

GENERAL

(4)

ND19/C0312

PR18

FG115

ND9

ND4-1

SP3-260

October 4, 1968

Dear Mrs. ^XTankersley, *BECKY*

The President has asked me to reply to your letter dealing with the return of American troops from South Vietnam.

I believe that you have incorrectly attributed to the President a statement made on September 24 by Representative Melvin^X Laird of Wisconsin. Mr. Laird was quoted in the press on that date as stating that the Administration would "likely" reduce American troop strength in South Vietnam by 90,000 men before June 30 of next year.

On the following day, Secretary of Defense Clifford told newsmen that our government had no such plan, and that, in fact, our troop strength would build toward a level of 549,500 men in Vietnam. He added that the United States has no intention of lowering that level, either by next June or at any time in the foreseeable future.

You may recall that Secretary Clifford was questioned about Rep. Laird's statement during his appearance on Sunday, September 29, on "Meet the Press." At that time, the Secretary said:

"I believe it is important that the American people not be misinformed about our plans. The Defense Department has no plans at this time for the return of any troops. The level of combat is such that we are building up our troops, not cutting them down."

"My hope would be that in the future that would change, and either as a result of what took place in Vietnam or in Paris that we could cut them. But I think it is a disservice to our people and to our allies to make specific predictions of this kind when there is no military basis for such prediction."

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1968
CENTRAL FILES

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL

ND 4-1

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AUG 23 1968

Honorable Thomas J. Dodd
United States Senate
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Dodd:

The White House has referred your letter with enclosure, relative to certain Executive Orders, to this office. In the absence of Governor Daniel, I am taking the liberty of responding.

In 1962 and 1963, eighteen emergency preparedness Executive Orders were issued by the President assigning various emergency planning functions to the heads of twenty-nine departments and agencies. The eighteen orders direct the heads of these departments and agencies to prepare plans to assure the performance of those governmental functions which would have to be accomplished if the Government is to survive in the event of an armed attack upon this country, including a nuclear attack. In other words, these orders are only planning documents. They do not contain any operating authority. Each of the orders contains a provision that expressly limits the authority conferred by these orders solely to planning. Each order specifically provides that it shall not be construed as conferring authority to put any of the plans into legal effect. Executive Order 11051 prescribes the responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Planning. Nothing in EO 11051 in any way authorizes its Director to put into effect any Executive Orders or any plan or program under such orders. Authority for the effectuation of the plans so developed would have to be found in the statutes of the United States or the Constitution of the United States.

I am pleased to enclose a booklet containing these Executive Orders plus an explanatory foreword. The enclosure is returned for your files.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Mordecai M. Merker
Acting Deputy Director

Enclosures

cc: Mike Manatos

CONGRESSIONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

3

REFERRAL

GENERAL

ND4-1

To: Honorable Price Daniel
Director
Office of Emergency Planning
Executive Office Building

Date: August 19, 1968

FE6

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☒ Direct reply.
☒ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- ☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other:

To: Mike Manatos X
From: Sen. Thomas J. Dodd
Date: August 15, 1968 X
Subject: Ltr fr Ernest J. Hall re Executive Orders assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions.

By direction of the President:

Mike Manatos
Administrative Assistant
to the President

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AUG 19 1968
CENTRAL FILES

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

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ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JOHN H. MOLLAMAN III
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

August 15, 1968

Honorable Mike Manatos
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike:

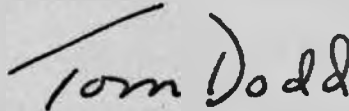
I am enclosing a letter which I received from Mr. Ernest J. Hall regarding a matter which I am sure will baffle you as much as it baffles me.

Since the matter concerns an Executive Order, I would be grateful for any information which you might be able to provide to help me to respond to Mr. Hall.

Thank you for your time and courtesy.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



THOMAS J. DODD

Enclosure

THE OFFICERS

Commander
P. T. BEEBE

9816 - 48th Ave. N.
St. Petersburg, Fla. 33708
813-391-9812

Adjutant

ELMER H. BRAUN
40-07 - 154th Street
Flushing, N. Y. 11354
Home: 212 FL 9-0683

Finance Officer

R. MAURICE FOX
6425 Chelwynde Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19142
215 SA 9-6593

Vice-Commanders

JOHN E. BOUCHARD - Mass.
WILLIAM F. DRAKE - W. Va.
JAMES D. FLYNN - Mo.
HAROLD S. MORGAN - Wisc.
L. CLARK ROBINSON - Ohio
R. C. SCHIEFELBEIN - Wash.
R. T. SOMMERS - Conn.

Officer of the Day

CARROLL A. EDSON - Ariz.

Chaplain

REV. P. W. HUNTINGTON - Dela.

Coordinator

OLIVER J. TROSTER
74 Trinity Place
New York, N. Y. 10006
212 HA 2-2400

Historian

GEORGE W. TOOKER - N.Y.

Medical Officer

DR. C. E. DUNBAR - N. H.

Service Officer

J. GRISWOLD - Wash.

Claims Officer

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Judge Advocate

FRANK G. MILLARD - Mich.

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DWIGHT R. HUNT - N. Y.
I. A. PAMPHILON - Ill.
R. L. PRITCHARD - W. Va.
MAXWELL COHEN - Mass.
J. A. McDONOUGH - Penn.
CHARLIE MORGAN - Ga.
A. H. GUSTAFSON - N. H.
WALTER C. FLANNELLY, Fla.
MELVIN CROAN - Texas
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E. V. ARBUCKLE - Mo.
HOWARD LECKRONE - Ohio
ARIA C. BRUCE - Ind.
NEWTON I. CUMMINGS - Mont.
JAMES E. THOMAS - Iowa
RUEL B. CHILLIS - Mich.
R. MACDONALD - Ore.
ELMER W. RYAN - Calif.
FRANKLIN W. PATTEN - Md.
ERNEST J. HALL - Conn.
R. A. O'BANNON - Ariz.

Past Commanders

1948-49 ALEX PISCIOTTA - N. Y.
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1951-52 WILLIAM C. ADAM - Pa.
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1953-54 Lisle BURROUGHS - Va.
1954-55 DANIEL J. NOVELLE - Fla.
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1958-59 R. E. NEAL - Mo.
1959-60 WALKER W. DALY - Mass.
1960-61 ELMER H. BRAUN - N. Y.
1961-62 P. W. HUNTINGTON - Dela.
1962-63 EDWIN A. HOFFMAN - Pa.
1963-64 CARL P. MARALDI - Mass.
1964-65 VERNON C. HAWLEY - N. Y.
1965-66 JOEL W. CLAYTON - Ga.
1966-67 ORVAL S. KARNs - Ore.

RETREADS Rehabilitation Fund

Chm. R. C. SCHIEFELBEIN - Wash.
DR. RAYMOND D. HENDERSON - Fla.
ALLAN R. HOLMES - Iowa



1917-18

National Headquarters Retreads, Inc.



1941-45



An Honor Society of War Veterans who Served Honorably in the Armed Forces
of the United States of America during World War I and again in World War II.

August 5, 1968

Senator Thomas J. Dodd
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Senator:

My attention has been called to a publication entitled "Supplement to Title III of the Code of Regulations of the Federal Register," in which two Executive Orders provide for complete take-over of America, to be enforced whenever the government wishes to do so.

Executive Order No. 11000 provides for mobilization of all civilians into work forces under government supervision, and Executive Order No. 11004 provides for "new locations for populations".

It is amazing that our Chief Executive could conceive and promulgate such orders, which are typical of Russian dictatorship and distasteful to American democracy.

Has anyone in Congress objected to these orders, under which a family could be forceably relocated to any place the administration chooses and could be put into "work forces" (a euphemism for labor camps).

Thousands of us fought in two World Wars to prevent such treatment of our fellow-citizens by a foreign power that threatened to do so. Now we are threatened by one of our own leaders.

It is requested that, if it is convenient, you furnish me with copies of the above-mentioned Executive Orders or the publication in which they appear.

With thanks in advance, I remain

Faithfully yours.

Ernest J. Hall
Ernest J. Hall.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO 376 Yale Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
06515

nb
CONFIDENTIAL
**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.**

GENERAL

ND 4-1

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AUG 22 1968

**Honorable Donald G. Brotsman
House of Representatives
Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515**

Dear Mr. Brotsman:

In the absence of Governor Daniel, I am taking the liberty of replying to your request on behalf of Mr. Frank L. Davidson of Aurora, Colorado which you addressed to the White House, for information concerning certain Executive Orders.

In 1962 and 1963, eighteen emergency preparedness Executive Orders were issued by the President assigning various emergency planning functions to the heads of twenty-nine departments and agencies. The eighteen orders direct the heads of these departments and agencies to prepare plans to assure the performance of those governmental functions which would have to be accomplished if the Government is to survive in the event of an armed attack upon this country, including a nuclear attack. In other words, these orders are only planning documents. They do not contain any operating authority. Each of the orders contains a provision that expressly limits the authority conferred by these orders solely to planning. Each order specifically provides that it shall not be construed as conferring authority to put any of the plans into legal effect. Nothing in Executive Order 11051 in any way authorizes the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning to put into effect any Executive Orders or any plan or program under such orders. Authority for the effectuation of the plans so developed would have to be found in the statutes of the United States or the Constitution of the United States.

Executive Order 10995 created the position of Director of Telecommunications Management in the Office of Emergency Planning, but that order deals solely with telecommunications functions and facilities of the Federal Government and in no way deals with the management, direction, or control of private communication facilities. Privately-owned communications facilities operating in interstate commerce are

cc:

Barefoot Sanders

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AUG 23 1968
CENTRAL FILES

-2-

still subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U. S. C. 151 et seq.), and to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act. Section 7 of Executive Order 10995 expressly provides that nothing contained in that order shall be deemed to impair any existing authority or jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission.

