

[1967?] SP

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DRAFT  
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Dear Scotty:

I read with interest and concern your column Wednesday on what you call "Johnson's Administrative Monstrosity" and decided to share some of my thoughts with you.

About a year and a half ago, the President asked me to serve as his liaison with local government. It was at about this same time that he gave birth to the concept of Creative Federalism. In this context and with the background as a Mayor of one of this country's largest cities, I began to hold conferences with local government officials. I have personally invited each mayor in the United States from a city with the population of 30,000 and above to one of several Washington and regional conferences. This has not been a sensational activity but it <sup>has</sup> ~~is~~ in fact, been a historic occurrence. No one before had given local government the opportunity to meet and discuss on a "no holds barred" manner with top officials of the U.S. Government. Similiar conferences have been held with county board members and city managers.

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These conferences have helped to create a much better understanding between officials at all ~~XXXX~~ levels of government. They have also brought to light deficiencies at all levels of government. If our goal is to attack metropolitan problems broadly and in an integrated and interdisciplinary way, then reorganization is needed to some extent at all these levels.

This is particularly true of state and local government. The structure of state government has grown up with rural dominated legislatures and the structure of local government has been the product of neglect. The point is reform is much more needed at ~~these~~ levels. *below the Federal Government.*

It is really unfair, Scotty, to say that because we are openly discussing both the deficiencies of the Federal Government--which have grown up over many decades--and deficiencies of State and local government that this is a criticism of the President. The fact of the matter is that this Administration took a far reaching step when it introduced the program planning and budget concept into the civilian side of government. Our request for legislation to create a National Data Center is equally important to bring about better management.

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Furthermore, as Charles Schultze testified last Tuesday, November 21 before Senator Muskie, we have consolidated as a result of recent legislative authority, a number of programs in HEW and under new legislation ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ we will <sup>further</sup> look for programs susceptible of consolidation in the field of ~~Public Health~~.

Above all, the Model Cities Bill is an effort to bring the situation under better control. This program, and it is really much more than just another Grant-In-Aid Program, ~~is~~ is in fact an incentive grant. An incentive to use as many programs as possible in a large area or section of a city in a coordinated manner. The result must be a total upgrading of the physical, economic, social and education phases of life in these areas.

When we at the Federal level accept a <sup>Model City</sup> plan, it will be the first example of coordination where it belongs, at the local level. ~~It will be the first example of coordination where it belongs, at the local level.~~ It will also be the first time that an agreement is made by the Federal Government to actually fund a comprehensive plan required of local government.

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Many other important management practices are taking place. For several years, we have had what is known as Federal Executive Boards in the major cities of this country. They are composed of the important Federal offices located in those cities. Until now, they have been concerned with internal management problems. At my suggestion, the chairmen of these boards have appointed committees <sup>on</sup> ~~in~~ "Critical Urban Problems". If this becomes effective we will continue the program with the Federal Executive Associations which are located in cities with <sup>1855 or</sup> ~~the smaller~~ Federal offices.

We have also pioneered and distributed to literally all of the local officials in the country <sup>3</sup> ~~^~~ catalogs of Federal programs. We are presently working on refining these so that information we have gleaned from our conferences and meetings with Mayors over the last two years will be included in these documents.

I personally have been interested in this whole field of better management within the Federal government. For years I was the Chairman of the Government Operation Sub-Committee <sup>on</sup> ~~^~~ Reorganization. Most of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission were considered by my sub-committee.

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Over the years I filed several reports dealing with reorganization of the Executive Branch. In addition to that, my subcommittee brought about methods and procedures of information exchange within major agencies and on a government wide basis. This alone has gone a long way toward better management of Government.

I know that you are a student of better government, so you might be interested in a copy of a proposal which I introduced just before leaving the Senate.

It helped crystalize action by the Bureau of the Budget to commence the Program Planning and Budgeting system as well as their request for authority to establish a National Data Center. The latter is indispensable because of the need for more and better statistical information in our economy.

In the last few months, I have in a number of speeches, spoken about such things as Councils of Local government; the need for incentives to upgrade the quality of State government; the need for a National Legislative Reference Service for State Legislatures and many other factors relating to State and local government. I am enclosing for your information a number of my recent speeches in which I touch upon these matters.

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*There would  
appear to  
be enclosures  
at the bottom  
of the letter*

- NE NACO speech
- Dallas Mayors Conference
- Urban America
- Westinghouse, Philadelphia
- Nat. Legislative Leaders

(Bill Welsh - Here the Vice President suggested we add something about

his activities in chairing Cabinet Task Force on Youth Opportunity,

work on Space and Oceanography. <sup>He wants</sup> ~~He wants~~ the letter <sup>Manpower</sup> to end/with a friendly

invitation to come in and discuss the matter. He also said don't hesitate

to send him a whole package of stuff).

*EDN APPROACHING  
REC 10-12-68*

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1967

TO: Neal  
FROM: Ted

Neal, I have looked this over. I think it is not bad, although it is a little heavy on Federal and Administration orientation. I think as an article it would not be bad -- we could also use an adaptation of it for a speech draft. For this, however, it would need a great deal more life and personal anecdotal material.

*Neal*

The Johnson Administration and the Challenge of  
Administrative Federalism

When American historians of the next century look back on the 1960's, they will underscore the fact that this decade witnessed a major reshaping of our ~~Federal-State-local~~ relationships. ~~And no one has shaped this development more or understood it better than the President of the United States.~~

*his* ~~Johnson~~ *Humphrey* The Administration's theory of federalism began with an emphasis on urgently needed programs--on developing them and securing their enactment. Thanks to the remarkable success of these efforts, the focal point of attention now has shifted to improved administration in the field of ~~Federal-State-local~~ relations.

To those with a sense of history, this shift from creation and innovation to consolidation and effective implementation should come as no surprise. But to those who know (and knew) the need for a vigorous national response to the pressing needs of our citizens in the cities and in the countryside, of our ~~States~~ and localities, the program emphasis had to come first. This response produced a series of landmark legislative triumphs; it also produced management difficulties, in part, because the Administration's determined dedication to the partnership theory of federalism meant that the new programs would be jointly administered by the ~~States~~, localities, and other intermediary jurisdictions.

Legislative Triumphs

In volume alone, the legislative record of the past three years warrants examination. Nineteen basic education measures were submitted to

Congress and enacted during this period--supported by appropriations double that voted for education by all the previous Congresses combined. Twenty-six health bills were passed with more money voted for health than during the entire 168 year history of the Public Health Service. All told, some 54 new general programs were enacted, involving 160 separate authorizations and an additional \$5 billion yearly in Federal funds.

The Administration's consistent adherence to the partnership principle is clearly dramatized in this legislative record, since practically all of these new programs are intergovernmental in nature. The direct Federal-citizen approach was rejected in all but one major instance: medicare. Instead an expanded partnership approach was adopted, requiring strong States and localities and relying on joint efforts, joint planning, joint use of manpower, and joint financing to achieve the high purposes established in these programs. This collaborative approach to achieving program objectives increased Federal aid disbursements to States and localities by more than one-third since 1964. It increased the Federal aid share of all general revenue available to State and local governments by more than 6%. It resulted in a disbursement of nearly \$40 million in Federal aid to State and local governments during the past three years.

#### A New Partnership

In addition to expanding Federal aid to States and localities, the ~~Johnson-Highway Administration~~ *Great Society* has transformed the grant partnership in other major respects:

- First, increased attention has been given the fiscal needs and problems ~~and~~ confronting urban areas. In

fiscal 1968, total Federal aid to urban areas will reach \$10.3 billion--nearly three times the 1961 figure.

- Second, Federal assistance directly to all local governments has soared during the past few years--partly in response to urgent local demands and partly in an attempt to inject greater flexibility into the grant structure. In this fiscal year, \$3.8 billion out of a total \$14.6 billion fell in this category--more than double the figure for 1965.
- Third, nearly all of the recent joint action programs recognized the varying needs and unequal fiscal capacity of recipient States and localities. Apportionment formulas emphasize fiscal capacity and program need, while matching requirements generally weigh the differing abilities of jurisdictions to support the aided functions.
- Fourth, there has been an extraordinary expansion of project grants geared to stimulating new program efforts and innovations in existing governmental activities. These enactments give wide discretion and marked encouragement to States and localities to initiate bold experiments in numerous areas.
- Finally, many of these joint action programs constitute entirely new departures in tough and frequently technical program areas that hitherto had been ignored or treated in a fragmented fashion by the various levels of government. Regional economic development, the war on poverty, programs for the diverse needs of the young and the old, model cities and metropolitan development are but a few of the examples that can be cited.

