DRAFT

February 2, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you herewith a resolution adopted by the unanimous action of the International Executive Board of the UAW supporting your request for Senate approval of the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union and urging favorable Senate action. We are sending copies of this resolution to all members of the Senate and to the Press in the hope that it may be helpful and strengthen your efforts to secure ratification. We commend you for your forthright advocacy of the Convention and for your admirably sensible campaign to build bridges of understanding and commerce which can eventually reduce world tensions and create conditions favorable to disarmament and genuine peace.

Respectfully yours,

WPR:vgr

(Victor took all carbon copies of original letter)

UAW INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
STATEMENT ON

U. S. - SOVIET CONSULAR TREATY

Adopted February 2, 1967

In his State of the Union Message delivered on January 10, 1967, President Johnson declared: "Our objective is not to continue the cold war, but to end it." The President outlined a number of steps already undertaken to avoid "both the acts and the rhetoric of the cold war" in our relations with the Soviet Union and to move toward a relaxation of world tensions and greater mutual understanding in the interests of world peace. Among these steps were the United Nations agreement on the peaceful uses of outer space and provisions for closer cultural and commercial ties with the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries.

A further step toward these desirable goals, specifically requested by the President, is Senate ratification of the consular convention signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on June 12, 1964. We call upon members of the Senate to approve this agreement promptly, resisting mis-guided attempts either to reject it outright or to condemn it by holding out for modifications which would in effect mean re-negotiation.

The United States would obtain immediate advantages through ratification of this consular treaty, for it contains provisions which would tend to minimize the uncertainty and arbitrariness which, on occasion, have marked Russian treatment of Americans arrested and detained in the

Soviet Union. Under the convention now before the Senate, American officials would be assured of prompt notification and prompt access to the Americans detained in such cases. Secretary of State Rusk has pointed out that by placing such problems of detention in routine channels and taking them out of the charged atmosphere of high-level, face-saving diplomacy, the treaty would facilitate their prompt settlement. Considering the personal anxiety and tragedy and public tensions generated in recent years by such detentions, these provisions alone would justify approval of the agreement.

Yet there are additional and perhaps larger advantages. Throughout the course of our troubled relationship with the Soviet Union, we have properly extolled the strengths of our open society and deplored the closed and suspicious nature of the Soviet regime. We have condemned the Iron Curtain lowered across Europe and the "wall of shame" thrown up by the Communists through the heart of Berlin. There can, in fact, be little doubt that by the very natures of our two societies, we have been more open to the Soviets than they have been to us; they have been able, therefore, to learn more about us then we have been able to learn about them. The consular treaty could go far toward redressing this imbalance, by giving us new opportunities to obtain greater understanding of Soviet life and society.

The treaty, as the State Department has pointed out, contains built-in assurances against abuse. Soviet consular employees would be screened in the

the U. S. before taking up their duties. They could be sent home at our discretion. They would be subject to travel restrictions determined by the United States, and if there were any abuse, the treaty itself could be terminated on six months notice.

Even if no consular offices at all were opened, other provisions of the treaty would still offer greater protection to American nationals studying, traveling or doing business in the Soviet Union.

In this, as in every instance when our relationship with the Soviet Union is under consideration, we face fundamental alternatives: we can build walls or bridges. We can seek a prolongation of tension and conflict, or we can follow paths leading to honorable accommodation to our mutual advantage. And in this as in other instances, the risks of building bridges are negligible and the possible benefits are great. Secretary Rusk has emphasized that the danger of espionage in this instance would be "both small and controllable." And he has said that it would be "very much in the national interest" for the Senate to approve the treaty.

Considering its immediate and longer-term advantages, therefore, there is every reason why the American people should ask their Senators to approve this treaty and to reject the scare tactics of those who continue to live in the past and who would condemn younger generations of Americans

and Russians to live in perpetual hostility, when common sense impels us to build the foundations of a more peaceful future. We call upon the U. S. Senate, in the national interest and in support of President Johnson's peaceful initiative, to approve the consular convention with the Soviet Union.

opeiu42

Press Release
February 16, 1967

The President's message to Congress on civil rights is a timely appeal to the conscience of the entire nation.

Every American who cares deeply about justice must now respond with determination so that Congress will not delay, will not equivocate in this urgent thrust to secure first class citizenship for all.

Congress now has an opportunity to act to update justice in selection of juries, upgrade jobs for minorities, broaden responsibilities of the Civil Rights Commission, make significant progress toward fair housing and protect the right of peaceful demonstration.

President Johnson's leadership has blazed a path for Congress and the nation to follow. The cause of human dignity is an ever-renewing challenge to secure the blessings of a free society for all people. Let us work together to make it real so brotherhood and the American dream of life, liberty and the pursuit of hapiness can be realized in the richness of their blessings for all the people.

Walter P. Reuther

April 19, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

Just a word to express my warmest congratulations and sincerest appreciation for a task well done at the Punta del Este conference.

Your clear understanding of the complex problems of Latin America, your compassion for the needs of its people and the candor, courage and common sense with which you urged the leadership of Latin America to act with a greater sense of urgency to achieve fundamental changes and improvements in the lives of the people will, I am confident, have a profound impact upon future developments.

If the leadership of the Latin American nations will heed your words and wisdom and will join in a working partnership to implement your proposals, both in spirit and in substance, we can strengthen the friendship and solidarity of the alliance and move forward to new and higher levels of economic development and social justice for all the people in the hemisphere.

My heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes of appreciation and affection.

Sincerely,

WPR:lm
opeiu42

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

STRAIGHT WIRE February 16, 1967

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

I send my heartiest and sincerest congratulations and pledge my fullest support behind your efforts to mobilize America's conscience to complete our nation's agenda on the civil rights front. Every American who has any sense of moral responsibility will respond to your courageous and compassionate leadership.

The following is a public statement I have issued supporting your leadership.

(quote attached)

Kindest personal regards.

Walter P. Reuther

IB:ob
opeiu 42

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1967

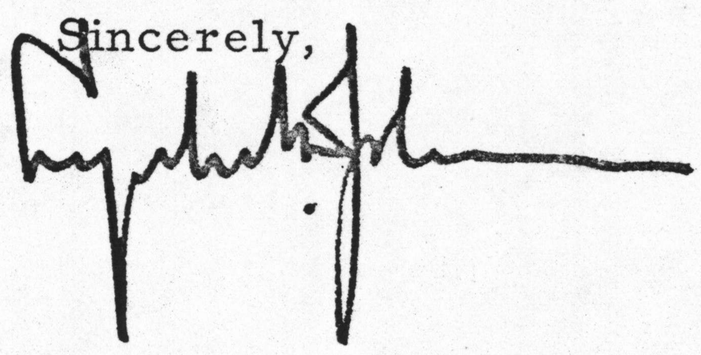
Dear Walter:

Your resolution of support for the Consular Treaty is very welcome.

The strength of your endorsement will weigh in the scales of reason and bring us, I hope, the judgment warranted by the course of history and opportunity.

As always, I am grateful to have your hand in reaching forward.

Sincerely,



Mr. Walter Reuther
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

STRAIGHT WIRE February 2, 1967

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

On behalf of the officers and members of the UAW, I wish to extend our sincere congratulations to you on you forthright and challenging message entitled "Protecting Our Natural Heritage." The UAW shares your deep interest and commitment in preserving our natural resources and improving the quality of life for all of our people. The legislative measures you recommended to combat air pollution are vital and necessary steps if we are to effectively combat today's health-destroying level of pollution.

The urgency of the air pollution problem necessitates immediate legislative action to assure effective implementation of your recommendations on the establishment and enforcement of industry-wide limits on pollutants and regional standards and enforcement procedures.