I am pleased to enclose a booklet containing these Executive Orders plus an explanatory foreword. The correspondence you enclosed is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Mordecai M. Merker
Acting Deputy Director

Enclosures

2/mem
CONGRESSIONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

③
GENERAL

REFERRAL

ND 4-1

To: **Honorable Price Daniel**
Director
Office of Emergency Planning

Date: **August 19, 1968**

FEB

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☒ Direct reply.
☒ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- ☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

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Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

Letter: ☐ Telegram: ☐ Other: ☒ Referral slip

To: **The White House**
From: **Cong. Donald G. Brotsman**
Date: **August 16, 1968**
Subject: **Ltr fr Frank L. Davidson re Executive Orders assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions.**

By direction of the President:

by messenger
9

Barefoot Sanders
Legislative Counsel
to the President

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1968
CENTRAL FILES

(White House File Copy)

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

ND 4-1

FEL

REFERRAL

To: Honorable Price Daniel
Director
Office of Emergency Planning

Date: August 19, 1968

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☐ Undersigned's signature.
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REMARKS:

Description:

☐ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other: Referral slip

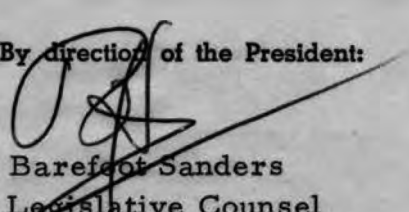
To: The White House X

From: Cong. Donald G. Brotzman

Date: August 16, 1968 X

Subject: Ltr fr Frank L. Davidson re Executive Orders assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions.

By direction of the President:


Barefoot Sanders
Legislative Counsel
to the President

(Copy to remain with correspondence)

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

August 16 1968

Congressional Liaison
White House

Sir:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.
Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-
ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

M. C.

Donald S. Brozman

JUN 24 1968

642 Dawson Street
Aurora, Colorado 80010
June 20, 1968

Honorable Don Brotzman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don,

While enroute the other day by plane from Kansas City to Dallas my seat partner gave me the enclosed. I am not normally concerned by such printed material but this has created a question in my mind.

I feel that what is contained is not necessarily an untruth but may be only half of the story. Could you; when you get a few minutes, give me the benefit of your knowledge concerning this matter?

We're working for you and will hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,



Frank L. Davidson

Enclosure

Through "Executive Orders", President Kennedy sought goals which completely ignored the Constitution, the authority of Congress and the will of the people. If the Executive Orders are ever put into effect, our government will become a dictatorship over night. Nearly 100 Executive Orders were signed by the President. They may be found in the Supplement to Title III of the Code of Federal Regulations of the Federal Register, a publication of the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. (Price \$15.00 per year.)

The Federal Register is probably the most powerful document printed in this country today and what appears in its columns as notification of official Presidential actions assumes the power of law 15 days after being printed. It requires no Congressional authorization, no scrutiny in the legislative branch, no review by the judiciary. Your fate may be written in the Federal Register without your knowledge or knowledge of the Congress. Laws are already in effect to insure seizure of practically every function essential not only to the operation of the government, but whenever the President decides that an "emergency" exists. He, alone, can decide what constitutes an emergency!

Executive Order No. 11051 details the responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Planning and gives authorization to put all other Executive Orders into effect in times of increased International tension or economic or financial crisis.

Part One-Sec. 101d states. (the Director) is to perform such additional functions as the President may from time to time direct.

Executive Order No. 10995 provides for a take-over of communications media.

Executive Order No. 10997 provides for a take-over of all electrical power, petroleum, gas fuels and minerals.

Executive Order No. 10998 provides for a take-over of food resources and farms (including all equipment for farming).

Executive Order No. 10999 provides for a take-over of all modes of transportation and control of highways, seaports, etc.

Executive Order No. 11000 provides for mobilization of all civilians into work force under government supervision.

Executive Order No. 11001 provides for government take-over of all health, education and welfare functions.

Executive Order No. 11002 designates Postmaster General to operate a national registration of all persons.

Executive Order No. 11003 provides for the government to take over all airports and aircraft.

Executive Order No. 11004 provides for the Housing and Finance Authority to relocate communities, build new housing with public funds, designate areas to be abandoned as unsafe, and establish new locations for populations. Complete integration will be enforced hereby under J.F.K.'s latest Executive Order against discrimination in housing built with public funds.

Executive Order No. 11005 provides for the government to take over railroads, inland waterways and public storage facilities.

Another series of EO's appeared in the Federal Register, Feb. 28, 1963. These are numbered 11087 through 11095. Do you own any stocks or bonds? Then note the E.O. empowers the Government to temporarily close Security & Exchange offices and suspend redemption rights, freeze stocks and bonds, "if required in the interest of maintaining economic controls."

The Congress of the United States has the power to rescind the Executive Orders. It should establish a Joint Committee on Executive Orders to insure that what any President does in the way of law making is restricted to what the Congress, itself, says that he may do.

(References: Donald L. Jackson, The Capitol Reporter, May 25, 1963. Congressman H. Allen Smith. Federal Register, Feb. 20, 1962, Oct. 2, 1962)

WRITE to your Representatives in Congress to rescind the Executive Orders and demand that they do everything in their power to restore our crumbling Constitutional

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

ND 4-1

8/19/68

Previously filed

Date

NAME Col. Donald G. BROTZMAN

ORGANIZATION re ltr from Frank L. Davidson

re Executive orders re emergency planning

GENERAL

ND 4-1

8-22-68

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION OEP act'd ltr.

Bio
me

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

NB 4-1

NB 1

PR 14/54 10

REFERRAL

To: The Secretary of Defense

Date: July 15, 1968

ACTION REQUESTED

- _____ Draft reply for:
 _____ President's signature.
 _____ Undersigned's signature.
- _____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- _____ Direct reply.
 _____ Furnish information copy.
- _____ ☒ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
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- _____ For your information.
- _____ For comment.

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REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: _____ Telegram: _____ Other: _____

To: The President
 From: Page N. ^X Keesea, Adjutant, Dept of South Carolina, The American Legion, ^X S.C.
 Date: 7/11/68 132 Pickens St, Columbia South Carolina
 Subject: Attaching 3 Resolutions adopted by the Department -- urging that President direct that AMSA program be pursued so our position of strategic military superiority not weakened; urge development of improved interceptor aircraft.

By direction of the President:

Whitney Shoemaker
 Assistant to the President

RECEIVED
 JUL 16 1968
 CENTRAL FILES

(White House File Copy)

THE AMERICAN LEGION

DEPARTMENT
OF  SOUTH
CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT
BOX 11355
132 PICKENS STREET
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29211

11 July 1968

H
Honorable Lyndon B Johnson
President of the United States of America
White House
Washington, D.C.

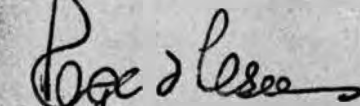
Dear Mr President:

Attached are three resolutions adopted by the Department of South Carolina at their Department Convention held in Charleston, S.C. during the period 28 - 30 June 1968.

The resolved clauses of these resolutions request that they be brought to your attention.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,



Page N Keese
Department Adjutant.

File Memo:
January, 1968
VSM/dg

GENERAL

ND 19/CO 151
JL 3/CO 151
CO 151
ND 17
Pueblo
ND 4-1

Correspondence regarding seizure by North Korea of USS Pueblo,
an Intelligence Ship. On January 25, 1968, certain Air Squadrons
and support units of Air Force and Navy Reserves were recalled
to Active Duty.

June 29, 1967

Dear Mr. Spencer:

I have read with interest the suggestion in your recent letter to the President.

The facts are that the British have announced that they will be phasing down their Gurkha force over the next 2-3 years. However, this will be a gradual process involving less than one-third of the force. The reduction will be achieved through the attrition and discharge of individuals rather than the disbanding of units intact. Most of these individuals may want to return to Nepal with their pensions. The British will maintain a force of some 10,000 which will be one of their more important forces east of Suez.

As for using the Gurkhas as a special UN peacekeeping unit, the UN has no standing force. Units engaged in peacekeeping are committed on an ad hoc basis by the governments volunteering them. The main hurdle at present is not the availability of troops, but the willingness of the member states to finance peacekeeping operations. The United States Government is pressing for a solution to this financial problem as the next step toward the creation of effective UN peacekeeping machinery. I hope the day will come when we can create a permanent standing UN force, but that is not in the cards at present.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Rostow

Mr. Frank L. Spencer
Manager, Chicago News Bureau
United Press International
430 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

4
GENERAL

ND4-1
PR18
CO1-9
FO

September 9, 1966

Dear Mr. ^XVasquez, *Paul*

Here is what I said about American withdrawal from Europe in my press briefing of August 31, 1966:

Q: Does the White House have anything to say about Senator Mansfield's proposal today, apparently a proposal of the Senate Democratic Leadership, for a substantial reduction in American troops in Europe?

MR. MOYERS: Senator Mansfield sent the President a letter on that subject several weeks ago. That has already been discussed at these briefings. The President asked Secretary McNamara and Secretary Rusk to meet with the Senate Democratic Leader and other Senators on the Policy Committee to discuss their proposal, and to point out to them that in our judgement this is a NATO matter, and any such proposal like this involves consultations with our allies.

Q: Has that meeting been held, Bill?

MR. MOYERS: It was held some time ago.

Q: Is such consultation contemplated?

MR. MOYERS: That kind of consultation goes on all along.

Q: Are you asking the NATO allies now for a reading on whether they could do with fewer Americans troops in Europe?

MR. MOYERS: The two Secretaries informed Senator Mansfield and his group, Bill, that in the Administration's opinion this would not be a helpful step at this time.

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1966
CENTRAL FILES

- 2 -

Q: Do you mean the resolution would not be
a helpful step?

MR. MOYERS: Yes.

You may also find helpful the enclosed speeches and remarks of President Johnson on our international commitments. They reflect his deep and abiding desire to build a better, more peaceful world.

You haven't mentioned whether you are speaking for or against the resolution. But in either case, good luck with your debate.

Sincerely,

Bill Moyers
Special Assistant to
the President

Mr. Raul Vasquez
8155 Starr Avenue
El Paso, Texas, 79907

FP:hg
4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 7, 1966

To: Fred Panzer

Get BDM's press remarks and
draft reply.