A primary reliance on the States and localities, more funds for joint action programs, the admission of new members to the grant partnership, greater recognition of the equalization factor, and major pioneering joint action undertakings--these are the underlying intergovernmental themes in the programs that Congress and the Administration have recently established. When taken as a whole, they clearly dramatize the Administration's determined effort to help meet the pressing social and economic needs of the American people, while preserving the decentralizing features of our federal system.

### Administrative Troubles

While adhering to traditional principles and easing State and local financial problems, this rapid increase in grant programs has created new stresses and produced new suspicions in Federalism's already overburdened administrative network. Many of these difficulties are simply the natural byproduct of any effort to translate legislative objectives into administrative attainments. Some relate to our failure to effectively relate old to new programs. Some stem from our effort to achieve higher, more uniform levels of performance in certain program areas and this always causes difficulties. Some result from our deep concern in meeting diverse needs of whole regions, of age groups, of the poor, the disadvantaged--while relying on the more traditional, narrow categorical program approach in achieving legislative implementation. Some administrative headaches have been caused by the extraordinary manpower demands--especially in the technical and professional areas--of the newer programs. Some arise from the differing program emphases of the States as against local governments; the Federal Government has attempted to respond to the conflicting demands of both of these levels, but this conflict among the other partners has not eased the task of effective administration. Finally, some of the problems of implementation stem from the fact that some Federal agencies, a number of States and many localities have not developed the administrative capability to make effective use of many new programs.

### The Administration's Response

The Administration is fully aware of all of these problems. What is more, <sup>2</sup>it ~~has~~ done something about it. To strengthen federalism's communications

network and to develop improved liaison, high-level contact for local governments has been provided through <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ office of the Vice President and for the States through the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President. At Presidential direction, the Office of Emergency Planning has pioneered in launching a series of field trips involving several high ranking Administration officials to consult with the governors and other State officials on problems associated with intergovernmental programs. And last year, the Bureau of the Budget in conjunction with Departmental officials and various public interest groups conducted five in-depth field surveys of the problems being encountered by Governors and local officials in their relations with the Federal Government.

On last November 11, President Johnson issued a landmark memorandum to the heads of the departments and agencies to again underscore his belief that creative federalism in essence is a partnership and that improved communications is an essential feature of this relationship.

"To the fullest practical extent, I want you to take steps to afford representation of the chief executives of State and local government the opportunity to advise and consult in the development and execution of programs which directly affect the conduct of State and local affairs. I believe these arrangements will greatly strengthen the federal system at all levels. Our objective is to make certain that vital new Federal assistance programs are made workable at the point of impact. I am asking the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to work with you, with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and with other public interest groups representing State and local government in developing useful and productive arrangements to help carry out this policy."

As a follow-up to this memorandum, Federal departments and agencies are in the process of developing effective arrangements for improving their

consultation arrangements with governors, mayors, city managers, and county executives to provide them with timely information on new or changing program procedures and also the opportunity to comment and criticize. Each department and agency involved is to designate a high level official to work closely with the Executive Office on intergovernmental matters and to implement the President's memorandum at the departmental level. To aid Federal officials in developing improved relations with State and local chief executives, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has been assigned the task of establishing a reference service. When called upon, the ACIR will arrange for advisory panels to consult with Federal officials. If used effectively, this positive step taken by the President should bridge a basic communications gap that has hindered effective intergovernmental administration.

Improved coordination is a second major theme of the Administration's effort to strengthen the implementation of intergovernmental programs. Nearly all of the actions geared to developing an improved communications network will inevitably strengthen the bases for greater coordination. In addition, other innovations should be noted.

First, there has been a definite strengthening of the role of the Bureau of the Budget in this critical area. Its line of communications with State and local representatives has been beefed up. Its field trips and numerous surveys of problems associated with intergovernmental problems are beginning to pay off. But above all, Budget now clearly has an intergovernmental focus that in the months to come will be one of the major forces prompting reform in the Federal administrative sector.

Second, the landmark Model Cities legislation of last year has significant implications for those concerned with the problems of coordination. This

program, of course, constitutes a new strategy for meeting the needs of individual cities and neighborhoods within cities. It marks the first major Federal effort to treat the social and physical causes of urban disintegration as a part of a single problem. It will help communities to plan and carry out coordinated comprehensive programs large enough to remove blight and offer social services from a variety of sources. Two types of assistance will be available: (1) the complete range of all existing Federal grant-in-aid programs relating to human and physical renewal; and (2) supplemental grants to help finance any project activity within an approved locally developed demonstration program. In these two ways eligible cities are given wide discretion to develop their own locally tailored plan of urban attack. This experimental Model Cities program clearly will require a degree of coordination of Federal programs never attempted or achieved heretofore.

Third, at the metropolitan level, the Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 provides major new weapons in the battle to achieve more orderly areawide development through improved management of Federal grant-in-aid programs at the Federal level and at the level of the individual area involved. This legislation authorizes metropolitan expeditors to provide information and assistance when the localities involved desire such assistance. It requires review of applications for Federal assistance under a range of metropolitan development programs by an areawide agency composed of or responsible to the locally elected officials. This review and comment requirement will go far to developing representative areawide institutions concerned with improved coordination, better comprehensive planning, and with common sense ways of dealing with the problems of chaotic urban growth. Finally, this legislation would authorize

an innovative program of supplementary grants for effective metropolitan planning and local implementation of areawide program plans. The supplementary grants for metropolitan development facilities along with the planning requirements of this new program will be a major factor in strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of metropolitan areas to coordinate and to direct significant intergovernmental development activities in the metropolitan area.

Another dimension of the Administration's battle to reduce interlevel conflict was the President's memorandum of last September instructing seven departments and agencies to take steps to coordinate development of planning efforts to avoid antagonisms and duplication. The President called for the fullest coordination in fixing the boundaries of multijurisdictional planning units assisted by the Federal Government and stated that such boundaries should be consistent with established State planning districts and regions. This Presidential directive was geared to ending what had become a major source of jurisdictional tension. Through these and other ways the Administration has sought to strengthen the bases of improved coordination in intergovernmental programs.

Closely linked to the broad themes of improved communications and coordination is the equally significant problem of grant consolidation. As the earlier analysis of recent grant developments suggested, the number, complexity, and fragmentation of Federal grants-in-aid, in and of themselves, have added to the administrative problem and severely impeded efforts to develop improved communications and coordination. This narrow categorization tends to reduce authority of policymakers at all levels--with respect to basic budgeting and programming decisions.

In short, it tends to enhance the position of professional and functional government people. Last year, Congress and the Administration took a major step in reversing this trend with enactment of the Comprehensive Health Services Act of 1966. This legislation, which has not received the publicity it deserves, makes it possible to merge some 16 previously separate health grants by combining operational grants with health planning assistance to State governments. Wide discretion is given to the States to develop their own comprehensive health planning and services programs. As a follow-up to this effort, the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is now examining the whole spectrum of categorical grants in HEW with a view to recommending consolidation and simplification. In time, other Departments will join in this critical effort to overhaul and consolidate grant programs.

On still another intergovernmental administrative front, the Administration has pioneered in attempting to achieve greater decentralization of decisionmaking within the Federal establishment. HEW's Secretary Gardner and HUD's Secretary Weaver are making an all out effort to buttress the authority of the regional offices of their respective Departments. If successful, this would lead to improved liaison with State and local officials, speedier processing of grant and loan applications, and a meaningful limitation of the wide discretion that program specialists now enjoy. It should be recognized at the outset, however, that this battle will not be easily won, since far too many officials at all levels and for a variety of reasons prefer to do business in Washington.

The President's Call for Total Partnership

Improved communications, greater coordination, more consolidation, and genuine decentralization, these are the underlying themes of the Administration's energetic effort to "see to it that the new programs work effectively," as President Johnson put it in his State of the Union message. In this message which dealt so largely with intergovernmental relations, the President underscored the fact that some of the new programs "do not yet have the capacity to absorb well or wisely all the money that can be put into them," and that "administrative skills and trained manpower are just as vital to their success as dollars." He warned that "we must continue to strengthen the administration of every program if...success is to come--as we know it must." Administration sponsorship and Congressional enactment of ten reorganization plans and the creation of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation were cited as major efforts in this direction. Further, he promised that "every program will be thoroughly evaluated" and that "grant-in-aid programs will be improved and simplified as desired by many of our governors and local administrators." As has been indicated, much already has been done to revamp the review process.