On behalf of the one million, six hundred thousand UAW members and their families, we pledge to you the resources of the UAW and our fullest cooperation in helping to mobilize broad community support for your recommendations to improve the quality of living environment and to achieve

the goals that you have set for our nation and its people.

With these words of congratulations and support we also send our warmest best wishes.

Walter P. Reuther, President
International Union, UAW

WPR:ob
opeiu 42

LBJ

Washington Post - Thursday January 5, 1967

Today and Tomorrow . . By Walter Lippmann

The Heavily Burdened President

THE PRESIDENT is returning to Washington a heavily burdened man, confronted by problems and facing agonizing decisions. One correspondent, (Carroll Kilpatrick), who has been with him in Texas, says that he feels trapped by events.

Lippmann

Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of his enemies abroad and his opponents at home, that after a brilliant beginning and a triumphant election he is in such trouble today? "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves." The President's troubles are not due to a series of unlucky events, but are interconnected and have a common source. His troubles originate in mistakes of judgment about American power and interest in the world. The mistakes led him into an expanding and unmanageable war. This trouble has been compounded by his mistake at home in thinking that he could fight this war without making it painful to anyone except the poor fellows who are drafted and who are getting shot at.

THE PRESIDENT is trapped by his mistakes of judgment. It has been he and no one else, not the two Presidents before him, who has so enlarged and transformed the war that American prestige is now staked on the question of whether this Nation of 200 million people can defeat a primitive nation of 16 millions.

The President is trapped by his mistake of judgment in telling the people that the country could fight the war and also build the Great Society.

The root of these mistakes has been pride, a stubborn refusal to recognize the country's limitations and his own limitations, the ambition to remake the United States and also to remake Asia as well. Such pride goeth before destruction and an haughty spirit before a fall.

IN RECOGNIZING that his mistakes are due to the sin of pride, he can find the remedy for his trouble. The remedy cannot be found by image-making and public relations, by better slogans and cleverer speech writers. It can be done only by Lyndon Johnson himself and by him only if he will face the reality and will seek to solve the problems before him rather than to fight them.

Unless he himself makes a sharp turn to break out of his entanglements, he will remain trapped. Today he has already reached the point where the critical question in American politics has become whether it is possible for *this* President to bring the war to *any* conclusion. It was the same question which in 1952 produced a Republican landslide. The country was convinced that the Democrats could never make peace. If the President does not break out of his entanglement today, it may well provoke another Republican landslide in 1968.

Because they realize this, the Democrats today are so depressed and demoralized.

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WIRE

January 11, 1967

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

Heartiest congratulations on your inspiring State of the Union Message filled with high hope and clear purpose. Confident American people will respond affirmatively and enthusiastically to your continued commitment to harness the rising star of science and technology to serve man's peaceful purposes - to expand the opportunities for human growth and fulfillment, to improve the quality of life for every American within a Great Society and to make peace and freedom secure in the world. In this effort, Mr. President, I pledge my fullest and whole-hearted cooperation.

Walter P. Reuther

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1967

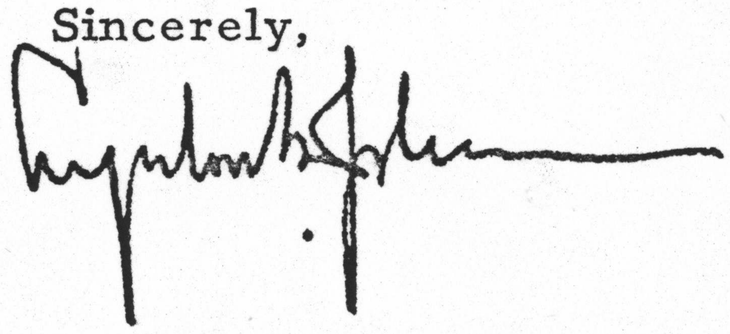
Dear Walter:

Your kind telegram gave me all encouragement to anticipate the future with a confident heart.

The state of the Union should reassure us both. We are united as a people, eager to complete our tasks, and committed to the coming of peace and a return to constructive purpose.

It will be a year of great tests for us all. I am thankful that we will face them together, determined to make new challenge yield fresh achievement for all our people.

Sincerely,



Honorable Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union, UAW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 25, 1967

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
International Union, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Walter:

The President thought you might be interested in the attached resolution, if indeed you were not largely responsible for it.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Joe

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

Enclosure

Drop in next time you are in Washington —

RESOLUTION OF TEXAS UAW LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

WHEREAS President Johnson's domestic and foreign policies merit the support of every American and

WHEREAS we, the assembled representatives of 25,000 UAW members in Texas, pledge our unwavering support of the President's program to strengthen freedom at home and abroad and

WHEREAS the achievements of the Johnson administration are many and great and his courage in leadership has moved the nation to recognize the long neglected weaknesses in our society and to chart solutions. And with strong voice he has told the world that Americans are determined to assist the weak and the menaced in other parts of the world in their struggle to win and maintain freedom and

WHEREAS we deplore the recent snide attacks on the President. The late Sam Rayburn often reminded us that any President who helped the poor and oppressed was destined to be the target of such attacks, citing Presidents Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Truman. History now adds President Johnson to that list.

WHEREAS the late President John F. Kennedy made the judgement that Lyndon B. Johnson should be his running mate. The voters of the nation overwhelmingly reaffirmed that judgement in the 1964 elections.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the representatives of the UAW membership in the State of Texas are unanimously in support of the President's legislative goals and foreign policies, and that we voice our pride in him as a man and as one of history's truly great Presidents.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AT TEXAS UAW LEADERSHIP COUNCIL MEETING
16 January 1967, Driskill Hotel, Austin, Texas

JAN 30 1967

February 2, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to transmit to you herewith a resolution adopted by the unanimous action of the International Executive Board of the UAW supporting your request for Senate approval of the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union and urging favorable Senate action. We are sending copies of this resolution to all members of the Senate and to the Press in the hope that it may be helpful and strengthen your efforts to secure ratification. We commend you for your forthright advocacy of the Convention and for your admirably sensible campaign to build bridges of understanding and commerce which can eventually reduce world tensions and create conditions favorable to disarmament and genuine peace.

Respectfully yours,

WPR:vrg
opeiu 42

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1967

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President
International Union, United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Walter:

As I mentioned on the phone, the President deeply appreciates your telegram of February 2 expressing the support of the United Auto Workers on his Message entitled, Protecting Our Natural Heritage. He appreciates this and other support he has received from your organization.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Joe

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

FEB 20 1967

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 14, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

You might find the attached information useful for your meeting with Walter Reuther.

(Signed) Charles L. Schultze

Charles L. Schultze
Director

Attachment

2/14/67

SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET EXPENDITURES
for
MAJOR SOCIAL PROGRAMS

(Fiscal years. In millions)

	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Education	1,262	2,834	4,004	4,616
Health	1,437	2,523	4,265	4,782
Welfare, labor and economic opportunity	3,278	5,051	6,124	6,536
Housing and community development, regional development, and pollution control ...	1,264	1,242	2,043	2,394
Grand total	7,241	11,650	16,436	18,328

MAJOR SOCIAL PROGRAMS

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET EXPENDITURES

(Fiscal Years. In millions)

	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Major Education Programs:				
Assistance for elementary and secondary education:				
HEW.....	$392	$1,368	$1,827	$2,000
Assistance for higher education:				
HEW.....	144	389	804	1,087
HUD.....	302	312	347	338
Assistance to science education and basic research:				
National Science Foundation..	206	368	395	455
Other aid to education.....	219	397	631	737
Total Education.....	1,262	2,834	4,004	4,616
Major Health Programs:				
Public Health Service:				
National Institutes of Health	612	739	930	989
National Institute of Mental Health.....	112	165	198	259
Other Public Health Service..	457	633	862	1,054
Social Security Administration:				
Payment to trust funds for health insurance for the aged.....	---	---	950	931
Welfare Administration:				
Grants to States for public assistance (For medical assistance).....	132	770	1,038	1,218
Other HEW health programs.....	124	217	286	332
Total, health programs.....	1,437	2,523	4,265	4,782
Other major social programs:				
Welfare, labor and economic opportunity programs:				
Department of Labor:				
Manpower Administration...	136	389	374	396
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	---	1,018	1,580	1,860