Hayes

~~Helena - Sent BDM~~
pls get this
memo for me.
Fred

To: Fred P
get BOM's press
remarks + draft
reply H

Hayes
Answer

8155 Starr Avenue
El Paso, Texas 79907
September 1, 1966

Mr. William D. Moyers,
Presidential Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

According to an article in today's The El Paso Times, yesterday (August 31) you made a statement to the effect that now is not the time for a substantial American withdrawal from Europe. As you probably know, the college debate topic for this coming school year is to be "Resolved: That the United States should substantially reduce its foreign policy commitments." Since your statement is apropos to the debate topic, I would sincerely appreciate your sending me a copy of this and/or any other similar statements you have made. I would also be very grateful for any other information showing just what our various and different international commitments are, why we entered them, and whether we should continue them.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Raul Vasquez

Raul Vasquez

C.L.

RD

①
GENERAL

ND4-1

FG698

July 8, 1966

Mr. L. Eldon James
National Commander
The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. James:

President Johnson has asked me to respond to your letter of June 28 expressing the interest of the American Legion in the military manpower policies of the United States.

The President deeply appreciates the continuing and constructive interest of the American Legion in this, as well as in other similar matters. He has asked me to give your letter to Mr. Burke Marshall, Chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service and he has asked Mr. Marshall to get in touch with you directly.

You may be assured that Mr. Marshall and his Commission will be in touch with you and will give the American Legion a full and complete opportunity to present its views.

The President asked me to express his warm regards to you and his appreciation for your support.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

cc: Burke Marshall

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1966
CENTRAL FILES

THE AMERICAN LEGION

WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER
1608 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

June 28, 1966

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

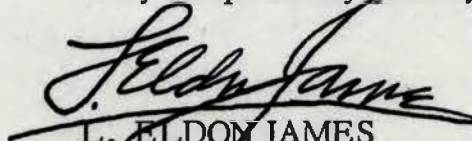
Since its founding at the end of World War I, The American Legion has maintained a continuing interest in the military manpower policies of the United States.

For years we sought the enactment of a Universal Military Training law, for in UMT we visualized the answer to America's long range manpower needs. During this same period and since, The American Legion has testified to the Committees of Congress on military equipment, benefits for the armed forces, pay increases and on the Selective Service law itself. This is all to say, Mr. President, that the present discussions on what type of manpower procurement system the United States needs to meet its world wide commitments is of deep concern to our more than two and one-half million members, all veterans of wartime service to their country.

Many bills on this subject have been introduced in the Congress recently. Some of them call for the appointment of a study committee; none, however, specify representation of a veterans organization on such a study committee. In view of The American Legion's long road of experience in this field, and because we are the largest veterans organization by far, I offer for your consideration the suggestion that if a law is enacted calling upon you to appoint a manpower study committee The American Legion be represented.

If you give favorable consideration to this suggestion, I would offer the names of several qualified American Legionnaires willing to give of their time on this important assignment.

Very respectfully yours,


L. ELDON JAMES
National Commander

THE AMERICAN LEGION

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

June 28, 1966 10 9 AM 29 JUN 1966

WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER
400 - STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

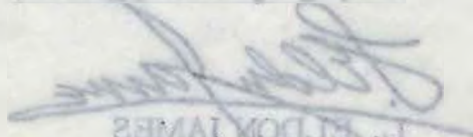
Since its founding at the end of World War I, The American Legion has maintained a continuing interest in the military manpower policies of the United States.

For years we sought the enactment of a Universal Military Training law, for in UMT we visualized the answer to America's long range manpower needs. During this same period and since, The American Legion has testified to the Committees of Congress on military equipment, benefits for the armed forces, pay increases and on the Selective Service law itself. This is all to say, Mr. President, that the present discussion on what type of manpower procurement system the United States needs to meet its world wide commitments is of deep concern to our more than two and one-half million members, all veterans of wartime service to their country.

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If you give favorable consideration to this suggestion, I would offer the names of several qualified American Legionnaires willing to give of their time on this important assignment.

Very respectfully yours,


J. ELDON JAMES
National Commander

GENERAL

ND 4-1
FBI 115

(2)

May 9, 1966

Dear Mr. Davenport:

Thank you for the memoranda. They provide an encouraging report on the progress you have made in tapping the nation's manpower resources.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Douglass Cater
Douglass Cater
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Roy K. Davenport
Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Manpower Planning and Research)
Department of Defense
Washington, D. C. 20301

RECEIVED
DEC 12 1966
CENTRAL FILES



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

5 May 1966

MANPOWER

Mr. S. Douglass Cater, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. - 2501

Dear Mr. Cater:

Mr. Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), has asked me to forward to you copies of memoranda for the President which reveal changes in the mental standards and which bear upon the subject of your discussion with Mr. Morris.

Enclosed are the two memoranda, one dated September 24, 1965 and the other March 2, 1966. Under separate cover I am forwarding to you a publication which I believe you may find interesting since it relates to that segment of our manpower resources which, because of certain limiting factors, do not have an opportunity to serve with our military forces. *Rec'd 5/7/66*

If I can be of assistance in providing additional information with respect to our mental standards or other matters, I will be most happy to satisfy any requirements which you may wish to communicate to me.

Sincerely,

Roy K. Davenport
Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Manpower Planning and Research)

Enclosures

24 SEP 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

This memorandum concerns changes in entry qualification standards for enlistment and induction into the Armed Forces.

The Department of the Army portion of the Fiscal Year 1966 Budget included an item for a Special Training and Enlistment Program (STEP). Under this program, conceived a year ago, the Army would have accepted for "conditional" enlistment about 15,000 men below current medical or trainability standards who were judged to be remediable within six months to a year. After completing a program of military training, remedial medical treatment and educational training, and attaining the then existing standards, they would have been allowed to complete their regular enlistment. The objective of the program was to increase the proportion of Army needs met through volunteers.

Congress rejected STEP. The Report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations explained their action as follows:

"The committee is of the opinion that this program is of such a nature that it should be administered by a Federal Agency other than the Army, such as the Office of Economic Opportunity through its Job Corps program. Furthermore, the announced buildup in Army Active and Reserve Forces will impose such an additional burden on Army training facilities that it would not be wise to further burden those facilities with the STEP program."

I do not recommend requesting Congress to reconsider STEP during the current buildup.

Since the time that STEP was conceived, our requirement for military personnel accessions has gone up sharply from 401,000 in Fiscal Year 1965 to an expected intake of 744,000 in Fiscal Year 1966. The sudden increase resulted in (1) an increase in projected draft calls from 103,000 to 340,000, and (2) a requirement for Navy and Marine Corps to take about 40,000 draftees, the first use of draftees for those Services since 1956 and 1952, respectively.

In response to the increase in manpower requirements, the following steps have been taken:

First, the Director of Selective Service and I recommended to you and you approved discontinuation of the policy which had the effect of deferring married men.

Second, I accelerated our studies of the potential of the Military Services for using civilians in positions now filled by military personnel. In my memorandum of September 16, 1965, I described the first stage of this substitution program.

Third, I reviewed our current medical and mental enlistment and induction standards. As you know, a large number of potential volunteers (about 100,000 last year) are turned away because they fail to meet enlistment qualification standards, and an even larger number of young men are found unqualified for service under current induction standards, shrinking the draftable pool substantially.

As a result of this review, I plan to make two changes in our enlistment and induction standards:

(1) For Military Services using the draft, the enlistment standard will be set equal to the induction standard.

I found that we were turning away volunteers who met our minimum qualification standards for induction. This change will increase the number of voluntary accessions this fiscal year by 25,000 and decrease draft calls by the same number.

(2) High school graduates will be accepted for both enlistment and induction who meet our general trainability standards, but fail to score sufficiently high on our tests which measure aptitude for specific military skills. In the past these men have been rejected. Under our new policy, about 25,000 will be accepted during the remainder of Fiscal Year 1966.

Recent studies show that a high proportion of these men have the potential to perform effectively. I have instructed the Departments to provide an opportunity for these men to improve their basic educational and vocational skills during their training period. Such opportunities are,

of course, already available in most of our training centers. These will be expanded somewhat. The below-standard high school graduates who, during the course of their initial training, are able to meet current standards will be retained in the service; those who fail will be separated. Thus, while this program will increase the size of the available draft pool, we will assure that the overall quality of our military force will be maintained.

To sum up, these changes will:

(1) Increase our intake of volunteers and thus permit a reduction in the number of involuntary inductees;

(2) Give high school graduates who desire a career in the service, but were not able to pass certain skill aptitude tests an opportunity to improve themselves and serve their country voluntarily;

(3) Increase the number of men qualified for the draft, thereby permitting a broader share of the draft burden; and

(4) Hold the quality of our military forces high by retaining in service only men who qualify.

cc: Signer's copy

Manpower Files

OSD Files

Mr. Fallon

SS&R Chron

WG Chron

Signed
ROBERT S. McNAMARA

WGorham/rtc/54593

OASD(M)SS&R/3D970/23Sept65

MAR 2 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

On September 24, 1965, I wrote you regarding a change which we were introducing in entry qualification standards for enlistment and induction into the Armed Forces. The purpose of this revision was (1) to increase the number of men qualified for the draft, thereby permitting a broader sharing of the draft burden; and (2) to increase our intake of volunteers.

I have just completed a review of the results of this revision, under which we now qualify high school graduates for service regardless of their scores on aptitude tests.

I find that this revision has been very successful, and that it will qualify approximately 50,000 men this fiscal year who would otherwise have been denied an opportunity to improve themselves and serve their country.

In the light of this successful experience, and our continuing studies of the trainability of young men who have lacked certain educational advantages, we now find that we can make a further revision in mental standards. This new step will waive the requirement for a high score on arithmetical and verbal tests, providing the individual possesses an acceptable aptitude in two military occupational areas. Our research tells us that such men can be trained to perform military assignments successfully, despite their initial deficiencies in arithmetical and verbal skills. We are, therefore, instituting this revision effective April 1, 1966 and expect to induct or enlist at least 12,000 additional men under the new standard during the coming twelve months.

We will continue to search out still other revisions in order to make military service available to a maximum number of young men in the 19 to 26 year old age group.

