you have already done for me. Now I have to thank you for what you are doing for me now.

I understand what this means because for five years, on occasions, there have been people who thought they were important, who didn't like to show their badge or didn't like to identify themselves and cause you problems.

Anticipating what you might run into when I come back to town, I thought you thought that you would give me one of these badges so I, at least, wouldn't start a ruckus.

I appreciate it. I thank you very much. I am going to prize this. It proves what I have always known. We cops look out after each other.

I have told Director Rowley and Mr. Youngblood, Major Lanier and others of you individually from time to time what a grand group you are. But, I have never told you at one time. I wanted to do that before I left.

I don't know whether you realize it or not, but in the last five years, we have had more than one million people come here to have appointments at the White House or to attend official functions at the White House.

All those people have had to be cleared and processed to come through the gate. And you have carried upon your shoulders and in your head and in your heart a terrific responsibility, knowing every moment that if you make one little mistake it could mean a great tragedy.

You have done it without any complaining, without quarreling with anyone. And you have done it so effectively that very few of us have realized that there was such an astronomical number of appointments with the President and his staff.

More than eight million people have visited the White House during that period, too. They have come in the basement, gone through the front rooms and visited the East Room and other places. You have looked them over, moved them in and moved them out graciously, always courteously and competently.

MORE

So Mrs. Johnson and I are very grateful for that. We are proud that we have got men like you in our country.

We are going to support you as private citizens like we have tried to support you here.

You have given us a great deal of comfort. We have never gone to sleep in doubt because we knew that while we enjoyed the luxury of a warm room, a soft bed, and we could sleep through the night that some of you were moving around the grounds, out at the gate, unlocking the doors and looking after the leaders of your country.

I have said this to Director Rowley often and I want to repeat it to you today. One of the great burdens of this office was lifted from my shoulders when we came through November 6. We had gone through a hectic campaign in this country when there was a great deal of violence in our cities. Our candidates had gone from one end of the Nation to the other -- members of both parties.

They had all visited the Capitol at various times and the White House at various times. While we had problems during the conventions, and problems right up through election night, it was men like you that made it possible for the leaders of the Nation to go out and see the people of the Nation to present their viewpoints in a democratic way.

So you have had a big hand in preserving the democracy, liberty and freedom that we all treasure.

You have conducted yourselves as gentlemen, as leaders yourself, and in every way worthy of that seal which you wear on your left shoulder.

Mrs. Johnson and I, Lynda and Luci thank you -- I brought Lucinda out here to see you but evidently the nurse decided otherwise -- but I thank you on behalf of Lucinda and Patrick Lyndon, too.

END

(AT 12:20 P.M. EST)

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N E W S C O N F E R E N C E

#1452-A

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH GEORGE CHRISTIAN

11:32 A.M. EST

NOVEMBER 22, 1968

FRIDAY

MR. CHRISTIAN: The President has appointed Mr. N.V. Petrou, President of the Westinghouse Defense and Space Center, to the National Alliance of Businessmen. Mr. Petrou will become the NAB Chairman in Baltimore replacing Mr. Jerold C. Hoffberger, President of the National Brewing Company.

The President will meet with the White House Police, as you know, at noon.

Q Do you have any comment on the latest thing on the monetary crisis?

MR. CHRISTIAN: No.

Q The North Vietnamese delegation has said the United States should go to the conference table in Paris without Vietnam immediately and hold a place open for South Vietnam. What sort of comment have you got to that?

MR. CHRISTIAN: None.

Is there anything else?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 11:36 A.M. EST)

XC

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N E W S C O N F E R E N C E

#1453-A

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH GEORGE CHRISTIAN

4:15 P.M. EST

NOVEMBER 22, 1968

FRIDAY

MR. CHRISTIAN: You will be given two releases after the briefing. One is the appointment of the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board. The second is the appointment of Governor McNair of South Carolina to the Civil Defense Advisory Council.

Q Is there any chance the President will look in on the television conference?

MR. CHRISTIAN: I don't see any chance. That conference is ending tonight. I haven't heard any plans to go to that.

Aside from a pool picture of the President and his military aides at five o'clock, we don't have anything else today.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(AT 4:19 P.M. EST)