	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Other major social programs:				
Welfare, labor and economic opportunity programs---continued				
HEW:				
Welfare Administration:				
Grants to States for public assistance (For cash assistance)...	2,598	2,758	2,888	2,912
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration ...	98	202	314	373
Agriculture:				
Consumer and Marketing Service:				
Milk Program.....	95	97	104	104
School Lunch Program....	170	197	213	243
Food Stamp Program.....	20	69	138	193
FAP:				
Disaster Relief.....	31	132	82	35
Other major social programs.	130	189	431	420
Total, social programs...	3,278	5,051	6,124	6,536
Housing and community development, regional development, and pollution control:				
Interior:				
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.....	74	117	126	229
FAP:				
Public Works Acceleration...	62	88	38	---
Commerce:				
Economic Development Assistance.....	39	67	167	322
Aids to Private Housing:				
HUD.....	491	468	805	680
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	-264	-255	-130	-317
Public Housing:				
HUD.....	560	233	263	282
Urban Renewal and Community Facilities:				
HUD.....	232	449	641	1,062
National Capital Region:				
D. C.....	66	71	119	127

	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Housing and community development, regional development, and pollution control---continued				
Other	4	4	14	9
Total, housing and community, regional, and pollution programs	1,264	1,242	2,043	2,394
Grand total	7,241	11,650	16,436	18,328

January 25, 1967

METHODS OF ESTIMATING

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FUNDS FOR ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS

GENERAL APPROACH

The analysis covers only those Federal programs which make a direct impact on poverty. Only the funds which benefit the 32.7 million people with incomes below the poverty line in 1965 are counted.

The income levels used to measure the "poverty line" was worked out in a special joint study by the Social Security Administration and the OEO. The levels vary as among single people, married couples, small families and large families, etc. For example, the poverty line for a single person is $1,540 while for a family of 4 it is $3,130.

The figures are necessarily statistical estimates rather than precise accounting data. Available survey data from a number of different sources--HEW, VA, Labor, and Census--were used to estimate proportions of benefits going to the poor in individual programs.

There are three types of cases:

- Programs 100% for poor people. Examples are OEO and Indian health and education programs.

- Programs which help the poor and the unemployed through economic or community redevelopment, or special services. Examples are Economic Development Administration, Urban Renewal, Employment Service, and Youth Opportunity Center programs. In these programs only the part going to the poor is counted.

- Direct cash payments programs. These are included only in the proportion to which the payments go directly to poor people; e.g., public assistance, 100%; Social Security, 30-40%, etc.

The estimates are conservative. Only a few programs on the list are included 100%. Many other programs which indirectly help provide jobs for or serve the poor are entirely excluded, e.g., most public works and highway programs; recreation and park programs (which make it possible for poorer people to have some recreation); etc.

SPECIFIC DETAILS OF CALCULATIONS
(Keyed to detailed table, attached)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

HEW - Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs: 95% of Title I grants are included. The funds are allocated on the basis of the number of children in families below $2,000-$3,000 income level. Only 30% of other programs under this Act are counted, reflecting a conservative estimate of the amounts available to poor children.

Other: Includes parts of many programs, e.g., work-study grants (66-80%), economic opportunity grants (66%), vocational education (20-35%), adult basic education (90%), etc.

OEO - NYC, Job Corps, CAP, etc.: Includes 100% of these OEO-financed programs which have a work-training aspect. Also includes Head Start, adult literacy, and similar Community Action Program activities.

Labor - MDTA, etc.: An increasing proportion of MDTA, rising from 15% in 1963 to 60% in 1968, is counted. The program has been increasingly redirected to serve the disadvantaged. 90% of research and development program is included since almost all these activities are directed to helping the disadvantaged.

Interior - All Indian education activities are included because of abject poverty among Indians.

VA - Only 25% of the "GI Bill" is counted, plus lesser portions of veterans' vocational rehabilitation and war orphans' programs.

HEALTH

HEW - Health Insurance for the Aged (HI & SMI): Only 40% of these funds are counted, based on a special HEW study. HEW-Census data for 1964 show about 30% of aged in poverty. However, aged in hospitals served by Medicare are poorer.

Public Assistance Medical Care: 100% of outlays were included in 1960. The percentage was reduced to 95% in recent years as some States have liberalized the definition of medical indigency.

Other: Includes many programs such as grants for maternal and child health (75%), Indian health (100%), vocational rehabilitation services and facilities (90%), Hill-Burton hospital program (17%), chronic disease and health of the aged (25%), etc.

VA - Hospital and Domiciliary Care: Most of these funds go for non-service-connected care which is provided subject to a statement of inability to pay. However, we count only 30% of hospital care. 100% of VA domiciliary care is counted.

OEO - CAP, etc.: Includes comprehensive health centers and other OEO health services, all for the poor.

CASH BENEFIT PAYMENTS

HEW - Social Security: The ratio of benefits paid to the poor in the 32.7 million group will decline from 35% in 1960 to 30% in 1968 as benefits increase. If "hidden poor"--those living with relatives with higher incomes--were counted, the recent rates would be 37%, according to an HEW study. Conservatively, however, we used 30%. For the 20% benefit increase under new legislation for 1968, 40% or $1.6 billion was estimated for the poor.

Public Assistance: 100% of this strict needs test program is included.

Railroad Retirement: Only 25% is estimated to go to the poor, for this group has higher benefits than OASDI beneficiaries.

Labor - Unemployment Benefits: While all these benefits go to unemployed people, only 20% are counted in this tabulation, because a BLS study indicates the annual incomes of most of the recipients exceed the poverty guidelines (since many of them are unemployed for only part of a year).

VA - Compensation and Pensions: VA pensioners file income statements annually. VA analysis indicates that about 80% are below the poverty line. Only 20% of service-connected disabled are estimated to be below the poverty line, and 65% of survivors of service-deceased veterans.

SERVICES, ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, etc.

Agriculture - Food Programs: Includes direct food distribution (75% for the poor), food stamp program (100%), school lunch program (20-25%), special milk program (share of poor increasing from 20% to 25%), and the new 1967 child nutrition program directed solely to the poor (100%).

Other: Major components include agricultural conservation program (10-15%) and Appalachia Region conservation program (100%).

Commerce - EDA and Appalachia: Consists of community development and facilities, industrial loans, technical assistance (60% to the poor), and Appalachia development and highway system (55%), all introduced since 1960. (This is conservative since the whole purpose of these programs is to aid depressed areas. Because these programs will also benefit those in depressed areas who are not below the poverty line, we did not count them in at 100%.)

OEO - CAP and other: Covers bulk of general-purpose CAP activities in communities, including neighborhood centers, all for the poor.

HEW - Vocational Rehabilitation, Welfare Administration, etc.: Assistance to refugees in the U.S. (80%) and grants for maternal and child welfare (76-80%) make up most of this category.

HUD - Public Housing and Rent Supplements: Public housing (67%), rent supplement housing (67%). (This is also concervative since these programs are directed solely at low income groups. In some cases, however, beneficiaries have incomes which are low, but still above our strict "poverty line" definition.) Demonstration cities (50%), FNMA purchase of mortgages of low and moderate income housing (10%), and other HUD programs for the poor (5-25%).

Urban Renewal and Other: Mostly urban renewal (25%).