Signed
ROBERT S. McNAMARA

SecDef Files
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Signer's Copy
ASD(M)
DASD(MP&R)

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CONGRESSIONAL

April 3, 1966

GENERAL (5)

LE/LA2

LA2

SC

SC4

ND 4-1

Dear Mr. Dawson:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your request of April 3, 1966 for a report on HR 14076. We will forward our comments as soon as possible after completing a thorough examination of the bill.

Sincerely,

(signed) Donald F. Hornig

Donald F. Hornig
Director

> X
The Honorable William L. Dawson
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

WLHooper/oc
OST file - chron
WLH file - chron
WH files (2)
JLewie
DFH chron

S&T cont. no. 0584

RECEIVED
APR 13 1966
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to 4/28/66
Central Files as of 4/28/66

mc/d
March 18, 1966

①
GENERAL

ND4-1

FA2
J

Dear Mr. Niebuhr:

Early in January Bill Moyers asked me to reply to your kind letter of December 29th, and regrettably it was mislaid in my office without reply.

The problem you discuss is indeed an acute one, and one which is of deep concern to us. For that reason, I am referring your note to other officials here for their evaluation. I hope this will lead to dynamic action which will help solve the manpower and administration problem.

We are deeply grateful for your work, and for the interest which prompted you to write.

Sincerely yours,

Douglass Cater
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Herman^x Niebuhr, Jr.
Director
Center for Community Studies
^x Temple University
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

DC:dhl
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MAR 19 1966
CENTRAL FILES

ack 3/18/66
10

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES

December 29, 1965

Mr. Bill D. Moyers
Executive Offices
The White House
Washington, D.C.

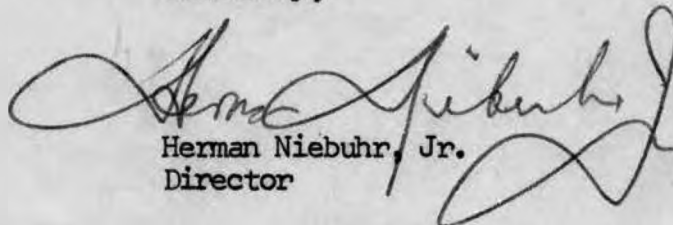
Dear Mr. Moyers:

Over the past five years I have become increasingly concerned over the nation's manpower capability to manage its human and community development programs. A crisis of quality confronts the Great Society unless we begin to produce trained people to provide such services. The colleges and universities are entirely negligent in this area. At the same time student activism and commitment to the good life has never been greater, and we almost entirely leave its shaping to chance.

In the course of my work I have knocked on the door of almost every relevant Federal agency to sound the alarm; however the narrowness of the mission, and the imperatives of the moment are too absorbing. As an OEO and USOE consultant, I am making slight headway. In discussion with Fred Baldwin, he suggested that I write directly to you. The brief attachment outlines a program to deal with both problems in what I believe is a feasible manner. It would build on the developing impact of Title I of the Higher Education Act, and might consist of a separate title amended to the Act.

I would be pleased to elaborate my ideas in whatever way, or to whomever you designate. There is a basic flaw in our educational fabric, and its time we set it right.

Sincerely,


Herman Niebuhr, Jr.
Director

HN:ar

STUDENT ACTIVISM
AND THE
NATIONAL HUMAN SERVICE MANPOWER CRISIS

TWO NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Despite its more extreme forms, student activism is a salutary development. Its developing strength only serves to accentuate a basic flaw in the structure and program of American colleges and universities. There is really no higher education program which meets the intellectual and moral needs of students who wish to participate in the shaping of their society. The gradual scientific domination of higher education in the past three decades has produced a curriculum unrelated to the dilemmas of youth, and produced a faculty - very few of whom can serve as role models for the action-committed student. Only professional schools and occasional seminaries deal with the action needs of students, and then in a rather stylized manner. It is manifestly clear that within the multi-versities of the nation, new structures need to be created to shape aspirations and energies of such students. Not to do is to waste a precious national resource.

The second problem: Over the past thirty years, and currently at an accelerating rate, we have created burgeoning human service bureaucracies to cope with the human problems of the citizenry. Be it in employment, welfare, corrections, poverty, and a wide array of new human services, the delivery of services is provided in the main by untrained personnel. Excluding educational services, 75% of Philadelphia's human services provided by municipal, state and federal agencies, are rendered by people untrained for such activities. A crisis of quality is already in the making in the nation's employment, anti-

poverty, rehabilitation, housing and the developing medical and community development fields. As an OEO economist put it, "Never has a nation gone into a major war (on poverty) without more inadequate troops, basic training centers, or other supportive services." There is presently no adequate federal program to deal with this problem on an emergency basis, and certainly no program to get at the roots of the problem.

A solution common to both problems is proposed.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM IN THE HUMAN SERVICES

If every major university can tolerate the diversity of five to ten separate colleges in the various conventional fields (education, business, liberal arts, fine arts, engineering, etc.) then it ought to be able to add a college and/or program for the activist-oriented student. In intellectual terms it would offer the breadth no longer characteristic of the liberal arts program. In value terms it would engage an action-oriented faculty who are eager to help the student in the clarification and shaping of his commitment to improve his society. In a career sense, it would prepare students for broad entry-level employment in the human services, utilizing field work in adjacent neighborhoods and communities, in the several human service bureaucracies, and community action programs of the area. In an age of developing bureaucracy, it would prepare a cadre of public servants committed to mission rather than procedure.

At the present time, the training grant programs of federal agencies are too restricted to professional categories to touch this basic manpower deficit. In addition, the NDEA loan programs and the Opportunity Grants out of the Higher Education Bill are too unrestricted to provide any imperative

for change within higher education. Clearly the Federal government has a magnificent opportunity to develop a program to encourage universities to develop entirely new programs to shape the activist tendencies of the nation's young people, and at the same time create a manpower development mechanism for the evolving human services where none currently exists. Title I of the Higher Education Act has already begun this process, but its implementation does not directly touch the college student. The addition of a new Title as an amendment to the Higher Education Act is a possible procedure to fill the present void.

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

ND 4-1

Previously filed

9/30/65

Date

NAME Memo from DOD to WH

ORGANIZATION re cover from Kingman Brewster

EXECUTIVE

James

New File Symbol

James

Date

FINAL ACTION James

2/5/65
ARTHUR SACHS
PLEIN CIEL
CANNES
A.M.
TEL. 910-82

State
GENERAL

ND 4-1

CO92

FC 110

CO81

September 17, 1965

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Harvard University
5 University Hall
Cambridge 38, Mass.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bundy,

I am allowing myself to send you a copy of correspondence that I have had with Secretary Henry Fowler which speaks for itself.

I hope you will be able to take the time to read the same and to lend the force of your personality in solving our military situation in Germany and a major reduction of our man power which I have referred to.

I am more "steamed up" than I can express in words on the European attitude as it has developed in accepting all (and much in exaggeration) that the U.S. is contributing in defence in this part of the world. The attitude of France as interpreted by General de Gaulle tries one's patience beyond expression; a policy of trying to assure for France the protection from the U.S., but at the same time doing a minimum in helping the U.S. solve the problems of which the U.S. is so gratuitously assuming the responsibility in South East Asia for the benefit of Western civilisation.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours,

Arthur Sachs

Arthur Sachs
x

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 10/6/65

September 28, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

**Mr. Benjamin Read
Executive Secretary
Department of State**

**The attached correspondence is
forwarded for appropriate
handling. It has not been
acknowledged.**

McGeorge Bundy

58

3

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL
ND19/CO317
ND4-1

ROUTE SLIP (To remain with correspondence)

Date: July 27, 1965

TO: Secretary of State

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President
- B. Draft for presidential signature
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature
- D. Other:
 - (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
 - (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling ☒
 - (3) For your information
 - (4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes ☒ No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No

REMARKS:

Ltr. to the President, 7/23/65, from Burton P. Noyes, Committee on Public Welfare, Newburyport, Mass., opposed to further build up of military forces in Vietnam without an act of Congress.

By direction of the President:

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel
to the President

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1965
GENERAL

4
HT:lbm

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

NDX-1

Previously filed

9/23/65

Date

NAME Kingman Brewster Jr

ORGANIZATION Yale University

GENERAL

same

New File Symbol

9/30/65

Date

FINAL ACTION SDH memo to
Mr. Levinson



MANPOWER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

GENERAL

NDH-1

CONGRESSIONAL

Sept.
16 AUG 1965

X
Honorable Charles E. Bennett
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Charlie:

The President has asked that I reply to your letter of August 31, 1965 regarding the desirability of remedial programs which would qualify for service in the Armed Forces illiterate young men who are otherwise qualified.

As you know, the Department of the Army has sponsored a program in the Congress (STEP) which would provide remedial education to young men who do not meet current minimum mental standards. While the House approved the program, we have been unsuccessful in obtaining Senate approval. In spite of this, special programs are in process which do serve to bring up the literacy level of potential enlistees and draftees. One of the Job Corps' objectives is to upgrade potential enlistees to a level which qualifies them for military service.

At present our military personnel demands are far short of the total qualified manpower pool. A program to increase the size of that qualified pool would only slightly lower the incidence of service among the more highly educated. Moreover, because of our relatively small demands, even in the face of the Viet Nam buildup, the quality of personnel available to the civilian economy is not seriously diluted by our personnel selection criteria.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Norman S. Paul

cc: Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant to the President

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 9/28/65

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1965
CENTRAL FILES

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

9/16/65

The attached was inadvertently
dated August 16 - it should have been
September 16, 1965. Please correct
your copy accordingly.

Sept
16 AUG 1965

Honorable Charles E. Bennett
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20513

Dear Charlie:

The President has asked that I reply to your letter of August 31, 1965 regarding the desirability of potential programs which would qualify for service in the Armed Forces illiterate young men who are otherwise qualified.

As you know, the Department of the Army has sponsored a program in the Congress (STEF) which would provide remedial education to young men who do not meet current minimum mental standards. While the House approved the program, we have been unsuccessful in obtaining Senate approval. In spite of this, special programs are in process which do serve to bring up the literacy level of potential enlistees and draftees. One of the Job Corps' objectives is to upgrade potential enlistees to a level which qualifies them for military service.