Equally significant, however, the President called for "a more effective partnership at all levels of American government." He warned that:

Federal energy is essential, but it is not enough. Only a total working partnership between Federal, State and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, each responsible citizen. Each State, county and city needs to examine its capacity for government in today's world. Some will need to organize and reshape their methods of administration--as we are doing. Others will need to revise their constitutions and their laws to bring them up-to-date --

as we are doing. Above all, we must find ways in which the multitude of small jurisdictions can be brought together more effectively.

Intergovernmental Administration--An Intergovernmental Problem

In short, more effective cooperation among the levels of government has become a paramount goal of this Administration. The drive for better communications, improved coordination, greater consolidation and meaningful decentralization can only become effective if all levels collaborate in seeking their implementation. This clearly means that States and localities must assume their full share of the burden of upgrading intergovernmental administration and equipping themselves for mounting management responsibilities of this age of administrative federalism. This means more than the capacity to use effectively grant-in-aid programs; although it involves that. It means above all, the development of an administrative capability which permits these jurisdictions to meet their own rapidly expanding program responsibilities.

Real reforms on the intergovernmental administrative front cannot be achieved by the Federal Government alone. The nature of contemporary intergovernmental relations dictates a full fledged effort at all levels. For this reason, the States and localities must launch their own attack on the enemies of bad management: bureaucratic pluralism, haphazard and largely functional planning, the short supply of fully professional personnel, and archaic administrative and fiscal procedures. Congress and the Administration can be sympathetic to these efforts, but the basic job of mounting and sustaining an effective drive against these threats to effective management can only come from the jurisdictions that possess the constitutional and political authority to cope with them.

Public administration in a federal system is never a simple task. A certain amount of inefficiency is always a byproduct of a system that takes

pride in its diversity and steadfastly adheres to the decentralized principles of its constitutional and political life. Our goal then must be less friction, less conflict, less duplication and all within the context of a partnership that is fully collaborative.

This Administration and the Congress by word of deed have done much already to meet some of the more glaring problems on the management front. Many States and municipalities have taken parallel action. But all governments must continue and expand this effort if the mounting needs of the American people are to be met.

Nearly nine score years ago, James Madison wrote:

"It is too early for politicians to presume on our forgetting that the public good, the real welfare of the great body of the people, is the supreme object to be pursued; and that no form of government whatever has any other value than as it may be fitted for the attainment of this object. . . .

Madison here was arguing for the adoption of the Constitution and the development of a "more perfect Union." Circumstances have changed but our "supreme object" is the same as his and our view of the Union is also his. Like the Founding Fathers, we must innovate if the great promise of the Preamble is to be preserved for subsequent generations of American citizens.

## MAILINGS STATUS REPORT

April 25, 1967

### 1. NAHRO speech

call in to Frank Irwin (110-2003) re labor (call Mark Roberts, AFI-CIO, if this doesn't produce OK list)

to call: Eiler for political, National Council of Churches (544-2350) for Protestant clergy, Seliga (213-678-4500) of NCWC (737-7474) for R.C.

when # decided, then we can go ahead in obtaining from NAHRO reprint, getting envelopes, etc.

### 2. HEW program books

AIP can supply ca. 3300 names (within one or two weeks)  
700 extra can be hospital administrators  
Ventura will handle entire mailing

### 3. NLC legislative conf. speech

can get mailing list through Commerce (Clark)  
Commerce will address envelopes  
Pritchard won't have time to edit speech

### 4. Ad. Executives speech

call in to Paul Taylor (also checking through Frank Hall) re status of speech print

### 5. Westinghouse & DNC speeches

memo to Eiler from Neal re editing speech & obtaining mailing list  
envelopes ordered from Edna R.

### 6. LBJ messages

Quality one in office, cities one on way from NDP office  
covering letter to be approved  
mailing lists to be obtained  
envelopes ordered from Edna R.

### 7. ACIR--moving out

MEMORANDUM

April 25, 1967

TO: Neal Peterson

FROM: Pat Ansley

SUBJECT: mailing list for mailing of NLC legislative conf. speech

Talked to Howard Clark in Commerce:

1. Their list is Dun & Bradstreet and they use it on a contract basis. Our use of it (which he thinks presents no real problem) has to be slanted so that it meshes with the mission of Commerce.

2. Their total list is 430,000 but it can easily be cut several ways, by size of company, by location in a specific county, by location in a specific city.

3. They will address our envelopes for us; all we have to do is specify the size and characteristics of the list.

I think a good method of cutting the list to about 5,000 to 10,000 would be to send to those companies in all the counties in the SMSA's and then further cut off the size as above 20 or above 50 employees. Clark thinks this would do the trick.

4. The addressees will be the companies but there will be a line bringing the mailing to the attention of the company president. The president is in each case named.

5. Our contact man once we have decided everything and are ready to roll is Dave Cohen, 112-5357.

June 21, 1967

COMPILATION OF HUMOR FOR FUTURE VICE PRESIDENTIAL  
SPEECHES

From Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories (p. 66)

NO VICES, NO VIRTUES

Lincoln always took great pleasure in relating this yarn:

Riding at one time a stage with an old Kentuckian who was returning from Missouri, Lincoln excited the old gentlemen's surprise by refusing to accept either of tobacco or French brandy.

When they separated that afternoon -- the Kentuckian to take another stage bound for Louisville -- he shook hands warmly with Lincoln, and said, good-humoredly:

"See here, stranger, you're a clever but strange companion. I may never see you again, and I don't want to offend you, but I want to say this: My experience has taught me that a man who has no vices has damned few virtues. Good-day."

From Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories (p. 68-69)

DONE WITH THE BIBLE

Lincoln never told a better story than this:

A country meeting-house, that was used once a month, was quite a distance from any other house.

The preacher, an old-line Baptist, was dressed in coarse linen pantaloons, and shirt of the same material. The pants, manufactured after the old fashion, with baggy legs, and a flap in the front, were made to attach to his frame without the aid of suspenders.

A single button held his shirt in position, and that was at the collar. He rose up in the pulpit, and with a loud voice announced his text thus:

"I am the Christ whom I shall represent today."  
About this time a little blue lizard ran up his roomy pantaloons. The old preacher, not wishing to interrupt the steady flow of his sermon, slapped away on his leg, expecting to arrest the intruder, but his efforts were unavailing, and the little fellow kept on ascending higher and higher.

Continuing the sermon, the preacher loosened the central button which graced the waistband of his pantaloons, and with a kick off came that easy-fitting garment.

## DONE WITH THE BIBLE (cont'd.)

But, meanwhile, Mr. Lizard had passed the equatorial line of the waistband, and was calmly exploring that part of the preacher's anatomy which lay underneath the back of his shirt.

Things were now growing interesting, but the sermon was still grinding on. The next movement on the preacher's part was for the collar button, and with one sweep of his arm off came the tow linen shirt.

The congregation sat for an instant as if dazed; at length one old lady in the rear part of the room rose up, and, glancing at the excited object in the pulpit, shouted at the top of her voice: "If you represent Christ, then I'm done with the Bible."

From Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories (p.69)

A MISCHIEVOUS OX

President Lincoln once told the following story of Col. W., who had been elected to the Legislature, and had also been Judge of the County Court. His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm, he had a very large and mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which very frequently broke down his neighbor's fences, and committed other deprecations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning after breakfast, in the presence of Lincoln, who had stayed with him over night, and who was on his way to town, he called his overseer and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound 'Big Brindle' in order that I may hear no animadversions on his eternal deprecations"

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel wanted him to do. After Col. W. left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what the Colonel meant by telling him to impound the ox.

"Why, he meant to tell you to put him in a pen," said she.

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no in-

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A MISCHIEVOUS OX (cont'd.)

considerate one, as the animal was wild and vicious, but, after a great deal of trouble and vexation, succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow and soliloquizing, "this is impounding, is it? Now, I am dead sure that the Colonel will ask me if I impounded 'Big Brindle,' and I'll bet I puzzle him as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer and said:

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound 'Big Brindle,' sir?"