Interior - Services to Indians, etc.: Administration of territories, resources management, construction of schools and irrigation systems and tribal funds (all 100%).

Labor - Employment Youth and other services: Mainly general employment services (18-30%) and youth opportunity centers (80%).

Attachment

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING THE POOR
Fiscal Years 1960-1968
(Administrative Budget and Trust Funds, billions of dollars)

Category	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
Education and Training					
HEW--Elem. & Sec. Ed. Act of 1965	-	-	1.0	1.1	1.3
Other	.1	.2	.5	.7	.7
OEO-NYC, Job Corps, CAP, etc.	-	-	.7	.9	1.3
Labor--MDTA, etc.	-	*	.1	.2	.3
Interior	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VA	.1	*	*	.1	.1
Subtotal	.3	.3	2.5	3.1	3.8
Health					
HEW--Health Insurance for the Aged and Disabled (HI & SMI)	-	-	*	1.4	1.7
Public Assistance Medical Care	.2	.4	.7	1.0	1.2
Other	.2	.3	.6	.7	.8
VA--Hospital and Domiciliary Care	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4
OEO--CAP, etc.	-	-	.1	.1	.1
Subtotal	.7	1.0	1.8	3.6	4.2
Cash Benefit Payments					
HEW--OASDI	4.0	5.3	6.8	6.8	8.5
Public Assistance	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0
Railroad Retirement	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Labor--Unemployment Benefits	.5	.6	.4	.4	.4
VA--Compensation and Pensions	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4
Subtotal	8.3	10.4	12.7	12.8	14.6
Services, Economic and Community Development, etc.					
Agriculture--Food Programs	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5
Other	.2	.3	.5	.3	.2
Commerce--EDA and Appalachia	-	.1	.2	.3	.2
OEO--CAP and other	-	-	.6	.6	.6
HEW--VRA, WA, etc.	*	.1	.1	.1	.1
HUD--Public Housing & Rent Supplements	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Urban Renewal and other	.1	*	.3	.3	.8
Interior--Services to Indians, etc.	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3
Labor--Employment, Youth and other services	*	.1	.1	.2	.1
SBA (Econ. Opp. Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	.7	1.2	2.6	2.5	3.1
Totals: Administrative budget	5.1	6.8	11.8	13.0	14.6
Trust funds	4.9	6.2	7.7	9.1	11.1
GRAND TOTAL	9.9	13.0	19.6	22.0	25.6

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding

* Less than $50 million

1/19/67

FOR RELEASE AT 6:00 P.M. (EST) February 18, 1967
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1967

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AT THE BROOKLYN PREPARATORY
SCHOOL ALUMNI DINNER, BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1967

THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF PROSPERITY

There have been many discussions and debates about the "Great Society," the "New Economics," the "War on Poverty" and the other programs and policies, which have characterized the last few years since President Johnson assumed office, in November 1963.

Tonight I would like to discard those slogans and talk about the heart of the matter -- the underlying concepts on which the President has shaped his program for the American people. It is, of course, difficult to fix any one label to this, although I suppose it could be called the Johnson philosophy or Johnsonian democracy, or even, if the pundits must, the "New Democratics."

This philosophy can best be expressed in terms of six basic tenets:

First, our democratic system of Government, with its emphasis on individual achievement, human dignity and economic freedom, is the best political system yet devised by man.

Second, our Nation must be guided by an unswerving faith in the rule of law, in public order and in equal justice for all.

Third, each citizen should be given the opportunity to develop his talents to the full reach of his individual capabilities.

Fourth, wise and flexible economic policies can provide that opportunity for the vast majority of Americans -- but not every American.

Fifth, some of our citizens -- such as the poverty stricken older American and the hopelessly disabled -- will require direct financial assistance to insure a standard of living that at least meets some minimum level consistent with human decency.

Sixth, other citizens -- because of physical, economic or psychological handicaps -- require some special help to enable them to stand on their own two feet.

An understanding of these tenets is essential to an understanding of the President's programs. Such an understanding points up the innovative nature of his programs. It reveals that the President's

MORE

fundamental purpose is to bring the greatest opportunity to the greatest number who will -- and can -- help themselves.

To achieve this, the President has departed as sharply and dramatically from the New Deal principles of Franklin Roosevelt as he has from the conservative philosophy of Herbert Hoover.

The President's program hands out opportunity and self-reliance -- not money. It offers education, training, and a chance to develop skills -- not a subsistence allowance. It offers vital health care for those who must overcome the ills of the body before they can be useful and productive citizens -- not lonely days of survival in the ward of a public institution.

An understanding of these principles clearly shows that the President's programs are not isolated, unrelated pieces of legislation. They are part of a larger design to bring to every American the opportunity to be himself and to stand proudly before his fellowman on his own two feet. To the extent that Government programs -- economic as well as social -- can help achieve this, the Johnson programs are designed to do just that.

The problems of Hoover and Roosevelt were the problems of a deep and often unyielding economic depression -- the problems of one out of every four Americans out of work, of tens of millions of Americans who were working but at pitifully low wages. In those days the drastic surgery needed was the direct payment and welfare programs -- short-range emergency stopgap investments -- rather than long-range investments in human beings. And yet in 1939 -- unemployment was still at 17 percent.

The problems today are the problems of prosperity, when most of us are living better than any people in history. But they were not so clearly problems of prosperity only three years ago when the President was fighting for the New Economics. The New Economics proposed that if more money were returned to the private sector by lowering taxes, real profits and wages would rise, lift the standard of living for millions of Americans, and in turn increase Government revenues. These increased revenues would permit the long-range investments needed to help, on a permanent basis, those Americans trapped by poverty, disease and despair.

The tax policies -- as well as the other fiscal policies within the President's control -- were boldly conceived and fulfilled the highest expectations of their proponents. Unemployment dropped to a point below 4% in 1966 and remained there throughout the rest of the year. Today, it stands at 3.7%. 74 million Americans are at work. They are bringing home higher paychecks than ever before.

For the first time in many years, the country has achieved strong and unparalleled prosperity on a continuing basis -- a record that now extends into its 72d consecutive month.

However, during the past several years, it became increasingly clear that basic economic policy could not solve the problems of those citizens left behind by economic progress.

MORE

In very general terms, those citizens comprise two groups:

-- those who are unable to make their own way in this world because of conditions beyond their control, and

-- others who, with some special help, can come out of poverty and off the welfare rolls, thus gaining the satisfaction and self-respect that accompanies self-sufficiency.

The first group consists largely of the poverty-stricken senior citizen and the hopelessly disabled -- who are beyond the reach of training or education programs and even current medical treatment.

For this group, the President has proposed an increase in social security, veterans pensions and public assistance. This will give them a fair chance to live at minimum levels of human decency and dignity. Two years ago the President proposed and the Congress enacted Medicare for those over 65. He is now asking that Medicare be extended to the totally disabled to make their lives as comfortable as possible.

Those are the underlying principles behind the President's recommendations for:

-- A 20% increase in social security benefits; with a 59% increase for those now receiving the lowest payments

-- The establishment of minimum levels of payments for those on public assistance and welfare.

-- A 5.4% increase in pensions for over 1.4 million disabled veterans, widows and dependents.

-- The extension of Medicare to the 1.3 million permanently disabled Americans under 65.

There is much talk of guaranteed incomes of minimum amounts of money that every human being should receive. A great deal of this conversation overlooks the fact that if the Congress passes the President's proposals, many Americans, who are unable to earn sufficient money to live even at the lowest level of human dignity, will begin to receive meaningful annual incomes.

There is another group in our society, however, who are working at very low wages, unemployed or living in poverty -- but who are capable of helping themselves if they are given an opportunity to do so.

For those receiving low wages, the President has proposed and the Congress has enacted a new minimum wage law to add 9 million new workers to the 32 million already covered.