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Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Norman S. Paul

cc: O'Brien

3no
July 27, 1965

GENERAL

ND41

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ADAM YARMOLINSKY

X
The attached letter from Lewis R. Elin, 1509 Sunset Drive,
Rochester, Indiana, concerning our current military manpower
policies is referred for direct reply.

Jack Valenti
Special Assistant to the President

ny

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1965
CENTRAL FILES

1509 Sunset Dr.
Rochester, Ind.
July 22, 1965

Mr. Jack Valenti:

There is a discrepancy and an inequity in our current military manpower policies which can be rectified without compromising our total military preparedness.

The discrepancy is that by current Selective Service standards a young man can avoid military service altogether by getting married whereas no such preference is accorded reservists or National Guardsmen.

The inequity is that now a reservist and Guardsman faces the prospect of being sent into a combat zone (Viet Nam) regardless of the number of dependents he has. Notwithstanding the necessity of a trained force in reserve for general mobilization, I feel that combat zone assignments should, wherever possible, follow the prevailing draft standards.

I realize, of course, that such a suggestion contains the seeds of destruction for the Guard and reserve programs if not carefully analyzed and implemented. Because of this I submit the following for your consideration:

OBJECTIVE: To maintain and expand our reserve and Guard programs so that short of general mobilization call-ups for combat zone duty will leave as few children as possible fatherless.

Another objective is to prevent prolonged and expensive VA pensions to survivors of servicemen.

METHOD A: Put in the inactive reserves, control groups and back on draft rolls active reservists and Guardsmen with the specified dependency status. Possibly the individual should have the right of waiver.

METHOD B: Short of an immediate and general mobilization, personnel with the specified dependency status who are in called-up units should be reassigned for training and cadre duty. The respective units will be brought up to strength with unattached reservists and trained draftees.

METHOD C: To engineer the contemplated merger of the active reserves and National Guard so that the dropped personnel are those with the specified dependency status.

In substance my point is that short of an immediate and general mobilization active reservists and Guardsmen whose dependency status would otherwise exempt them from prevailing draft standards be reassigned for training and cadre duty in the event of a limited call-up of reserves and Guardsmen.

Lewis R. Elin
Lewis R. Elin

Mr. Arthur Perry
JLP

GENERAL

ND19/C0312

ND 4-1 14 APR 1965

(2)

Mr. John W. Leonard
8903 Groveland Street
Dallas, Texas 75218

Dear Mr. Leonard:

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter to him volunteering your services in South Viet Nam. As much as he would like to answer all such queries personally, I am sure you realize the extremely heavy demands on his time make this impossible.

Unfortunately there are no provisions by law or regulation that would authorize your attachment as a civilian to a military unit whereby your skills of marksmanship and woodsmanship could be utilized. However, it is comforting to the President to know that his fellow citizens are interested and willing to actively participate, if possible, in the defense of our nation.

We share your pride in the rich military heritage of your relatives. You also are to be highly commended for your sincere desire to serve your country in these troubled times.

Sincerely,

J. L. RICHARDSON
Lieutenant General, GS
Deputy Chief of Staff
for Personnel

JL

COPY FOR: WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL (Mr. Arthur C. Perry)

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

ND4-1

Previously Filed

12/22/64

Date

NAME memo to EOP re ltr from

ORGANIZATION Gov. W. W. Barron

EXECUTIVE

same

New File Symbol

1/11/65

Date

FINAL ACTION President to
Gov Barron

GENERAL

(3)

ND4-1

FEL

CONGRESSIONAL

LAY

BKS-5/ST4

December 11, 1964

Dear Senator:

Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 has, as you probably know, been under examination for a long time. I have not yet seen the most recent draft of the Executive Order which employs the idea you express in your letter of December 8. But I will get after it immediately and see that it is called to the President's attention. I will tell him of your interest in the issuance of such an order.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Myer Feldman
Counsel to the President

Honorable J. W. Fullbright
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
DEC 15 1964
CENTRAL FILES

J. W. FULBRIGHT
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN RELATIONS (CHAIRMAN)
FINANCE
JOINT ECONOMIC

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEE WILLIAMS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

JOE W. (PAT) FLEMING
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

CARDED

December 8, 1964

DEC 16 1964

The Honorable
Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

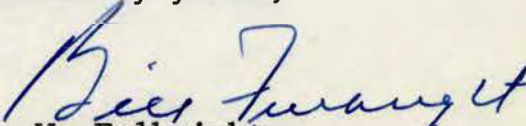
Dear Mike:

For some time I have been interested in the preferences given to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in the placing of government procurement contracts by the Defense Department. As I am sure you know, this policy is manifested in Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

It has been my feeling that areas of unemployment, as indicated by low per capita income, should receive the same treatment as areas of substantial and persistent unemployment indicated by a high rate of unemployment. I have written to the Defense Department, the Labor Department, and the Office of Emergency Planning about the problem, and the Surplus Manpower Committee, which has representatives from each office, has studied the problem in some detail. It is my understanding that this group has recommended the issuance of an executive order which embodies this idea. I hope the President will see fit to issue such an order. Obviously, my interest stems from the fact that few areas in Arkansas have an abnormally high rate of unemployment, but income, whether measured on a per capita or median basis, is low.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


J. W. Fulbright

JWF:fec

GENERAL

ND 9-4

ND 4-1

June 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Adams:

President Johnson has asked me to thank you for writing him concerning the comprehensive study he ordered of the draft system and related manpower policies.

This study will consider alternatives to the present system, including the possibilities of meeting our military manpower requirements on an entirely voluntary basis during the next decade.

The President is firmly convinced that the obligations and privileges of military service must be shared equally in accordance with a fair and just system. The current study is meant to assure such a system for as long as compulsory service may be necessary.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Aren Adams
142 North Vendome Street
Los Angeles 26, California

mgj

pd

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

WASHINGTON OFFICE • 1404 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

GENERAL

ND4-1

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 25, 1964

Mr. Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your letter of March 11.
I have just returned to Washington following
our highly productive Convention in St. Paul.

It is good to learn that you share our
concern about present military manpower policy
and it is encouraging that the Secretary of
Defense has initiated a comprehensive study of
possible alternatives.

I am pleased that you feel that my
proposal for a National Military Manpower Com-
mission merits serious consideration. However,
I do not believe that the appointment of a
Presidential Commission should await the comple-
tion of the Defense Department study. I had
envisaged the Commission conducting its own study
with full staff support from Defense. Further, it
would seem a serious error to set June 1967 as a
target date for a new program. All indications are
that the problem is more urgent than that.

May I discuss this with you at your early
convenience?

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

*P.S. It was good to
see you yesterday while
this was being typed.*

Jim
JAMES G. PATTON

*As per our agreement I will
call you when we both get back
in April. I hope you get some rest
from*

March 21, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned to Washington following
our highly productive session in St. Louis.

It is good to learn that you share our
concern about present military manpower policy
and it is encouraging that the Secretary of
Defense has initiated a comprehensive study of
possible alternatives.

I am pleased that you feel that my
proposal for a National Military Manpower Study
merits serious consideration. However,
I do not believe that the organization of a
National Commission would be the single-
most effective way to conduct the study. I had
in mind the Defense Department study. I had
envisioned the Commission conducting the study
with staff support from Defense. Further, it
would mean a serious effort to get some 1964 as a
target date for a new program. All indications are
that the problem is more urgent than that.

May I discuss this with you at your early
convenience?

With warm regards,

CENTRAL FILE

APR 24 1964

RECEIVED

JAMES O. PATTON

Handwritten notes and signatures:
See your quarterly with
the new being filed
Before our appearance of will
Call you before we have got back
a report of the for the year

GENERAL

ND 4-1

ND 9-4

FG 999

March 11, 1964

Dear Jim:

James G. Patton
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

The President asked me to look into the proposal you make in your letter of February 21, 1964, for a National Military Manpower Commission to review the draft and the military reserve and officer training programs.

We share your concern about the problems currently arising under the Selective Service Act, as did President Kennedy. Nevertheless, it was necessary to ask for extension of the Act last year in order to maintain our required military strengths. Although the number of inductions has been held to a minimum through extensive recruitment programs and measures to make a service career more attractive, 120,000 men were inducted in 1963 and current induction rates are even higher.

Since the Act was extended, however, the Secretary of Defense has initiated a comprehensive study of possible alternatives to the existing military service system. The study will explore possible ways to share the service obligation more equitably as well as the circumstances under which inductions might be discontinued in future years. The need for such a thorough study arises not only from the current problems but also from the significant increases in the numbers of men who will reach draft age during the next few years.

To permit thorough consideration of alternatives by policy officials, the study is to be completed well in advance of June 1967, when induction authority under the current Selective Service Act will expire. We believe your proposal for a National Military Manpower Commission merits serious consideration. Such a Commission might be very helpful in

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MAR 17 1964
GENERAL FILES

assessing alternatives and obtaining public and Congressional support for desirable action. Completion of the study, however, would expedite a Commission's work and make the results more fruitful.

You may be sure that the Administration will vigorously pursue the effort to improve the effectiveness and reduce the costs of all military programs.

Sincerely,

Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. James G. Patton
President
National Farmers Union
1404 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 9 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FELDMAN

Subject: Proposed National Military Manpower Commission

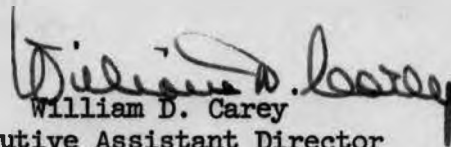
Attached is a draft reply to the letter of February 21, 1964, from Mr. James G. Patton on the above subject, as requested.

The draft describes the study of military service requirements and alternative policies now being made by Defense, and suggests consideration of the proposed Commission when the results of that study are available.

We believe a report and recommendations from a high-level Commission might be very useful in educating the public and helping to overcome political opposition to needed changes, especially in the reserve, National Guard, and ROTC programs. The necessity to reach policy decisions before the Selective Service Act expires in June 1967 would provide a timely opportunity for creating a Commission if circumstances at that time should warrant it.

The draft reply has been discussed informally with the manpower staff of the Secretary of Defense, but has not been formally cleared.

Copies of letters exchanged between Mr. Patton and President Kennedy are also attached.