Allen straightened himself, and looking around at the company, replied:

"Yes, I did, sir; but 'Old Brindle' transcended the impanel of the impound, and scatterlophisticated all over the equanimity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that, sir?" demanded the Colonel.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," replied Allen, "that 'Old Brindle', being prognosticated with an idea of

A MISCHIEVOUS OX (cont'd.)

the cholera, ripped and teared, snorted and pawed dirt, jumped the fence, tuck to the woods, and would not be impounded nohow."

This was too much; the company roared again, the Colonel being forced to join in the laughter, and in the midst of the jollity Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went, "I reckon the Colonel won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Fine Art of Political Wit

I have heard people knocking their brains  
out against the wall, but never before heard of any-  
one building a wall expressly for that purpose.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (con't.) June 26, 1967

From The Fine Art of Political Wit

At a banquet, the toastmaster asked the main speaker:

"Shall we let them enjoy themselves a little longer or had we better have your speech now?"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)  
From The Fine Art of Political Wit

June 26, 1967

He never opens his mouth without subtracting  
from the sum of human knowledge.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Fine Art of Political Wit

(p. 106)

When his whole Cabinet with the exception of one member was against him, Lincoln mildly told the story of the drunk at the Illinois revival who slept when the preacher asked, "Who are on the Lord's side?" and the whole auditorium excepting himself rose, and who, after the preacher had then asked, "Who are on the side of the Devil?" awoke, rose, and standing there alone said, "I don't exactly understand the question but I'll stand by you, parson, to the last. But it seems to me that we're in a hopeless minority."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Fine Art of Political Wit

I still believe in the forgiveness of sinners  
and the redemption of ignorance.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 3)

Critics are not as a rule very popular with actors. But George M. Cohan always said that there was one critic that he would take his hat off to.

The critic was attending a new play that started off badly and rapidly got worse. After the first act many left the theater; at the end of the second, most of the others started putting on their coats. The critic rose from his fifth row seat, turned and faced the auditorium, and raised restraining hands.

"Stop!" he commanded in a stern voice. "Women and children first!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 6)

The musical comedy star, June Havoc, was once taken to tea at the Columbia University Faculty Club. Looking around the room at the aged occupants, the beautiful Miss Havoc sighed:

"My, my, I've never been with such a lot of extinguished gentlemen in all my life."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 7)

Years ago, George Bernard Shaw was at a party where many of the guests were dancing, including a particularly awkward couple. The gyrations of the latter were watched with awe by many present, and one of the onlookers called Shaw's attention to the pair.

"Did you ever see, Mr. Shaw, such horrible dancing?"

"Oh, that!" scoffed Shaw. "That's not dancing. That's the New Ethical Movement!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(P. 8)

A servant once ushered the actor Samuel Foote and his two daughters into a drawing room and announced the leading English comedian of his day in these terms:

"Mr. Foote and the two -- er -- er --the two Misses Feet!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (con't.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 8)

Beerbohm Tree was discussing terms with an actor whom he was quite anxious to get for his company. The man came to call while Tree was making-up in his dressing-room before a matinee.

"How much would you want?" asked Tree.

"Well," answered the actor, "at least fifty pounds a week."

Tree went on making-up and without turning from his mirror said, casually.

"Don't slam the door when you go out, will you?"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 10)

AGE

While strolling down Pennsylvania Avenue one afternoon, the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, then in his eighty-sixth year, was engaged in deep and earnest conversation with a friend. Suddenly, ~~he~~ stopped in the middle of a sentence and the friend, following his gaze, saw that he was looking at a very beautiful young girl who was crossing the street.

The Justice resumed the conversation with a sigh. "Oh, to be eighty again," he murmured.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 12)

AGE

Once a Roman lady said to Cicero that she was thirty years of age.

"It must be true," said the statesman, "since you have maintained it for twenty."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 12)

AGE

The old believe everything: the middle-aged  
suspect everything: the young know everything.

--OSCAR WILDE

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 12)

Elihu Root was discussing Theodore Roosevelt's family.

"You would think," he remarked, "that the children were continually saying their prayers. Everything they say begins 'Our Father.'"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 13)

The son of a certain bishop called on Joseph Choate, the diplomat, at his office in Washington. Choate, being very busy, asked him to have a chair, and he would attend to him presently. The boy impatiently objected to being put off.

"But, Mr. Choate," he complained, "perhaps you don't understand. I'm the son of Bishop Blank!"

"Oh," said Mr. Choate, brightly, "in that case have TWO chairs!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 13)

A mule [An elephant] has neither pride of  
ancestry nor hope of posterity.

--ROBERT B. INGERSOLL

ANCESTRY

Abraham Lincoln was confronted one afternoon by a rather large woman who was quite prominent in society and who was chairman of many women's clubs.

"Mr. President," she began in a tone that indicated she was not accustomed to taking NO for an answer, "You must give me a colonel's commission for my son. I demand it not as a favor, but as a right.

Then she recounted the family's past deeds.

"My grandfather fought at Lexington," she said. "My uncle was the only man who did not run away at Bladensburg. My father fought at New Orleans, and my dear husband was killed at Monterrey."

"Perhaps, madam," Lincoln said softly, "your family has done enough for the country. It is time to give somebody else a chance."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 16)

General Israel Putnam was addressing some new recruits in the Revolutionary Army and saying that he only wanted willing fighters.

"Now, boys, if there are any of you who are dissatisfied and who want to return home, they can step six paces out in front of the line."

Then after a pause, he added, "But I'll shoot the first man who DOES step out."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 18)

When the French writer, Edmond About, was serving his term in the army, he and a friend of his were sitting at the barracks gate one day when a small boy passed by leading a donkey.

About tells that he asked the child:

"Why do you hold onto your brother so tightly, mon petit?"

"So he won't join the army," the boy quickly retorted.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 71)

As Billy Sunday paused for breath during one of his more violent sermons, a young skeptic in the congregation took the opportunity to interject a question.

"Who was Cain's wife?" he demanded.

In all seriousness the perspiring evangelist answered:

"I honor every seeker after the truth. But I should like to warn this man that he shouldn't risk salvation by too many inquiries after other men's wives."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 76)

MARK TWAIN once made the following inspiring  
New Year's resolution:

"I'm going to live within my income this year  
even if I have to borrow money to do it."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 79)

The five doctors who were attending James  
Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institute, all  
had different opinions as to what was ailing the  
English chemist.

Their dignified wrangling finally caused  
Smithson to observe:

"Why don't you perform an autopsy to discover  
what is the matter with me? I am dying to know what  
my ailment is!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 23, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 81)

General Robert E. Lee once entered the camp dispensary and caught one of the doctors admiring himself in the mirror.

"Doctor," remarked the General, "you must be the happiest man in the whole world."

"Why do?" asked the surgeon, a bit sheepishly.

"Because, sir, you are in love with yourself and haven't a rival in the whole wide world."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (CONT'D.)

June 22, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 188)

SELF-MADE MEN

A pompous, inflated Congressman once remarked to Horace Greeley: "I am a self-made man."

To which Greeley replied, "Well, sir, that relieves the Almighty of a great responsibility."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(P. 189)

TACT

Although Madame De Stael was considered one of the most brilliant women of her time, physically she was not attractive. On one occasion at one of her salons she noticed that all her male guests, except one, had deserted her when a celebrated beauty made her appearance.

Turning to the man near her she said, "Monsieur Talleyrand, I want you to answer me honestly. Were you, the beauty, and I in a small boat and it overturned in a storm, which would you save, the beauty or me?"

After a moment's thought, Talleyrand replied with a bow, "Ah, Madame, you swim so well..."

Humor for Speeches (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

From Humorous Anecdotes

(p. 193)

WEALTH

A tacit rebuke is hidden in Mark Twain's remark to a man who was envying the good fortune of Andrew Carnegie.

"But after all," said the man in a superior tone, "like all these great fortunes, Carnegie's money is tainted."

"Yes," agreed Mark, "'taint yours, and 'taint mine."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 164)

Being Vice President, one story goes, is like  
being placed in charge of answering anonymous letters.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From the Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (P. 165)

Apparently the office had its built-in anonymity even long ago, for Thomas Jefferson, who served under John Adams from 1797 to 1801 (and then went on to bigger things), said the office of Vice President would give him "philosophic evenings in the winter and rural days in the summer."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 165)

Explaining how he grew in political knowledge, Barkley once told a group, "I was told that the difference between the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was that the senators were too old to have affairs--they only have relations."

However, lest we begin thinking that the position is entirely gray and that former Vice Presidents end up selling "Forget-Me-Nots" on street corners, we should realize that it has given us a goodly share of wit and bright humor. Leading the pack by far in this respect is the colorful Mr. Barkley.