For those who need special help to launch them on the road to a self-sufficient life of meaning and productivity, the President has proposed substantial and timely investments in their education and training.

MORE

Surely, for example, it is far wiser to invest $600 a year in a Head Start child than to leave him to the welfare rolls at a cost of thousands of dollars a year for most of his adult life.

Most of us here tonight were blessed and fortunate as youngsters. Our schooling was paid for by our parents. There was good food in our homes. We had all the warm clothing we needed when a cold winter struck. But today, there are millions of children and young people under 16 who do not have parents or relatives or even friends to help feed them, or clothe them, or send them to school.

These are the people to whom the President has directed so many of his programs:

-- Head Start is replacing the conviction of failure with the hope of success for hundreds of thousands of needy pre-school children and their parents -- over 500,000 this year alone.

-- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act will invest billions of dollars in schools in slum areas, and pockets of rural poverty. Today, 7 million needy children are receiving the benefits of better classrooms and better teachers.

-- One million young Americans, who would otherwise not be there, are in college this year because of federal grants, scholarships or loans under the Higher Education Act. This is one out of every six students in college today.

-- The Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, a vastly expanded Manpower Development and Training Act and other programs are today training almost one million young men and women.

We are learning that when you give a man a hand-out alone, he is likely to stay poor. But when you give him new skills, he can get a job and rise from poverty.

Three years ago, most of these programs did not even exist. Now, they are providing new skills, new ambitions and new opportunities to young people who might otherwise have been silently waiting in a dingy tenement to receive their welfare checks, or condemned to an adulthood of trouble with the law.

Many of our critics say: "This is all fine, but this is a free country and so long as we have welfare programs, rather than work, millions of people will prefer to sit home and stay on the welfare rolls."

People remain on welfare rolls for three reasons:

1. They are completely unable to participate in the mainstream of society because they are very old or have a totally disabling physical or mental handicap over which they have no control.

MORE

2. They are so mired in the swamp of hopelessness that they believe there is no point in getting a job or training or education because they "have absolutely no chance to make it."

3. A few simply do not want to work.

I have told you how the President is attempting to reach the first group. By definition, they are incapable of helping themselves. It is a matter of simple Christian justice that the society in which they live is obliged to support them. This Administration has taken a wide-ranging series of measures -- such as increased social security payments and Medicare -- to provide just this help, so they may at least live in this prosperous and affluent society with dignity and self-respect.

For the second group, we have tried to create a sound economic climate in which jobs are plentiful so that any person in this country who is willing to work can enjoy the fruits of his labor. We are providing training and education programs to open new doors of opportunity. And for those who have borne the bitter chains of discrimination, this Administration has passed landmark Civil Rights legislation -- and proposed another bill this year.

All of these proposals are stirring ambition born of hope in those thousands of persons now moving from public assistance to private employment.

For those who simply do not want to work -- and there are far fewer than most middle-class Americans think -- the President has proposed amendments to public assistance and unemployment compensation laws. In over-simplified terms, these amendments provide:

-- a sufficient level of subsistence for an individual while he is on the welfare rolls or without a job, so he will not lose hope or sink into the despair of poverty.

-- a series of incentives to require those individuals capable of being job-trained to take that training and to receive the necessary medical care to make them employable, if they wish to continue receiving benefits.

It may take a great many years before we fully recognize the magnitude of the changes that have been set in motion.

A child in a Head Start classroom in Chicago will not be a productive citizen for at least a decade and a half.

The poor four year old in a Los Angeles slum who, under the President's new "early treatment" program, gets an eye examination and then glasses to help him read and learn will not be a scientist until 1990.

MORE

But for thousands of Americans, some of these changes will come faster:

-- As a young man out of rural poverty completes college under a federal Opportunity Grant and then goes on to become a certified accountant.

-- As a teenager from Detroit, months ago lost and confused, gets a new skill and a good job when he leaves his Job Corps training course.

******

These programs -- and many others like them -- are investments designed to help us move toward a better America. They are conceived in the recognition that hope is the mother of ambition and opportunity is the seed of responsibility. They are providing that hope and that opportunity for millions of Americans who have been left behind in the march to abundance.

END

FEB 27 1967

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1967

I am enclosing a* copy of "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," a report to President Johnson and the Nation by his Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Because of his concern about crime, the President appointed the Commission eighteen months ago, as part of his program to develop a National Strategy against crime. The broad new legislative program which the President proposed to Congress earlier this month should help put this strategy into action.

The Commission's mandate was to examine all aspects of crime and to recommend ways in which America might meet its challenge. This report makes more than 200 specific recommendations for preventing crime, for improving the operations of the police, the courts and the correctional agencies and for mobilizing government and private support for these tasks.

The report embodies the findings of a Commission composed of distinguished men and women from many professional backgrounds and many parts of the country. It reflects the work of an outstanding staff and hundreds of expert consultants from all relevant fields. I hope you will give it your close attention.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Chairman

* check bottom of Bd. minute bookcase for this document.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Lanthier,

The President was looking through some of his pictures today and thought you might like to have the enclosed.

Juanita D. Roberts
Personal Secretary
to the President

FEB 27 1967

[original in photo collection]

March 2, 1967

Miss Juanita D. Roberts
Personal Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Roberts:

Since Mr. Reuther's schedule requires his being out of the city for an extended period, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging receipt of the photographs you so kindly forwarded. I know he will be happy to add these to his collection.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Otha Brown, Secretary to
Walter P. Reuther

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STRAIGHT WIRE March 19, 1967

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

I have been advised that a question has been raised concerning extension of the adjustment assistance provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, which are due to expire June 30, 1968.

UAW support for the U.S.-Canadian Automotive Trade Agreement, as well as for trade liberalization generally, has been and will continue to be conditioned on protection for adversely affected workers and their families. The transition to an integrated U.S.-Canadian auto market has not been completed, and the jobs of U.S. auto workers therefore will continue to be in jeopardy after June 30 of this year.

On behalf of the UAW, I respectfully but urgently request that you include a call for extension of the auto adjustment assistance provisions in your forthcoming message to Congress on trade legislation.

Walter P. Reuther, President
International Union, UAW

F

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1967

Dear Walter:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 4 on behalf of the UAW, recommending that Arnold Ordman be reappointed as General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

He appreciated receiving your endorsement of Mr. Ordman and the assessment you gave of his performance as General Counsel. You may be sure that your views will be given the fullest consideration in reaching a decision on this matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John

John W. Macy, Jr.

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

APR 18 1967

F

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1967

Dear Walter:

Please convey to Rabbi Hirsch, Robert Benjamin, and all those who have joined with you in the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, my deep appreciation for the resolution adopted at your April 11th meeting.

Our Nation faces no problem more serious than that of bringing our poverty-ridden citizens into the mainstream of American progress. The continued support of organizations such as yours is our best hope for achieving this critical objective.

With appreciation and warm best wishes,

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Hope you can come

Come by to see me soon —

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
Chairman
Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

R

RECEIVED
APR 20 1967

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1967

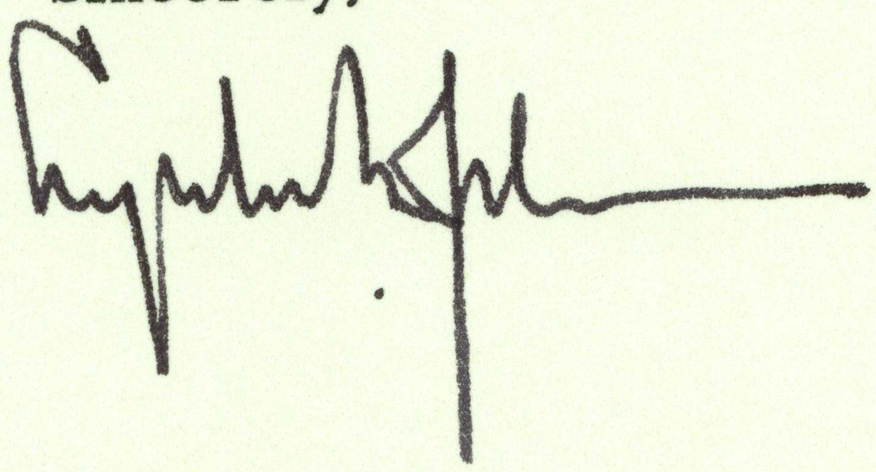
Dear Walter:

Your telegram made me so happy. Your efforts on behalf of equal opportunity are so much entwined with the progress we have made.