William D. Carey
Executive Assistant Director

Attachments

D R A F T

Mr. James G. Patton
National Farmers Union
1404 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Patton:

The President asked me to look into the proposal you make in your letter of February 21, 1964,

I for
~~I acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 21, 1964,~~
~~to the President, proposing a National Military Manpower Commission~~
to review the draft and the military reserve and officer training programs.

We share
~~This Administration shares~~ your concern about the problems currently arising under the Selective Service Act, as did President Kennedy. Nevertheless, it was necessary to ask for extension of the Act last year in order to maintain our required military strengths. Although the number of inductions has been held to a minimum through extensive recruitment programs and measures to make a service career more attractive, 120,000 men were inducted in 1963 and current induction rates are even higher.

Since the Act was extended, however, the Secretary of Defense has initiated a comprehensive study of possible alternatives to the existing military service system. The study will explore possible ways to share the service obligation more equitably as well as the circumstances under which inductions might be discontinued in future years. The need for such a thorough study arises not only from the current problems but also from the significant increases in the

numbers of men who will reach draft age during the next few years.

To permit thorough consideration of alternatives by policy officials, the study is to be completed well in advance of June 1967, when induction authority under the current Selective Service Act will expire. We believe your proposal for a National Military Manpower Commission merits serious consideration, ~~at that time.~~ Such a Commission might be very helpful in assessing alternatives and obtaining public and congressional support for desirable action. Completion of the study, however, would expedite a Commission's work and make the results more fruitful.

If created, such a Commission ~~could~~ also review the reserve, ROTC, and National Guard programs, as you suggest. During President Kennedy's Administration the Secretary of Defense made various proposals to reduce expenditures in those areas. You will recall that the proposals were not well received in Congress. Pending timely consideration of your proposal, however, You may be sure that the Administration will vigorously pursue the effort to improve the effectiveness and reduce the costs of ^{all military} ~~these~~ programs.

Sincerely,

Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO **Chairman**
~~Civil Aeronautics Board~~

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Date March 4, 1964

FROM THE SPECIAL COUNSEL

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply XX -- for signature of undersigned

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling _____

See below _____

Remarks:

**Encl: Letter to Walter Jenkins, 2/26, from J. Carroll Cone, Pan American,
re airline operations.**

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1964
CENTRAL FILE

By direction of the President:

Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President

1205-14
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

WASHINGTON OFFICE • 1404 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 21, 1964
Dated 2/24

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

FEB 25 12 47 PM '64

Dear Mr. President:

RECEIVED

Last summer, I talked and corresponded with President Kennedy concerning the draft and military reserve programs.

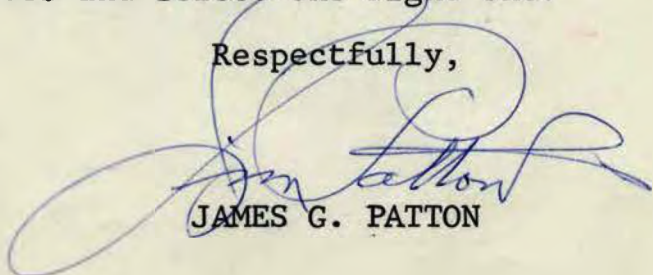
I told him that, in my travels around the country, I had found that an increasing number of Americans were becoming deeply concerned over the ineffectiveness, inequality and, consequent injustice of our National policy on the procurement of Military Manpower. I pointed out that "today some young men serve for long periods, some for short periods, and, what is worst of all, most never serve at all".

Following President Kennedy's understanding response, I submitted a memorandum to him which he sent last fall to the Defense Department for comment. In the words of a key member of the President's staff, this evoked "a characteristically dense response from the Pentagon".

I am enclosing the salient sections of my earlier memorandum and would very much appreciate your consideration of the proposal which it contains for the establishment by you of a National Military Manpower Commission.

It seems to me that the problem of involuntary military service is so fundamental in American life that it warrants the direct consideration of the President. This is particularly true today when our President is the Nation's best-qualified person to weigh the alternatives and select the right one.

Respectfully,


JAMES G. PATTON

Enclosure

February 22, 1964

PROPOSAL

That The President appoint a National Military Manpower Commission to examine:

- 1) the need for a continuation of the draft;
- 2) the validity of the present reserve, ROTC and National Guard programs.

A. The Draft. There has not been a fundamental re-evaluation and re-formulation of our method of procuring men for involuntary military service in almost a half century. We still rely basically on the system used by Newton D. Baker in 1917 -- and now we use it in peacetime without facing up to the question of whether it is either just or effective. The facts are that it is neither.

1. Draft rejections for physical and mental insufficiency are now appallingly high and deferments are now so common that less than half of our young men serve at all.
2. Selective Service was born in 1940 when the need was for a field army of infantry types. Military needs today are for smaller numbers of men - technically trained and highly skilled.

Losses of skilled technical personnel, after minimum (and, thus, expensive) periods of service, are so high as to require an inordinately large body of persons on duty in order to compensate for losses.

3. The present draft act is known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, but it has now moved in practice so far away from universality that there is legal opinion which holds that it is only a question of time until someone successfully challenges the Act in court.
4. An entirely new method of selective procurement, coupled with new incentive programs to assure retention, is mandatory.

B. Reserves. The nature and value of the reserve programs of the military departments need review. Such review should cover: a) the method of input of enlisted personnel; b) their long-range value to the program; c) the quality and value of the training of reserve officers; d) the problem of stagnation of personnel remaining in reserve programs.

1. Too few enlisted persons participate in the reserve programs in proportion to officers. The make-up of our reserve forces is top-heavy in both numbers and age with officer personnel.
 2. In the short period of years since the war, the program has become over-populated with persons hanging on primarily for reserve retirement benefits, and who are over-age, unskilled, unavailable for service or physically unfit to serve.
 3. Officer development programs such as ROTC and NROTC do not produce permanent officers in sufficient numbers to justify their cost.
- C. The National Guard. The value of the present National Guard is highly questionable.
1. As early as 1947, the Army made its first representations that the National Guard might be obsolete.
 2. State pressures make modifications in the Guard structure tremendously difficult. Every Governor loves his private militia and National Guard airplane.
 3. Shouldn't the Guard, if retained, be cast in an entirely new and non-combatant role? Shouldn't the Air Guard be limited to such functions as troop transport, the Army Guard to such functions as civil defense, local militia, etc.?

The President's National Military Manpower Commission.

This Commission would undertake a military manpower study, under Presidential auspices. The Commission would be composed of a distinguished panel of citizens and preferably housed in the Executive Office of The President. The staff of the Commission should be headed by an Executive Director who, for the purposes of stature for dealing with the Pentagon, might also be designated as a Special Assistant to The President.

The success of the project would depend on a powerful commission, and on an Executive staff with stature and Presidential support. Since the Constitution gives to the Congress the responsibility to "raise and support" armies, and the Congress historically has zealously defended this prerogative, any programs affecting the vested interests of professional National Guardsmen and Reserve will be bitterly opposed.

The demonstrated influence on the Hill of the various reserve organizations guarantees that a program to modernize existing systems would require determined support by the Administration.

Finally, it should be recognized that any well-formulated program which provides for eliminating the draft, modernizing reserve programs, and, consequently, achieving huge savings in man years and budget dollars would generate sufficient public support and enthusiasm to more than offset the political opposition of professional reservists and career military personnel who are usually political-conservatives or non-voters.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Denver 1, Colorado

17 October 1963

**The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.**

My dear Mr. President:

Your letter to me of 6 September was deeply appreciated. It is heartening to know that your Administration is considering changes in the present approach to the procurement of military manpower.

I very much hope that the manpower survey will deal not only with the draft but also with two closely related questions:

1. Are our present reserve, ROTC and National Guard policies and programs realistic in the nuclear age? My impression is that they are badly outdated and highly wasteful.

2. Shouldn't the Secretary of Defense be given meaningful authority over military assignments, transfers and promotions? It is difficult for an administrator to function effectively without genuine control over the personnel in his agency.

Finally, isn't this a good time to appoint a Presidential Commission to look into the whole problem of military manpower policies and programs? Arthur Schlesinger has a memorandum which deals with this proposal in some detail.

**Very respectfully,
/s/**

James G. Patton

September 6, 1963

Dear Jim:

Your letter arrived about the same time that we were beginning to look into the changes in our approach to the procurement of military manpower. I am sure that all of us agree that the Selective Service Act is administered as fairly as it can be but falls far short of being perfect.

It is especially important to survey this problem again because the growing pool of eligible manpower is far in excess of the needs of the armed services, short of a national emergency. I am in complete agreement that some sort of selective service system must be kept operable just for such an emergency.

As a first step, we are issuing an executive order next week deferring eligible married men to a category of "last to be called". The law would not permit us to put them in an ineligible category but we do have the authority to defer them. Since there are so many men in the available pool, as long as they are married and supporting a wife they can count on not being called up.

But that is only an initial step, and we are now starting to study carefully all the steps that we can take to free young men from doubt about their status, and from inequities under the present law. I am attaching an extract from a memorandum on this subject which came from the Department of Defense and which does state two or three of the main points for maintaining a system of selective service. We all realize that it would be better if there were universal military service, if every man in the country could serve, or best,

if we could reach the point where our peacetime requirements could be met entirely on a volunteer basis.

I appreciate your interest in the matter and in taking time to write about it.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

Mr. James G. Patton, President
National Farmers Union
1575 Sherman Street
Denver 1, Colorado

**NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
1575 Sherman Street
Denver 1, Colorado**

Office of the President

**The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.**

Dear Mr. President:

In traveling around the country, I have found that an increasing number of Americans are becoming deeply concerned over the ineffectiveness, inequality and, consequent injustice of our National policy on the procurement of Military Manpower.

The policy and program were established long ago but times have changed. Today, some young men serve for long periods, some for short periods, and, what is worst of all, most never serve at all.

Experts appear to agree that the draft no longer meets the needs of our Armed Services for skilled manpower and that, in addition, it unequally and undemocratically distributes the burden of defending our society.

Isn't it time for a thorough going re-appraisal of our Military Manpower problem?