Always quick with a retort, the Kentucky Gentleman was presiding over a heated Senatorial debate between Scott Lucas of Illinois and Senator Kenneth McKellar. At least it was heated on one side, for during the colloquy Senator Lucas yawned, much to the annoyance of McKellar, who protested vehemently.

Said Barkley: "The yawn of the Senator from Illinois will be stricken from the record."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 165)

The most famous musical comedy of the 1930's, "Of Thee I Sing," touched upon the office with a light and witty hand. When the character Alexander Throttlebottom was asked to be Vice President, he backed down saying:

"Suppose my mother should find out?"

But the party leaders in the play insisted, promising that "your mother will never know about it, and in three months you'll forget all about it, too."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 166)

Barkley, at times, could be forcefully direct through humorous anecdotes about some of Congress' activities. For instance, he talked about the fact that some congressional committees may not have been quite fair in dealing with citizens it called up for testimony,

"This," he said, "is like the father spanking his son and saying, 'I'm only doing this because I love you.' And the child replies, 'I wish I were big enough to return the affection.' A private citizen, called as a witness, can be just as helpless."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 168)

A devoted Democrat, Barkley's favorite story about the two-party rivalry goes like this.

A smitten young man, in love with a beautiful girl, was in a quandary. To get the answer to his problem he wrote a letter to a woman who conducted an advice-to-the-lovelorn (some would have it loveworn) column. The letter, Barkley often told big galleries, went like this:

Dear Miss Helpful:

My intended wife knows that my sister is a prostitute and that my father is still in the penitentiary for armed robbery. She is also aware that drunkenness is rampant among my relatives. However, she doesn't know that I have two cousins who are Republicans. Should I tell her?

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.) June 26, 1967  
From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 170)

In January, 1965, when he was due to be sworn in as Vice President, Humphrey termed the move in Civil Service-conscious Washington "a new job rating."

He told reporters that when asked to become the vice presidential candidate, "I weighed the decision carefully--not long, but carefully."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.) June 26, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 171)

There have been eleven Vice Presidents who have become Presidents, including the present leader, Lyndon Johnson. Another of these who assumed the top office was Calvin Coolidge, about whom this story was told. It's a story which relegates the vice presidency to a rather insignificant and almost anonymous office.

For a time Coolidge lived in a midtown Washington hotel. In the middle of the night, the guests were routed from their rooms by a fire. When order was restored, Coolidge saw that there was little damage done so he headed back to his room, only to be halted by a raucous shout from the night manager.

"Hey, you, get back here!"

"Sir," said Coolidge, who was known to have kept a fiery temper pretty well hidden, "you are speaking to the Vice President."

"Oh, that's different. Go ahead." There was a pause as Coolidge left the desk. "Wait a minute. What are you Vice President of?"

Said Coolidge tightly, "The United States."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

Coolidge continued...

"Get back here," snapped the desk chief, "I thought you were Vice President of the hotel."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 26, 1967

From Illiterate Digest

(p. 30)

Senator Curtis proposed a bill this week to stop Bootlegging in the Senate, making it unlawful for any member while on Government property to be caught selling to another member. While the bill was being read a Government employee fell just outside the Senate door and broke a bottle of pre-war stuff (made just before last week's Turkish War). Now they are carpeting all the halls with a heavy material so in case of a fall there will be no serious loss.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.) June 22, 1967  
From American Anecdotes (p. 6)

WHY HE TALKED TO HIMSELF

Back some years ago there was a storekeeper in Stoddard, New Hampshire, who had a habit of talking to himself when alone and at other times when he thought he was alone. He was asked one day what motive he could have in talking to himself. Jacob replied that he had two very good and very substantial reasons: in the first place, he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

From American Anecdotes

(p.165)

PROGRESS

The Southern Congressman..., interviewed on his sixtieth birthday, was asked by a reporter, "You've been in Congress for a long time, haven't you, sir?"

The representative replied, "Ah shuah have. Just about twenty-fahv yeahs."

The reporter continued, "Then you've seen some might big changes, haven't you?"

And the answer came: "Yeah, and Ah've been against them all."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES

June 22, 1967

From Mark Twain: Wit and Wisdom (p. 89)

Before breakfast one morning some one asked  
MARK TWAIN if he would have a drink. He said he  
would like to but could not, for three reasons:

- 1--He was a prohibitionist
- 2--He never drank before breakfast
- 3--He already had had four drinks.

A story which ought to be new to this generation, concerns the poor old woman who fell in a fit on the hot stove and was burned to death.

"Literally roasted alive--our poor old Betsy," said her employer to his neighbor, the famous humorist.

q "And now, Mr. Clemens," continued the gentleman, "we feel that you can suggest something appropriate and touching to put on her tombstone --poor old Betsy; she served us so many years-- and literally roasted alive!"

"Well," drawled Mark, "I should think a well-known line from the Scriptures would about fit the job: 'Well don, good and faithful servant.'!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.) June 22, 1967

From Mark Twain: Wit and Wisdom (p. 92)

Mark Twain, in his inimitable way, proceeded to introduce a young doctor to his readers, and at the same time to point out the extremely stiff hurdles which a young doctor, commencing to practice, has first of all to leap before he can so much as make sure of his daily bread.

"This young doctor," he said, "stayed in our town for nearly two years, and during that time he had two patients--no, three. I know, because I attended all their funerals!"

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

From Mark Twain: Wit and Wisdom

(p. 94)

Mark Twain commented on the tendency of people in New York and the East in general to talk all the time about money matters, and contrasted it with his own home in the West, saying:

"Now, in Hannibal, Missouri, where I was brought up, we never talked about money. There was not enough money in the place to furnish a topic of conversation.

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.) June 22, 1967  
From Mark Twain: Wit and Wisdom (p. 98)

In May, 1864, Clemens accepted a position on a San Francisco paper. After six months, his editor called him in his office and said:

"Clemens, you have many talents, but upon the whole I think you had better go elsewhere, so that your genius may have wider scope.

Sam replied: "If you mean you don't need me any more, sir, why don't you say so?"

To which the editor answered: "Well, that is what I mean: we won't need you any more; you are too lazy and good-for-nothing."

Clemens looked at the editor and said with a certain condescending drawl:

"Well, you are pretty stupid; it took you six months to find out what I knew the day I came here."

The story of Mark Twain and the old lady in the Pullman should not be let die. Exhausted to the point of extinction by a very full day in Chicago, Mark boarded the night train for New York and retired to his berth at once for (as he fondly thought) a long night of blissful repose; but just as he was slipping over the border-line between waking and sleeping he heard an old lady's ~~twice~~ wistfully soliloquizing and telling herself how thirsty she was, with the regularity and persistence of a clock.

"Oh, I am so thirsty!"

At last, unable to bear the nuisance any longer, Mark got up in his night-clothes and groped his way the length of the cold, dark car to where the drinking-water was kept. Filling a glass, he carried it back to the elderly victim of loquacity and thirst. This good deed done and a payment in heart-felt thanks from the old lady duly pocketed, Mark got back into his berth and pulling the blankets up over his head with a deep sigh of relief and content snuggled down to

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

Thirsty...cont'd.)

sleep. But just as the sandman was bending over him a now all-too-familiar and accursed voice began to excalim and kept it up at minute intervals the rest of the night:

"Oh, I WAS so thirsty!"

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 23)

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT won four elections, more than anyone in history. His critics disapproved of his running for re-election after eight years in office, terming him a dictator among other things. They said he wanted to be king. However, he ran the third time in 1940, and won.

While campaigning, he discussed the situation with a voter who explained his psychology of voting and politics this way:

"I voted Republican the first time you ran because I liked your opponent. I voted Republican the second time you ran because I didn't care for your thinking. And I'll vote Republican this time, too, because I've never had it so good."

June 21, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 37)

When ANDREW JACKSON was dishing out patronage appointments, one editor, who was being neglected, criticized the caliber of men being named to important posts.

Jackson, who believed that the men could honestly do the job, said, "Say to him, before he condemns the tree, he ought to wait and see the fruit."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 21, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 38)

While he was under attack for a "mistake," Theodore Roosevelt told the critics, "The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 21, 1967

From The Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 44)

THOMAS JEFFERSON said, "The whole of government consists in the art of being honest."

HUMOR FOR SPEECHES (cont'd.)