Your public statement of support of my Equal Justice Message should help to make our dreams a reality.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Honorable Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union, UAW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan, 48214

FEB 23 1967

Editorial Page

The Detroit News

Published Daily and Sunday by The Evening News Association

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PETER B. CLARK, President and Publisher
EDWIN K. WHEELER, Exec. Vice Pres., Gen. Manager
MARTIN S. HAYDEN, Editor

LBJ Urges Reform and Change

Latins Drag Feet

"You cry out for change, for what Franklin Roosevelt called a New Deal, and you don't want it imposed from above. The task is yours. It is your duty to take the lead in self-improvement. And the United States, as a ready partner in this effort, has to warn you the pace of change is not fast enough."

That declaration alone by President Johnson before 19 Latin American leaders conferring at Punta del Este, Uruguay, justified his mission. That needed to be said. The Latin American leaders are a schizophrenic group. They want American dollars and technical help and easier trade deals. Yet as soon as Americans act in response, the Latin leaders both resent our "intrusion" and express fear of gringo dominance.

If we candidly strike a balance between the state of Latin America six years ago when the John Kennedy Alliance for Progress was launched and today, the result does not inspire confidence or optimism. True, the militant threat of spreading Castroism has receded, though the missile showdown, not the Alliance, caused that. True, there have been some social reforms. But nowhere near enough has been accomplished. The Alliance charter made social reform respectable. Despite the lip service to it, reform has been only patchily practiced.

The Alliance called for establishment of democratic government everywhere. Fourteen of the 19 signatories to its charter had been constitutionally elected. Yet today, as J. F. Ter Horst, our Washington man with Mr. Johnson at Punta del Este, stressed, the military rules or wields primary influence in 11 nations. And generally the military are allied to the autocrats who oppose change.

Even allowing for the threat of armed revolt, Latin America's military expenditures of half as much again as the $1 billion annual aid from the United States are out of line. Maybe the hungry peasant wouldn't know what butter is, but all those guns will not win him the better life he demands. The conference agreed that unnecessary arms spending must be eliminated. But no standards were set, no uniform limits outlined. Each nation is still free to buy those shiny new jets and heavy tanks.

Mr. Johnson adopted the right attitude. He kept, as far as possible, in the background. He heard Ecuador condemn his Vietnam policy — "which means less aid for us" — and he must have reflected the Reds will have difficulty in charging this was a conference of American satellites.

The President also refused to promise a blanket deal for tariff concessions to Latin America or to untie our loans from their basic Buy American provisions. The Latins have their problems, but the President has his too. He is trying to strike a tariff deal with Europe and he has a recurrent balance of payments difficulty. Both issues affect U.S. policies toward Latin America.

Mr. Johnson's pragmatic approach is that the problems can be solved only by the Latins, though with our aid. They must have the will for change, otherwise change will come violently. They must dilute traditional autocracy, press on with reform and not expect American aid to do a job they funk doing themselves.

WIRE

April 28, 1967

W. Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Regret most sincerely other commitments will prevent my being at the White House Swearing-In Ceremony for Miss Betty Furness on May 1st.

q

Walter P. Reuther, President
INTERNATIONAL UNION, UAW

May 1

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WESTERN TELEG

APR 28 1967

WUY525 WUA049 SSF088 DE LLR024 (B WWY090) WWZ1 GOVT NL PD
THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 27
WALTER P REUTHER (DONT FWD)
INTL UNION UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS 8000 EAST JEFFERSON
AVE (TL ZXM) DET
PRESIDENT JOHNSON CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE
ON MONDAY, MAY 1, 1967, AT 12:00 NOON, TO ATTEND
THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY FOR MISS BETTY FUNESS, SPECIAL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS.
PLEASE PRESENT TNIS TELEGRAM AT 11:45 A.M. ON
MONDAY AT THE NORTHWEST GATE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.
WOULD YOU PLEASE CONFIRM YOUR ATTENDANCE BY RETURN WIRE
W MARVIN WATSON SPECIAL ASST TO THE PRESIDENT
.

843A EST APR 28 67

regret

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1967

Dear Walter:

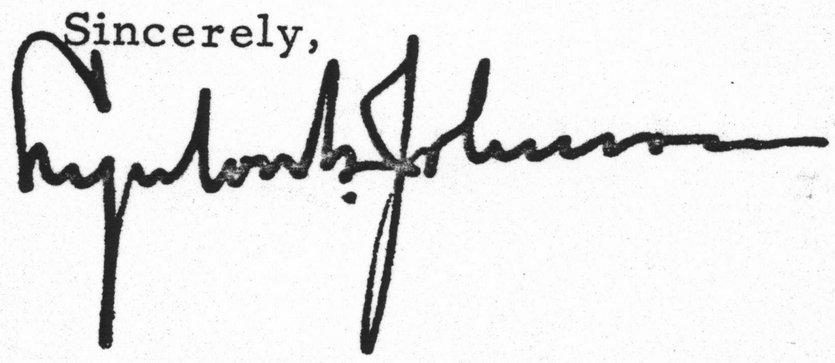
Your appreciation of my efforts at the Punta del Este conference is most generous and kind.

I value it most as an affirmation of the partnership we have so long enjoyed in seeking brighter opportunity and higher standards for all the hemisphere.

That personal alliance will continue to sustain the larger effort of international cooperation to which we are pledged, and to which our Latin associates can look with enlarged confidence and expectations.

With gratitude and warm good wishes,

Sincerely,



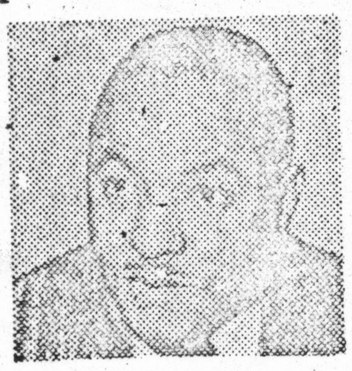
Honorable Walter P. Reuther
President
International Union, UAW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Carl T. Rowan

Rips 'Tiresome Liberals' on Their Vietnam Stand

WASHINGTON — Those moralists of the "new left" who are the architects of the "spring mobilization" against U.S. policies in Vietnam have demanded an audience with President Johnson.

And with surprising arrogance for people who shout from street corners how they deplore violence and want to make the world safe for love, they hinted at some pretty mean reprisals if the President snubs them.



Carl T. Rowan

Mr. Johnson may or may not see the radicals. His decision won't really matter, for Mr. Johnson is not going to listen to them. The truth is that the utopians and self-styled idealists are so intoxicated by their own incantations against America, their own rebellious outbursts against society, that they aren't even listening to each other.

ON CAMPUS AFTER CAMPUS in recent weeks I have listened to these new leftists. I hear much indignation, but no sign of a program that will change anything. I hear an abundance of the new cliches of morality, but no sign that the radicals know anything about history or human nature.

They proclaim endlessly their hatred of injustice and want to destroy everything that smells of it; but they express an arrogant aloofness from all the tools and mechanisms through which men might build just institutions.