Very respectfully,

/s/

**JAMES G. PATTON
President**

asf



GENERAL

NO4-1

TAYLOR BEDDING MFG. CO.

Since 1903

TAYLOR, TEXAS

March 4, 1964

FILE

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr Ivan Sinclair
Assistant to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr Sinclair:

Thanks very much for your letter of February 27. I want you to know that I appreciate your promptness in handling this matter. The Department of Defense apparently have good reasons for not following my suggestions.

Thanks again for your promptness and courtesies in this matter.

Please convey my personal regards to The President.

Sincerely,

L. D. Hammack, President
TAYLOR BEDDING MFG. CO.

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MAR 11 1964
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GENERAL

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ND 9-4-1

FG 130

February 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Hammack: ^x 2. 10.

To follow up my previous letter of February 1, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower in the Department of Defense responded to your letter by reviewing the policies and conditions pertaining to the areas that would be affected by your suggestions.

Defense has had a long-standing policy concerning the release of enlisted personnel wherever undue hardships have arisen subsequent to enlistment. Undue hardship is considered to exist when the family of an airman must endure hardship conditions beyond those normally incident to military service. The enlisted person must present to his commander in the field reasonable proof that his presence at home will alleviate the hardship, and in most cases the field commander is authorized to take action to release the enlisted person. In the case of the Air Force, the overseas commander has such authority.

Long-standing Defense policies exist concerning assistance to enlisted personnel who are qualified and demonstrate a desire to further their education. In these cases the latest acceptable registration date of school must fall within the last three months of remaining service, and the enlisted man's services must not be essential to the mission of his assigned organization. No distinction is made regarding his marital status, but special consideration is given to an enlisted man seeking to enter accredited medical, dental or theological schools.

The above policies are implemented on a case-by-case basis, and Defense attempts to achieve a proper balance between the personal welfare of the individuals and the best interests of the Services.

No general demobilization is planned which could lead to release of large numbers of military personnel. Rather, the Military Services are operating on tightly controlled manpower programs which include annual voluntary enlistments as well as re-enlistments and, in the Army, draft inductees. Voluntary enlistments in 1961 and 1962 totaled 740,000, and approximately 215,000 of these men have one or more dependents. This is the group to whom your suggestions would apply. Effective performance of the defense mission would be involved if wholesale release were offered to this number of enlisted personnel. Furthermore, manpower and dollars

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FEB 28 1964
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Mr. L. D. Hammack

February 27, 1964

have been invested to provide these persons with skills needed in the Military Services. Any large-scale turnover not only would result in loss of the investment in the current manpower strength, but would also require a costly investment in replacing the personnel released. Replacement of over 200,000 personnel who could qualify for early release under the policy you recommend could cost Defense an estimated half billion dollars, in addition to reduced military effectiveness in what continue to be "critical" times.

Because of the above conditions, the Department of Defense has not considered it advisable to change its policies with respect to early release of voluntary enlistees, married or unmarried. Nevertheless, ample provision under current policies is available to your son-in-law to present his case to his commander overseas should he wish to do so. I trust the above information will be of assistance to you.

Our best regards.

Sincerely,

Ivan Sinclair
Assistant to
The President

Mr. L. D. Hammack
President
Taylor Bedding Mfg. Co.
Taylor, Texas



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

FEB 14 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, IVAN SINCLAIR

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter From Mr. L. D. Hammack

The draft letter attached may be used as a reply to the
actions proposed by Mr. Hammack.


THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

Attachment
Draft Reply to
Mr. Hammack

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Hammack:

To follow up my previous letter of February 1, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower in the Department of Defense responded to your letter by reviewing the policies and conditions pertaining to the areas that would be affected by your suggestions.

Defense has had a long-standing policy concerning the release of enlisted personnel wherever undue hardships have arisen subsequent to enlistment. Undue hardship is considered to exist when the family of an airman must endure hardship conditions beyond those normally incident to military service. The enlisted person must present to his commander in the field reasonable proof that his presence at home will alleviate the hardship, and in most cases the field commander is authorized to take action to release the enlisted person. In the case of the Air Force, the overseas commander has such authority.

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status, but special consideration is given to an enlisted man seeking to enter accredited medical, dental, or theological schools.

The above policies are implemented on a case-by-case basis, and Defense attempts to achieve a proper balance between the personal welfare of the individuals and the best interests of the Services.

No general demobilization is planned which could lead to release of large numbers of military personnel. Rather, the Military Services are operating on tightly controlled manpower programs which include annual voluntary enlistments as well as re-enlistments and, in the Army, draft inductees. Voluntary enlistments in 1961 and 1962 totaled 740,000, and approximately 215,000 of these men have one or more dependents. This is the group to whom your suggestions would apply. Effective performance of the defense mission would be involved if wholesale release were offered to this number of enlisted personnel. Furthermore, manpower and dollars have been invested to provide these persons with skills needed in the Military Services. Any large-scale turnover not only would result in loss of the investment in the current manpower strength, but would also require a costly investment in replacing the personnel released. Replacement of over 200,000 personnel who could qualify for early release under the policy you recommend could cost Defense an estimated half billion dollars, in addition to reduced military effectiveness in what continue to be "critical" times.

Because of the above conditions, the Department of Defense has not considered it advisable to change its policies with respect to early release of voluntary enlistees, married or unmarried. Nevertheless, ample provision under current policies is available to your son-in-law to present his case to his commander overseas should he wish to do so. I trust the above information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Ivan Sinclair
Assistant to the President

Mr. L. D. Hammack
President
Taylor Bedding Mfg. Co.
Taylor, Texas

February 1, 1964

FEB 5 1 27 PM '64

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Dear Mr. Hammack:

The President has asked me to express to you his heartfelt appreciation for your thoughtful, constructive suggestions.

He has asked me to follow through on your suggestions regarding your son-in-law and other service men in similar situations. It is with pleasure that I shall contact the Defense Department in his behalf and apprise them of your suggestions. I shall give you an immediate report of their response as soon as it is forthcoming.

Our best regards.

Sincerely,

Ivan Sinclair
Assistant to
the President

Mr. L. D. Hammack
Taylor, Texas

IS:ls

Referred to Mr. Yarmolinsky ✓
Defense Dept.

SecDef Cont. No. _____

WH. 256



TAYLOR BEDDING MFG. CO.

Since 1903 TAYLOR, TEXAS

January 25, 1964

Respectfully referred
for attention and
appropriate handling.

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I suggest an "early-out" for certain classes of military personnel who have served two years or more on enlistments of three or four years provided they want to be released. This regulation could provide that only married men or married men with one or more children be included. It could provide also only for men who want to be released to complete their college education, to go into employment awaiting them or in hardship cases.

The reasons for my suggestion are: (1) World conditions seem less strenuous than a few years ago as reflected in liberal changes in the military draft as well as other indications, (2) not many military men would be effected, (3) reduction in military manpower is in line with your economy program.

I believe my suggestion is a constructive one for our country and for certain of our military personnel who have already served two years or more. There is also a selfish reason for my suggestion. My son-in-law enlisted for four years in the Air Force in November 1961. He quit college to enlist, lacking only one year of earning his degree in Mechanical Engineering. He is an Airman Second Class, married to my daughter, has one child and he is now stationed at Bremerhaven, Germany, where he lives with his family. He has now served over two years. Because of low military pay for airmen, his income has not been sufficient to fully support his family or have them come to Germany. For this reason, I have "subsidized" them, paying my daughter's fare to Germany, etc.





TAYLOR BEDDING MFG. CO.

Since 1903 TAYLOR, TEXAS

Page 2
January 25, 1964

His military service represents considerable sacrifice for all concerned and is keeping him from finishing his college education and securing a responsible position in the Engineering Field. Since he has already served over two years and since no grave national emergency exists, I think it would be proper to release him and others in his category.

I will appreciate your considering my suggestions in this letter, taking proper action if you agree with my thinking.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

TAYLOR BEDDING MFG. CO.

L. D. Hammack, President

LDH:DG



GENERAL

HR 1-1

ND 4-1

P42-6

February 13, 1964

Dear Dr. Barton:

Thank you for sending me copies of the books "Training the Psychiatrist to Meet Changing Needs" and "Career Training in Child Psychiatry." I look forward to reading them so that I can have the advantage of the talks that took place at the two conferences which served as the basis for the reports.

Sincerely,

Myer Feldman
Deputy Special Counsel
to the President

Dr. Walter E. Barton
Medical Director
X American Psychiatric
Association
1700 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

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FEB 19 1964
GENERAL MAIL

GENERAL

FD5
ND4-1

January 23, 1964

Dear Dr. Dailey:

The President has received your letter and the enclosed report on the results of your studies on Project Talent. He is glad to have this report, and he asked me to express his thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending it to him. He also noted with appreciation your willingness to be of service.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

Dr. John T. Dailey
1808 Adams Mill Road, NW,
Washington, D. C.

gms

GENERAL

ND4-1

HUG

January 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Swig:

The President read your letter and asked me to write to thank you for your letter and comments, particularly on the reorganization and build-up of our armed forces.

Your letter contains a number of hard facts which as you mentioned, the President is constantly examining.

Your kind remarks and firm support which you so strongly state will assist him in accomplishing our nation's objectives.

Our best regards.