June 22, 1967

From the Wit and Wisdom of the Presidents (p. 61)

"Education, the ploughing and the planting of human thought, produces the universal food of human progress." -- THOMAS JEFFERSON


MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1967

TO : NEAL PETERSON

FROM : PAT  ANSLEY

SUBJECT: CURRENT INVENTORY OF SPEECHES

We have in 504 PNB:

- 700 Legislative Leaders (11/66)
- 2500 Urban America (9/13/66)
- 8500 Westinghouse (10/26/66) (1500 committed to Paul Carlin)
- 1400 Quality of American Government (1967) (Pres. message)  
(ca. 1000 will be sent to NACO)
- 400 Urban and Rural Poverty (1967) (Pres. message)

In Distribution Center:

- 6000 Better Living in Great Cities (5/24/66)
- 7000 Better Cities for Tomorrow (6/13/66)
- 3600 Center of Our Society: The American City (Rog cannot  
identify this one)

Requests are being processed on:

- Reprint (6000) of Private Enterprise and the City (1/26/67)
- 20000 of Councils of Governments speech (4/67)
- 10000 of National League of Cities Speech (3/14/67)
- 20000 of Pacific Conference Speech (5/67)

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1967

TO : WALLY BAER

FROM : PAT ANSLEY *Ansley*

SUBJECT: INVENTORY OF SPEECHES

I. On hand:

6000 Better Living in Great Cities  
7000 Better Cities for Tomorrow  
~~4~~ 6000 Westinghouse Speech

II. On order:

2500 Private Enterprise and the City *9/12/*  
20,000 Councils of Government Speech- *ready*  
20,000 Pacific Conference on Urban Growth *9/22/*  
10,000 NLC Legislative Conference Speech *10/2/67*

III. To order:

20,000 NAHRO Speech  
50,000 Combined NLC-NACO Speech *9/14/*

The first group is available immediately and could be reprinted in the desired amount by perhaps the first part of October (except Westinghouse).

The second group should all be available around the middle of September. It might be possible to request additional copies and not need change the due date.

*2221  
7/2/67*

The final group has not yet been ordered. The NAHRO speech will be printed outside and probably could be available within a few weeks of placing the order. The NLC-NACO combined speech (from last week's conventions) will be rushed through in a few weeks according to Neal. You could request additional copies of these too I believe.

Let me know what you'd like and I'll try to supply it within your deadline.

Attached are the speeches listed. Please return them as about half are our only office copy at present.

9/1/67

MEMORANDUM

TO: June

FROM: John Rielly

approximate

Would you check the/length of the following speeches:

President Kennedy's speech at American University.

President Johnson's speech at Ann Arbor on the Great Society. ✓

President Johnson's speech at Howard University on Civil Rights. ✓

And an average Senator Fulbright speech (we have some in the files). ✓

You don't have to count these exactly but just get some fairly rough approximation of their length.

*don't have  
the  
did anyone*

*1/27/68  
note*

*James  
M  
Hess  
JHR*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
IN  
DOMESTIC AREAS .....

October 1967

- I. Arts and Humanities
- II. Cities
- III. Civil Rights
- IV. Crime Control
- V. Consumer
- VI. District of Columbia
- VII. Education
- VIII. Environmental Control
- IX. Health
- X. Jobs
- XI. Natural Beauty
- XII. Poverty
- XIII. Rural America
- XIV. Transportation

## ARTS AND HUMANITIES

### I. Legislation

- National Arts Cultural Act
- National Foundation on Arts and Humanities (1965)
- National Museum Act of 1966

### II. Benefits

- In Humanities 287 fellowships awarded in 187 colleges and universities in 44 states and D.C. (\$1,846,814)
- 2,648 government employees have participated in National Institute of Public Affairs over past 5 years.
- In 1967, 55 times as many Americans attended museums as attended institutions of higher education.
- In Arts over 125 artists have been assisted in various fields in producing works.
- National Endowment for the Arts has assisted 50 states, D.C., Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, and Guam in developing programs, facilities, and services at community level.
  - These initiated more than 250 new or expanded arts projects 1st year; 800 estimated for this year.

### III. Proposals

- Funding for National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

## CITIES

### I. Legislation

- Urban Mass Transportation
- Housing Act of 1964 and 1965
- Distressed Homeowners Act
- Department of Housing and Urban Development Act
- Community Development District Act
- Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966
- Rent Supplement Act

### II. Benefits

(All figures cover the period from January 1, 1964 thru June 30, 1967 unless otherwise noted.)

- Enabled 1.6 million people to move into low-rent public housing.
- 147,000 acres of open space land in cities acquired for scenic, conservation, recreation, and historic preservation purposes.
- 443 urban renewal projects in 130 localities approved; federal grants in excess of \$2.2 billion.
  - 311 Basic Sewer & Water; \$151 million
  - 66 Urban Mass Transportation; \$278 million
  - 103 Neighborhood Facilities; \$29 million
  - 33,700 units - Rent Supplement; \$32 million
  - 114 Urban Beautification; \$12 million
  - 4,162 Rehabilitation loans/grants; \$11 million
- \$2,356 million total for Urban Renewal grant reservations; 25% in excess of \$1,875 million as of December 1960.
- \$86 million in 701 planning assistance grants as compared to \$13 million approved as of December 1960.
- All but \$18 million of \$133 million in open space grants made during this time.
- Public housing at an all time high of 835,000; as of December 1960, this total was only 593,000 units.
- 72,000 units of low rent housing for elderly; only 19,000 thru June 1960.
- Loans in excess of \$1 billion to finance 226,000 college housing accommodations amounts to 80% of that for 10 1/2 years between Spring of 1950 and end of 1960.
- \$163 million in public facility loans in this period exceeds by nearly 85% all loans from August 1955 to end of 1960.

---48,400 low income families in housing units under FHA is  
79% of entire volume since inception of program  
in late 1961.

---116 million people are estimated to have benefited from HUD  
assisted programs during this time.

III. Proposals Currently Under Consideration

---Model Cities Appropriation for 1968.

---Rent Supplement Appropriation

## CIVIL RIGHTS

### I. Legislation

- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

### II. Benefits

- More than 552,000 Negroes have registered to vote in the 5 Southern states where Voting Rights Act had greatest impact.
- 12.5%+ of the Negro children in 17 Southern and border states are attending desegregated schools compared to an estimate of less than 1% in 1963.

These are two direct benefits. There are many more that are more indirect in nature and are covered under the other headings.

### III. Proposals

- A bill substantially similar to Title V of Civil Rights Act of 1964 aimed at protecting civil rights workers.
- A bill to extend the Civil Rights Commission to January 31, 1973.

NEGRO APPOINTEES

Updated as of August 8, 1967

(with additions)

FULL-TIME APPOINTMENTSCABINET OFFICER

Robert C. Weaver

POSITIONDepartment of Housing  
and Urban DevelopmentDATE OF  
APPOINTMENT

01/17/66

SUB-CABINET OFFICERS

Andrew F. Brimmer

Assistant Secretary of  
Commerce  
Federal Reserve Board

03/18/65

03/04/66

Lisle Carter

Assistant Secretary for  
Individual and Family  
Services, Department  
of Health, Education,  
and Welfare

02/11/66

Supreme Court

Thurgood Marshall

Associate Justice

06/13/67

Confirmed-03/30/67

Other

Walter Washington

"Mayor" of Washington, D.C.