They ridicule the old reformers like Hubert Humphrey and Paul Douglas as "tired liberals."

I am inclined to call the new radicals the "tiresome liberals," but in many respects they are not really liberals. They are slaves to the dogma of rebellion. Their intolerance of dissent is matched only by the fuzzy "patriots" of the extreme right.

THE RIGHT-WING HATERS at least offer the excitement of contesting a menace. But the new radicals offer only the boredom of their utterly righteous posture, of their haughty assumption that all nonreactionaries who will not join them in heaping one-sided vituperation on the United States, or in desecrating the flag, have become "compromisers with evil" or have "sold out" to the affluence the radicals supposedly reject.

I wish this weren't true. For no society is worth a damn without zealots, moralists, people with a fire burning in their bellies. But every decent cause must have spokesmen who are not tongue-tied by illusions of their own superior goodness — tongue-tied, that is, in the sense that they cannot carry on a dialog with the "horrible" people who have the power to change things.

Heaven knows we need liberals who can carry on a dialog with Lyndon Johnson. Afflicted with no shortage of human sensitivities, the President is inclined to feel contempt for those who display unremitting and unthinking hostility toward him and to develop growing rapport even with those blinkered advisers who think the failures of forces can be reversed by the application of more force, if they display "loyalty."

THE MILITARISTS know that even a half-hearted pat on the back often wins more influence than a zealous kick in the derriere.

But the anti-Vietnam radicals long ago abdicated all the positions of meaningful influence. Do they really think Lyndon Johnson is going to listen to those who have publicly excoriated him as a "buffoon" and a "murderer"?

Whether they are received at the White House or not, the fact is that the new leftists are now in a position to influence Hanoi and Peking, but not Washington. And their influence on the Communist capitals is likely to be in the direction of causing them to miscalculate and opt for a longer military struggle.

If anybody persuades Lyndon Johnson not to approve military moves that might produce a wider war embracing China and others, it will be the "tired liberals."

It has been said that the new radicals are all heart and no mind. The old liberals may be lacking in heart these days, but they still have going for them some cerebral assets and a certain savoir faire.

SECRET POLL

Labor Ranks May Drop LBJ In '68

By VICTOR RIESEL

WASHINGTON — A worried national labor leadership now knows why there are chain-reaction rebellions amonst millions of their rank and file.

It took a secret poll — for which they paid — by the John Kraft opinion sampling organization actually to reaffirm what the land's most famous union chiefs already suspected.

Most of their rank and file just don't know them except as headline names and newsphotos taken in some distant metropolis or capital.

The Kraft poll disclosed that there is a vast chasm between the leaders and the new class — mostly the youth of the nation. That's why the rank and file has rejected more than one out of every 10 compacts negotiated with their employers by their leaders.

The Kraft survey startled the leadership for political reasons as well as for the internal problems it raised.

Unless the trend is reversed, the AFL-CIO's political experts believe the rank and file will not follow labor's leadership in the 1968 presidential campaign.

Should this happen, they

Riesel

say candidly that President Johnson will be defeated.

And with him will go many of the liberal "friends" on whom the American labor movement depends for legislative power up on the Hill.

★ ★ ★

"THE KRAFT POLL basically shows," said one high AFL-CIO official who helped arrange it, "that the younger members of the trade union movement are under 30. They have no memory of the depression, World War II, or the Korean War, for that matter. They don't remember the time when there were virtually no vacations, no automatic pay increase, no hospitalization. They are little aware of the long trade-union battles and they take for granted all those juicy contracts and always expect more."

This problem is not new to Walter Reuther, half of whose 1.5 million members are under 29. Swiftly this is becoming a problem even to the man of the hustings, I. W. "Abe" Abel, president of the United Steelworkers.

"Our members, young and older, are united," he said the other day. "But you can search mighty carefully through the Burns Harbor (Indiana) Bethlehem Steel plant and you won't find many — or even one — over 30. About a quarter of our 1.1 million members now are in that young age bracket."

What to do to build bridges to the young, only a few of whom are the mellow-yellow banana skin crowd?

There's one labor leader — an old shortstop — who's trying new tactics to mix with the new society. Recently he went out to some of his Pennsylvania shops. They knew he was coming, so they baked some cakes. They picketed him with signs saying, "Welcome, rookie of the year." They danced in the aisles in some plants. They got one mayor to give him the keys to the city.

He is Louis Stulberg, "rookie" president of one of the land's — and the world's — most influential policy-making unions, the International Ladies Garment Workers. He's been in office just one year — successor to the illustrious and perpetually peppery Dave Dubinsky.

★ ★ ★

"THEY" are part of the 455,000 members of this union which mans and ladys the thousands of shops that make every stitch of female clothing for a huge $15 billion dollar market.

"I'm a traveling salesman, now," says Lou Stulberg. "I've been through New England and I'm returning. I've gone into New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This is just the beginning. Right now I'm covering half our membership, personally — going into the plant, listening to my people's problems. Sure I shake hands. Sure I'm delighted when a cutter comes up and says, 'Thanks Mr. Stulberg for shaking hands right in the shop.'

"You can bet I'll continue it across the nation until I get to all our people. I want to see what's doing in every corner of our union."

Perhaps the rest of labor should let the ladies garment leader set the fashions in leadership.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1967

Dear Walter:

Because of your concern for the American consumer, the President wanted you to have copies of his remarks at the swearing-in of Betty Furness and the Executive Order relating to the President's Committee on Consumer Interests and the Consumer Advisory Council.

This Executive Order should be of interest to you since it upgrades the President's Committee on Consumer Interests to Cabinet level and continues the Council. As a result eight Cabinet members and the head of a number of agencies will serve on the Committee. Formerly the members were of Assistant Secretary or equivalent rank.

We believe that this action will substantially increase the effectiveness of the Committee, and thus insure that the consumer viewpoint will be heard more clearly than ever before in the councils of the Federal Government.

Sincerely,

Joe

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

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
International Union
United Automobile Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Enclosures

MAY 8 1967

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 1, 1967

Office of the White House Press Secretary

- -

THE WHITE HOUSE

President Johnson today issued an Executive Order elevating the President's Committee on Consumer Interests to the Cabinet level and continuing the Consumer Advisory Council.

Miss Betty Furness, the new Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, who was sworn in today, is the Committee Chairman.

Serving on the Committee will be eight Departmental Secretaries and the heads of a number of Federal agencies. Under the original Executive Order which established the President's Committee in 1964, members were Federal officials of Assistant Secretary or equivalent rank.

"This upgrading," the President said, "will substantially increase the effectiveness of the Committee, and thus insure that the consumer viewpoint will be heard more clearly than ever before in the councils of the Federal Government."

Members of the Committee are: the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Order also continues the Consumer Advisory Council as a group of not more than 12 individuals from outside the Federal Government who shall be appointed by the President. Length of membership on the Council has been extended to two years initially, with subsequent members serving staggered terms. The role of the Council remains to "advise both the President and the Committee on matters relating to the consumer interest."

The Council members will be appointed shortly.

# # #

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY MAY 1, 1967

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED
AT THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF MISS FURNESS
TO BE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT ON
CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(AT 12:10 P.M. DST)

THE PRESIDENT: Miss Furness, Members of the Cabinet, Members of the Congress, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

Often I find it very useful at a swearing-in exercise to have a little biographical information.

Somehow I don't believe that will be necessary today.

Betty Furness has, however, never held Federal office before. But she is known to millions of people in this country.

Now she is about to embark on a public career. She is about to become the advocate of the American consumer in the highest councils of her government.

She will speak for the housewife in the marketplace, who must provide her family with good food at reasonable prices

-- for the mother who must protect her children from unsafe products;

-- for the father who must buy for his family on credit, and who should be told what that credit is costing him.

We have made great strides in the safeguarding of the rights of consumers during the past three years.