Sincerely,

Ivan Sinclair
Assistant

Mr. Benjamin H. ^XSwig
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

IS:GN

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JAN 13 1964
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Member of Committee on Youth Program
Chairman of Committee on Youth Institute
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UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
Honorary National Chairman
Co-Chairman of Community Activities Committee
Regional Co-Chairman, National Cash Committee
Big Gifts Committee
Regional Co-Chairman of the West Coast
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Judea, Daly City
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Service 7-31-63
Certificate of Appreciation from U. S. Army
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of outstanding patriotic civilian service in
promoting public understanding of and
support of the missions of the U. S. Army
Terminal Command, Pacific 7-31-63
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States Air Force for assistance in
planning and staging of Aerospace
Defense Week in Northern California 5-17-63
Medal from City of Rome in appreciation of
assistance to needy Italian children (Boys'
Towns of Italy) 5-4-63
Special Insignia BLAZON presented by the
North American Air Defense Command 3-28-63
United Jewish Appeal, Presented by the State
of Israel for Leadership 2-22-63
The Jewish Theological Seminary of
America, Louis Marshall Medal 11-11-62
United Jewish Appeal "Man on the Go"
Award 6-14-62
Boy's Towns of Italy, Inc., Michelangelo
Award for Distinguished Service to Children 5-5-62
Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from
University of Santa Clara 6-2-62
Association of the United States Army
President's Medal for Service to the
United States Army 9-8-61
Boys' Clubs of America, Keystone Award 8-14-61
Zionist Organization of America Award of
Honor 2-18-61

Association of the United States Army,
Certificate of Appreciation 8-10-60
Outstanding Civilian Service Medal,
Department of the Army 4-27-60
Joint Defense Appeal Award 2-8-60
American Jewish Committee Award 1-23-60
B'nai B'rith Women's Council of
San Francisco, Certificate of Honor 2-25-59
San Francisco Board of Education
Certificate of Appreciation 6-15-58
United Jewish Appeal of Greater New
York, Real Estate, Builders and
Management Division, Special Citation 5-8-58
Narcotic Committee, American Legion,
Department of California, Certificate of
Distinguished Service 12-6-57
Fraternal Order of Eagles Civic Service
Award 10-29-57
Camp for Living Judaism, Saratoga,
California, Certificate of Appreciation 8-28-55
Hebrew University of Jerusalem 10-21-54
Jewish Theological Seminary Certificate of
Appreciation 9-19-54
Prime Minister of Republic of Korea 5-24-54
Salvation Army Certificate of Appreciation 3-24-54
Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston,
Real Estate & Allied Trades Division
Distinguished Service Award 10-24-51
University of Judaism Citation 6-27-51
China Relief Legion Award of Recognition 12-24-41
Fellowship of the Plum Blossom of
China Relief Legion 12-24-41

BENJ. H. SWIG

Born.....November 17, 1893
Taunton, Massachusetts
Parents.....Simon and Fannie Swig
Education.....Taunton High School
Taunton, Massachusetts
Date of Marriage.....December 24, 1916
Wife's Maiden Name.....Mae Aronovitz (deceased)
Children.....Melvin M. Swig
Betty Swig Dinner
Richard L. Swig
Occupation.....Hotel Owner and Operator
Business Address.....Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
Residence Address.....Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

BENJ. H. SWIG
COMMITTEES AND DIRECTORSHIPS
CIVIC & CHARITABLE
ORGANIZATIONS
BUSINESS & RELIGIOUS
AFFILIATIONS
AWARDS & CITATIONS

AMERICA-ISRAEL CULTURAL FOUNDATION
Chairman of Northern California Region

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Vice President and Director

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Honorary National Chairman for 1963
Member of Executive Committee, S. F. Chapter
Associate Chairman, Development Program for
establishing Institute of Human Relations
Member National Executive Board
Member National Advisory Council

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Member Finance and Investments Committee

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Member of National Council

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNION
Member of National Council

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
Member of Legacy Development Committee

ARMY DISTAFF FOUNDATION, INC.
Member of National Sponsors Committee

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
President, Sixth Region

BETH SHOLOM FOUNDATION
Member of Board of Trustees

BLACKFEET INDIANS, BROWNING, MONTANA
Financial Advisor

BIG BROTHERS OF SAN FRANCISCO, INC.
Member of Honorary Board of Directors

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Honorary Chairman

BRANDEIS CAMP INSTITUTE OF THE WEST
Vice President and Director

BRANDEIS CLUBS
Member of National Board

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
Board of Trustees
Budget and Finance Committee
Investment Committee
Co-Chairman of University Resources Committee
Co-Chairman of National Development Campaign
Building Committee

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATES
Regional Vice Chairman

CALIFORNIA SAFETY COUNCIL
Director

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Member of Statewide Tax Committee
Member of Commit on State Personnel Practices

CALIFORNIA TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION
Director

CAREERS UNLIMITED FOR WOMEN
Founder & Chairman of Board of Directors

CHILDREN'S ASTHMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL
Member National Board of Trustees

CITIZENS LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
Member

CITY OF HOPE
Society of Honorary Fellows

CIVIC LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT CLUBS & ASSOCIATIONS
Member of Board of Governors

CIVILIAN AIDE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

COLUMBIA PARK BOYS' CLUB
Vice President and Director
Executive Committee
Camp Committee
Finance & Fund Raising Committee

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS,
(STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
Member

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
Member

CONCORDIA-ARGONAUT CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
Member

CONGREGATION JUDEA
Honorary Chairman of Building Fund Campaign

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
President of Men's Guild
Member of Advisory Board

DOMINICAN CONVENT, MOTHERHOOD & NOVITIATE
MISSION SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
Member of Board of Directors

DRAFT BOARD—SELECTIVE SERVICE
Chairman Local Board No. 36

DROPSIE COLLEGE
Associate Chairman of National Advisory Committee

ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
Member of National Committee
Vice-Chairman of Society of Founders
West Coast Chairman

GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL INVESTMENT AUTHORITY
Chairman of Advisory Group of S. F. and Region

GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON TRAFFIC SAFETY
Chairman

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION OF S. F.
Member of Executive Board

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
Member of Board of Governors
Member of Administrative Board (California School)
Member of Budget & Finance Committee
Member of Building, Grounds & Insurance Committee

Member of Fund Raising & Cooperation with Union of
American Hebrew Congregation (Liaison Committee)
Executive Committee (California School)
Member of Finance Committee (California School)
Vice Chairman (California School)

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM
Member of Board of Governors
Honorary Fellow

ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Ampal-American
Israel Corporation)
Member of Board of Directors

ISRAEL INVESTORS CORPORATION
Member of Board of Directors

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY CENTER
Member of Board of Directors

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
Honorary Vice Chairman
Member of National Advisory Board
Member of Northern California Advisory Board
President of Greater Western Region

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND FOUNDATION
Member of National Council

JEWISH HERITAGE FOUNDATION
Member of Board of Directors and Vice President

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN
Honorary Chairman

JEWISH RELIGIOUS & EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
Honorary President

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, INC.
Member of Board of Directors

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
Member of Board of Directors
Member of Board of Overseers
Member of Executive Committee of National Planning
Committee
National Chairman, Herbert H. Lehman Institute of
Ethics
Honorary President Northern California Region—
Friends of the Seminary

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA ACTION
COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO
Vice Chairman of Committee

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES
Member of Advisory Committee

JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION OF SAN FRANCISCO,
MARIN COUNTY AND THE PENINSULA
Members of Board of Directors
Chairman Bequest Development Committee
Member of Executive Committee
Chairman of Fund Raising Committee

JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL
Member of National Council
National Trade & Industry Cabinet
Chairman of Membership Committee
Honorary Chairman (Western States)

MARY'S HELP HOSPITAL
Member of Board of Governors

MODERN HEBREW DAY SCHOOL
Member of Board of Directors

MOUNT ZION HOSPITAL FOUNDATION
Member of Board of Directors
Chairman of Investment Committee
Policy Committee

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.
Member San Francisco Advisory Board
Member National Board
Member National Executive Committee
Member National Special Gifts Committee

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
Bay Area World Fellowship Planning Committee
Member of National Council

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-65 CORPORATION
Member of Board of Directors

PEC ISRAEL ECONOMIC CORPORATION
Member of Board of Directors

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC SAFETY
Member

PRESIDIO OFFICERS' OPEN MESS, SAN FRANCISCO
Honorary Member

PRESS & UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
Member

REDWOOD EMPIRE ASSOCIATION
Member of Board of Directors

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT CANCER FOUNDATION
Member of Board of Governors

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
Member of National Council

SALVATION ARMY
Chairman of Executive Committee of State Advisory
Board
Member of San Francisco Advisory Board
Chairman, Tree of Lights Committee
Member of Finance Committee

SALVATION ARMY REDEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN OF S. F.
Member Northern California Steering Committee

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Member of Armed Forces Section

SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE FOR FAIR HOUSING PRACTICES
Co-Chairman

SAN FRANCISCO REAL ESTATE BOARD
Associate Member

SAN FRANCISCO WORLD TRADE CENTER AUTHORITY
Chairman of Advisory Committee
Co-Chairman of Finance Committee

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS (Development Corp. of Israel)
Honorary Chairman for Northern California
Member of Executive Committee for S. F.
Western Regional Chairman of Trustees
Member of National Board of Governors and
Executive Committee

BENJAMIN H. SWIG
Fairmont Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

JAN 9 10 50 AM '64

January 6, 1964

RECEIVED

W
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

It has been said that your job is the loneliest one in the world. Too often, the voices that scream the loudest are those who are against, while the voices of those millions who support you to the hilt are mute.

The goals you have set have been a great source of encouragement to me and, I'm sure, to millions of others as well, so I'm determined to let you know how strongly this citizen and taxpayer stands with you.

Certainly, much has been done to strengthen our Armed Forces. Progress has been phenomenal!

And, during this critical period of reorganization and build-up of our Armed Forces, we did not lose sight of other problems facing us. We remembered that Communism can only flourish where poverty, disease and illiteracy provide the fertilizer.

So I am pleased to hear you stress the need for renewed efforts in our fight against these plagues of humanity. I agree that the time has come to take a good, hard look at all expenditures to make sure we are getting "full value" for them. As you say, we must protect our country but we must protect its purse as well.

To do what must be done - to counter our most threatening enemies - to help the nations of the world to build the sound economic base that will cause Communism to wither away - we must have a healthy pocketbook as well as a mighty fist. We will have to spend, but we can only succeed if we manage and spend wisely.

Our objectives, Mr. President, will be to do more with less so we can continue to prosper. We have started but as you say, "Let us continue!" And we will! Your responsible and dedicated citizens will break their backs to help you!

The President - page 2

January 6, 1964

In my capacity as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, and as President of the 6th Region of the Association of the United States Army which you addressed at their convention in Washington last October and which I attended, I have talked to several Generals and I sincerely believe that much can be accomplished towards this end with our continued backing and that of the Department of Defense.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Benj. H. Swig". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Benj. H. Swig

Enclosure ✓
cc - The Honorable Cyrus R. Vance