09/6/67

<u>AGENCY MEMBERS</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Theodore M. Berry	Assistant Director, Office of Economic Opportunity	04/07/65
John Duncan	Commissioner, District of Columbia	07/31/64
Aileen Hernandez	Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	05/26/65
Samuel C. Jackson	Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	05/26/65
Samuel Nabrit	Commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission Board of Vocational Education	07/22/66 02/13/67
William L. Porter	District of Columbia Public Service Commission (Reappointed)	11/03/66 04/28/67
Carl T. Rowan	Director, United States Information Agency	02/27/64
Hobart Taylor	Director, Export-Import Bank	09/08/65
Roger Wilkins	Director, Community Relations Service	01/24/65

AMBASSADORS (including United Nations)

POSITION

DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Samuel C. Adams, Jr.	United States Representative to the 5th Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations	04/19/67
Mercer Cook	Ambassador to Gambia	05/18/65
Patricia Harris	Ambassador to Luxembourg	06/07/65
Clinton Knox	Ambassador to Dahomey	07/09/64
Marjorie Lawson	United Nations District of Columbia Crime Commission	09/11/65 07/26/65
James Nabrit	United Nations	08/25/65
Elliot P. Skinner	Ambassador to Upper Volta	05/27/66
Hugh Smythe	Ambassador to Syria	07/22/65
Franklin Williams	United Nations Ambassador to Ghana	10/20/65

<u>JUDICIAL BRANCH</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Harry T. Alexander	District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	11/03/66
Richard R. Atkinson	District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	11/03/66
William B. Bryant	U. S. District Judge for the District of Columbia	07/12/65
John D. Fauntleroy	Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	06/28/67
Austin L. Fickling	District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	09/30/66
A. L. Higginbotham	U. S. District Judge, Pennsylvania East	03/17/64
Thurgood Marshall	U. S. Supreme Court Solicitor General	08/11/65
Wade W. McCree	U. S. Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit	09/07/66
Merle M. McCurdy	U. S. Attorney, Ohio North	10/16/65
Luke C. Moore	U. S. Marshal, District of Columbia	03/04/67
Constance B. Motley	U. S. District Judge New York, South	01/24/66
Cecil F. Poole	U. S. Attorney, California North	06/09/66
Aubrey Robinson	District of Columbia District Court	11/03/66
Spottswood Robinson	U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia	11/03/66
<i>Damon Keith</i>	<i>District Judge Michigan</i>	<i>12/67</i>

JUDICIAL BRANCH (contd)POSITIONDATE OF  
APPOINTMENT

Joseph Waddy

District of Columbia  
District Court

03/04/67

James L. Watson

U. S. Customs Court

03/07/66

<u>ADVISORY</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Marian Anderson	Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Commission	05/24/65
	National Council on the Arts	12/16/66
Sen. Edward W. Brooke	National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders	07/29/67
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark	National Council on the Humanities	01/27/66
Lawrence A. Davis	National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty	09/28/66
Cleveland L. Dennard	Adult Basic Education	01/24/67
Albert Dent	Commission on Presidential Scholars	05/23/64
G. Franklin Edwards	Member, National Capital Planning Commission	05/07/65
Ralph W. Ellison	American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	01/21/67
	JFK Center for the Performing Arts	02/23/67
Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy	Study Commission for Providing Facilities for Visitors to the Nation's Capital	02/02/67
		<i>member of the City Council.</i>
Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr.	District of Columbia Crime Commission	07/26/65
Luther H. Foster	American Revolution Bicentennial Commission	01/21/67
Dr. John H. Franklin	Board of Foreign Scholarships	01/27/66
Mrs. Frankie Freeman	U.S. Civil Rights Commission	09/15/64
Alexander Fuller	Equal Opportunity in Housing	08/19/65
Vivian Henderson	National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty	09/28/66
Adelaide Hill	National Council on Humanities	01/27/66

<u>ADVISORY (contd)</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Kara V. Jackson	National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty	09/28/66
John H. Johnson	National Advisory Council, Office of Economic Opportunity	01/28/65
	National Advisory Commission on Selective Service	07/02/66
George Jones	President's Committee on Mental Retardation (Reappointed)	05/11/66 07/06/67
Vernon Jordon	National Advisory Commission on Selective Service	07/02/66
Bernice H. Martin	Federal Reformatory for Women, Board of Visitors	04/07/65
Jeanne L. Noble	Commission on Presidential Scholars	05/23/64
	National Advisory Commission on Selective Service	07/02/66
James B. Parsons	President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice	07/26/65
A. Philip Randolph	National Advisory Council, Office of Economic Opportunity	01/28/65
John Sengstacke	Board of Governors, United Service Organizations	04/28/65
Mabel Smythe	Special Representative, United Nations - UNESCO	10/17/64
Asa T. Spaulding	Board of Vocational Education	02/13/67
Juanita Stout	Special Representative, Kenya	10/17/64
Mrs. Moddie Taylor	Annual Assay Commission	02/05/65
George L. P. Weaver	Board of Vocational Education	02/13/67
Aminda Wilkins	National Advisory Council on Extension & Continuing Education	02/04/66
Roy Wilkins	National Advisory Commission Civil Disorders	07/29/67

ADVISORY (contd)POSITIONDATE OF  
APPOINTMENT

Stephen Wright

National Advisory Commission  
on Libraries

09/09/66

Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Automation Commission  
National Advisory Council  
Office of Economic Opportunity

01/28/65

02/03/65

MILITARYPOSITIONAPPOINTMENT

Benjamin C. Davis, Jr.  
Major General, USAF

Chief of Staff of the U. S.  
Forces in Korea, and Chief  
of Staff of the UN Commission

04/17/65

Hugh Robinson  
Major, U. S. Army

Army Aide to the President

07/15/65

WHITE HOUSE

Ronald B. Lee

White House Fellows

10/01/65

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

Associate Special Counsel  
to the President  
Chairman, Equal Employment  
Opportunity Commission

09/20/65

08/04/67

## CRIME CONTROL

### I. Legislation

- Federal Firearms Act Amendment
- Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
- President's Crime Commission
- National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws
- Prisoner Rehabilitation Law

### II. Benefits

- Law Enforcement Assistance Act has provided \$13.6 million in grants to state, local and other non-profit criminal justice agencies or institutions.
- Number of federal racketeering prosecutions has more than doubled; from 262 in 1963 to 609 in 1966.

### III. Proposals

- Firearms Control Act
- Safe Streets & Crime Control Act of 1967
- Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967
- Right of Privacy Act of 1967

## CONSUMER

### I. Legislation

- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
- Securities Act Amendments of 1964
- Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966
- National Commission on Food Marketing
- Traffic Safety Act
- Highway Safety Act

### II. Benefits

- The major benefit derived by the people in this area is the education of the consumer. An awareness of consumer problems has come to the fore.
  - There are 3000 USDA County Extension Offices
  - 20 States have Consumer Fraud or Protection Agencies
  - In past 3 years, consumer bills have been introduced in every state.

### III. Proposals

- National Commission on Product Safety
- Flammable Fabrics Act Amendments
- Truth in Lending Bill
- Wholesale Meat Act of 1967 (will affect 15% of all meat)
- Interstate Land Sale Disclosure
- Medical Devices Safety
- Electric Power Reliability
- Natural Gas Reliability
- Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure
- Mutual Funds

## EDUCATION

### I. Legislation

- Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.
- Vocational Education Act of 1963
- Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (vocational education)
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965
- Higher Education Act of 1965
- National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965
- Economic Opportunity Act of 1965
  - Work-Study Programs
  - Adult Basic Education
- National Defense Education Act of 1958 Amendments
- Library Services and Construction Act of 1964
- Nurses Training Act of 1964
- Health Professions Educational Assistance Act Amendments of 1965.

### II. Benefits

- Construction
  - \$1.7 billion in grants and loans in past 3 years allows colleges and universities to construct classroom and laboratory space for more than 1.5 million additional students.
- Vocational and Rehabilitation
  - Enrollment in federally aided programs of vocational and technical education has increased 4.5 million to nearly 7 million since passage.
  - More than half a million disabled persons have been rehabilitated into productive lives during the past 4 years. The fiscal '66 total was nearly 25% above the '64 figure.
- Special Projects
  - An estimated 9 million disadvantaged children were helped by special education projects during 1966-67 school year....nearly a million more than during the previous year. 17,481 local school districts have developed 22,173 special programs.
  - 82,061 elementary and secondary teachers and related specialists received training in NDEA institute programs for advance study since summer of '65.
- 642,000 students have been enrolled in Adult Basic Education.

## ---Loans and grants

---900,000 needy college students benefited this year from federally financed and insured loans, education opportunity grants, and work-study programs. During current school year 1,175,000 will benefit; nearly 1/3 more than in '66-'67 and more than double the 500,000 helped in 1965-'66 school year. (Figures represent an unduplicated count.)

---1,400,000 National Defense Student Loans have been made since academic year beginning in fall 1963. 410,000 receiving loans this past year attend 1700 colleges and universities. This reflects an 8% increase in number of participating institutions in the past 3 years. Since fiscal 1964, over 100,000 loan payments have been cancelled for borrowers who have become teachers.

---191,000 students participated in College-Work Study Program during first half of 1967 earning an average salary of \$700 to help meet their college expenses. An estimated 285,000 students have been helped since program began during 1964-65 spring semester. 1700 institutions have participated.

---Approximately 1000 Teacher Corps interns have worked with an estimated 250,000 disadvantaged children in 111 school districts in 29 states.