Consumer was a word that was hardly known in our American language three years ago. Today it is on everyone's tongue.

It is something everyone is interested in. It is something that we have concentrated on in trying to make everyone in America aware of.

We have made great strides, I think, in safeguarding the rights of the consumer during the past three years. I want to acknowledge and express appreciation not only to the American people for their support but to the American Congress for their foresight and their willingness to endure criticism, even editorial comments at time, in the passing of measures.

We have put on the statute books

-- the Truth in Packaging Act, to require that products carry clearly and carry honestly information about their contents;

-- the Child Protection Act.

Normally we talk about these things on their 50th anniversary or their 100th anniversary, as we did about the Commissioner of Education the other day.

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But I think this morning Miss Furness would like to have me recount just some of the duties she will have:

-- to keep our children safe from the hazardous toys.

We have put on the statute books

-- the Traffic and Highway Safety Acts, to help us reduce the shameful toll of lives that have been lost on our highways.

We have put on the statute books

-- greater insurance protection for the savings on deposits made by our citizens.

There is still much more to be done and Betty Furness has agreed to help us do it.

We still have to secure a law that will give the installment buyer a clear statement, honest statement, of the interest charges that he will pay.

We still have to guard those who invest in tracts of underdeveloped land against sharp and dishonest practices.

We still have to safeguard the public by insuring that natural gas pipelines are just as safe as we are capable of making them.

We still have to strengthen our protection of the public's interest in private pension and welfare plans, and in mutual funds.

We still have to protect consumers from hazardous fabrics, and to reshape our laws that deal with dangerous household products.

These efforts may not seem so dramatic as many great foreign and domestic programs that we have had. But they are, I think, absolutely vital to the health and safety and to the security of the American family.

Betty Furness has been traveling throughout this country. She has been learing what is most on the minds of the homemakers and the individual consumers. She has been talking to both theconsumers and the producers.

I think since her announcement she has been visiting some grocery stores and buying some clothing.

She knows that a healthy relationship of the mutual trust and respect is critical in everything that we do. In doing these things she is going to be wearing three Easter bonnets, three different hats: she will be Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs to the President; she will be Chairman of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests; she will be Executive Secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council.

To help her wear those hats as effectively as possible I have had the lawyers draft an Executive Order that we think will greatly strengthen the Committee on Consumer Interests,

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including on it for the first time the principal officers of the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and the principal agency heads of this government.

This will give the Committee increased authority in carrying out the consumer program.

It will strengthen the voice of the consumer in the council of government.

Betty, I know we are not giving you much time to catch your breath. Before the week is out you are going to have a real baptism. You will be testifying before a Senate Subcommittee.

I never wake up in the morning but what I am not thankful to George Washington for setting a precedent and making it very clear that Presidents would not have to do the same thing.

So we are glad to welcome you aboard. We appreciate the fact that you were weilling to respond to your President's call.

We drafted you for this place. We know we didn't make a mistake.

We are looking forward to working with you. I predict that some day we will meet in this room on an anniversary date and point with pride to the leadership that you have provided.

END (AT 12:15 PM EDST)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 1, 1967

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11136, RELATING TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS AND THE CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, Executive Order No. 11136 of January 3, 1964, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The consumer's interest is the American interest, for we are all consumers. In filling the needs of our daily lives, we are direct purchasers of two thirds of our total national production.

"The success of our competitive economic system depends on the furtherance of the consumer interest. And it is our free marketplace, working for the benefit of the individual, that has given to the American consumer the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

"The consumer has four very basic rights in that marketplace--the right to be informed about the products he buys; the right to choose between several varieties of those products; the right to be protected from unsafe products; and the right to be heard in the highest councils of government.

"It is our job to assure the preservation of those rights. To do so, we must have the cooperation of business and industry, as well as of the consumer. They are all integral, interacting, indispensable elements of our economic system. They must have mutual trust, mutual respect, and a mutual dedication to a sound and healthy America.

"NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"PART I. PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS

"SECTION 101. Establishment of the Committee. (a) There is hereby established the President's Committee on Consumer Interests (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee'.)

"(b) The Committee shall be composed of the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs; the Chairman of the Council of Economic Adivsers; the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity; the Attorney General; the Postmaster General; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Agriculture; the Secretary of Commerce; the Secretary of Labor; the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; and such other Government officials as the President may designate.

"(c) The Chairman of the Committee shall be the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs. The Chairman shall direct and supervise any staff employed by or detailed to the Committee.

"(d) When matters are to be considered by the Committee which affect the interests of Federal agencies the heads of which are not members of the Committee, the Chairman of the Committee shall invite such agency heads to participate in the deliberations of the Committee.

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"SEC. 102. Functions of the Committee. (a) The Committee shall study the plans and programs of Federal agencies affecting consumer interests. The Committee shall make recommendations to the President on questions of policy relating to consumer affairs; may conduct studies of matters related to consumer interests; and shall encourage and assist Federal agencies to accomplish effective coordination of plans and programs affecting consumers.

"(b) In carrying out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Committee shall, as far as may be practicable, advise Federal agencies with respect to the effect of their respective plans and programs on consumer matters, and may suggest to such agencies procedures which the Committee believes will better protect consumer interests. Such plans and programs may include, but shall not be limited to, those relating to (1) the scope of Federal action in consumer matters, and (2) cooperation with the States and their local subdivisions and with private organizations and individuals in areas of consumer interest.

"SEC. 103. Assistance and cooperation. (a) The Federal agencies headed by the officers composing the Committee shall, as may be necessary for effectuating the purposes of this order, furnish assistance to the Committee in accordance with Section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 31 U.S.C. 691).

"(b) Upon request of the Chairman of the Committee, each Federal agency shall, to the extent consistent with law, furnish information, data, and reports needed by the Committee to accomplish the purposes of this order.

"(c) All Federal officials, in carrying out their statutory responsibilities and programs, shall be mindful of the objectives of this order, and shall take such measures, consistent with their authorities and available funds, as will assist in effectuating the consumer programs with which they are concerned.

"(d) The Department of Labor shall provide administrative services for the Committee on a reimbursable basis.

"SEC. 104. Construction. Nothing in this order shall be construed as subjecting any function vested by law in, or assigned pursuant to law to, any Federal agency or the head thereof to the authority of any other agency or officer or as abrogating or restricting any such function in any manner.

PART II. CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

"SEC. 201. Establishment of Council. There is hereby established the Consumer Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the 'Council') which shall be composed of not more than 12 members appointed by the President. The President shall designate the Chairman of the Council from among its members. Initial appointments to membership on the Council shall be for two-year terms. Successors shall be appointed for terms of one or two years, as specified by the President, and all appointments thereafter shall be for two-year terms. Any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom he succeeds.

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"SEC. 202. Duties and responsibilities. (a) The Council shall advise the President and the Committee on matters relating to the consumer interest.

"(b) The Council shall advise and assist the Committee in evaluating the progress made in carrying out the functions of the Committee and recommend to the Committee, as necessary, action to accelerate such progress.

"(c) The Chairman of the Council, through the Chairman of the Committee, may request information relating to the functions of the Committee as set forth in Section 102 (a) above, and the Council, on its own motion, may initiate consideration of items which relate to carrying out those functions.

"(d) The Chairman of the Committee shall be responsible for assuring that the meetings and other activities of the Council are carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Executive Order No. 11007 of February 26, 1962.

"SEC. 203. Expenses. Expenses of the Council shall be met from funds available to the Committee. Members of the Council shall, for each day a member is engaged in meetings or is, with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee, engaged in other work in pursuance of this order, receive compensation at a rate determined by the Chairman of the Committee, and travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 3109; 5 U. S. C. 5703)."

THE WHITE HOUSE
May 1, 1967

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