## ---Libraries

---111,700 public school libraries have been started or expanded in fiscal 1966; nearly 43 million children and teachers benefited.

---Nearly 2000 colleges and universities received more than \$24.5 million to strengthen library resources this year.

---Number of persons served by libraries receiving assistance under Library Services and Construction Act increased from 65 million in 1965 to 85 million in 1967 for a 30.8% change. These public libraries have been aided with over \$180 million in federal funds during the past 3 years.

III. Proposals

---Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments

---Higher Education Act Amendments of 1967

---Teacher Corps Extension

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

### I. Legislation

- Clear Air Act of 1963 Amendments
- Water Pollution Control Act
- Water Quality Act of 1965
- Clean Air Act Amendments of 1966

### II. Benefits

- Since January 1964 more than \$379.4 million were granted to help municipalities build 2411 sewage treatment plants. These projects will improve 18,400 miles of streams serving 17 million people.
- Federal actions to abate pollution have been instituted in 15 areas in the last 3 1/2 years. Some 316 municipalities and 386 industries are involved. Elimination of pollution in these areas will improve water quality for approximately 45 million people.
- The 15 programs now under way involve 76% of the land area in all 50 states and about 85% of the population

### III. Proposals

- Air Quality Act of 1967
- Rat Extermination Act of 1967

## HEALTH

### I. Legislation

- Social Security Amendments - Medicare
- Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964 (Hill-Burton Act)
- Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964
- Community Health Services Extension
- Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965
- Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965
- Allied Health Professions Act of 1966
- Child Protection Act of 1966
- Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act Amendments
- Health Service Personnel
- Medicare Extension

### II. Benefits

- Medicare
  - More than 19 million covered under the hospital insurance part.
  - 17.7 million covered by supplementary medical insurance.
  - Estimated 4 million have been treated in hospitals.
  - More than 5 million have received physicians' services.
  - 5 million in-patient admissions (more than 4 million have more than 1 admission). \$2.4 billion for care.
  - 6831 participating hospitals
  - 26 million bills received ; 90% for doctor's services.
  - 200,000 received \$60 million worth of post-hospital care in skilled nursing homes.
  - Over 230,000 received \$13 million worth of home health service.
- 31 million children have been vaccinated under the Vaccination Assistance Act in operation 4 years.
- Clinics for mentally retarded children aided by Federal funds increased from 80 to 134 from 1963 to 1966 and the children served rose from 27,000 to 40,000.
- Over 85,000 beds have been added in hospitals and nursing homes during past 3 1/2 years.
- Over 54,000 students have been aided in the health professions.

---Number of coronary care units (which can reduce death rate of certain heart patients 20%) rocketed from 2 to 300.

---286 community health centers being constructed or staffed with Federal assistance soon will be in operation in areas in which 47 million Americans live.

III. Proposals now under consideration.

---Partnership for Health Amendments to Public Health Service Act.

---Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act

## JOBS

### I. Legislation

- Employment of Physically Handicapped
- Manpower Development and Training Amendments of 1966
- Manpower Services Act of 1966
- Minimum Wage Increase
- Government Organization and Personnel
- Civil Service Commission Amendments

### II. Benefits

- 422,574 members of minority groups now working for the Federal government; comprise 18% of the Federal work force.
- Negro employment has increased 18,140 or 6%; increased from 13.1% to 13.9% in the Federal work force.
- There have been over 5 million Civil Service Commission applications in the 12 months ending June 3, 1967. Doubled since 1963.
- Employment of physically handicapped has increased from 8,779 in 1963 to 17,123 in 1966.
- In 1960 there were no federal training programs; in 1963, 40,000 were receiving training; today over 1 million persons are being trained.
- Today 8 million new workers are protected by the 1966 Minimum Wage Law; 1 million more will be protected next year.
- Almost 9 million jobs have been added in the last 6 years.
- 1961 unemployment rate was 7%; today it is a record 14 year low, under 4%.
- More than 1,300,000 young people who would have been unemployed obtained summer work as a direct result of summer youth employment programs coordinated by Council on Youth Opportunity.

---Federal-State Employment Service made over 21 million  
job placements. (non-farm)

---Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose from \$2.51  
to \$2.80, and average weekly earnings from \$101.40 to  
\$112.84; an increase of over 11%.

### III. Proposals

---Civilian Pay Bill

## NATURAL BEAUTY

### I. Legislation

- Highway Beautification and Scenic Development Act (1965)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965
- Title 9 of the Housing Act

### II. Benefits

- Housing Act provides funds for open-space land and urban beautification and improvement. Projects to date have benefited an estimated 25 million people.
- 90th Congress authorized new areas for National Park Service bringing total to 259. In 1961 80 million visits were made to National Parks. This year the number is expected to exceed 145,192,000.
- Since January 1965 matching grants-in-aid totalling \$96 million have been made for 1700 outdoor recreation planning, acquisition, and development.
- In the 1 3/4 years since Highway Beautification Act, the states have programed 1205 outdoor advertising and junkyard control projects and 3001 landscaping and scenic enhancement projects.

### III. Proposals

- Scenic Rivers
- Scenic Trails
- Highway Safety and Beautification Program

## POVERTY

### I. Legislation

- The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964
- Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965
- Amendments to Economic Opportunity Act (1965)
- Food Stamp Act
- Child Nutrition Act of 1966

### II. Benefits

(All figures cover Fiscal years 1966 and 1967 unless otherwise noted.)

- Poverty programs reached an estimated 9.1 million people through February 1967.
- 837 areas are participating in 41 states and D.C. in Food Stamp program with 1.8 million participants. In 1963 only 43 projects were operating with 367,000 participants.
- Total Community Action Programs reach an estimated 5 million people per year:
  - 20,139 students participated in Upward Bound in 1966-67 school year in 220 institutions; \$27,255,257. There were 22,396 students in 249 projects in 1967-68 school year; \$28,161,285.
  - 573,000 children participated in Head Start in Summer of 1966; \$97,000,000. 456,981 children in Summer of 1967; \$101,311,630.
- As of August 31, 1967, the Jobs Corps has 39,203 youths in 123 Centers. There has been a total output of 103,006 Corpsmen. The cumulative retention rate is 75% and the placement efficiency is 69.5%. Funds obligated from fiscal 1966 through fiscal 1968 total \$670,555,694.
- Vista has had a total of 8,959 volunteers - 35,000 in Citizens Corps. In its 2 years of existence, Vista has had \$42,238,868 in obligated OEO costs. (This figure covers fiscal '66 and '67.)

- Neighborhood Youth Corps has enrolled more than 1.3 million.
- 287 Work-Experience projects since the inception in 1964; 246 are currently in operation which by the end of fiscal 1968 will have served 250,646 trainees with 763,000 dependents in 804 communities. As of July, 49,400 were in training and 171,900 had been trained.
- In fiscal '64 through '67 participation in National School Lunch Program increased from 16 million children to 18.5. Percentage of free or reduced price lunches for needy increased from 9.9% to 12%.
  - Participation in Special Milk Program grew from 91,890 institutions to 95,139. Over 3 billion half pints of milk were consumed in an average year.
  - Pilot School Breakfast Program started in January of this year served over 80,000 children in needy schools.

### III. Proposals

- Food Stamp Program
- Economic Opportunity Amendments

## RURAL AMERICA

### I. Legislation

- Agricultural Act of 1964
- County ASC Committee
- Crop Insurance Expansion
- Migrant Farm Labor Contractors
- Pesticide Registration
- Federal Farm Labor Contractors
- Food and Agricultural Act of 1965
- Rural Water Facilities
- Farm Credit Administration - Simplification of Law
- Farmers Home Insured Loans
- Rural Renewal Loans

### II. Benefits

- 3.2 million benefited from Farmers Home Administration loans during fiscal 1967; compared to .9 million in fiscal 1960.
- Federal Crop Insurance now available in 1400 counties as compared to 1096 in 1963. For 1967 crop year, \$755 million in U.S. crop production were protected; an increase of 40% over 1963.
- In 1963 net farm income totaled \$12.6 billions; in 1966, \$16.5.
- 148 rural water and waste disposal systems in 1963; 1,014 in 1966. Number of people served rose from 79,000 to 931,000 - 11 times as many.
- 5.8 million farmers and rural families now being served by REA electric. 2,202,030 subscribers now benefiting from REA telephone program.
- Over 2 million landowners in 3010 local soil conservation districts have received technical assistance.
- 38,700 landowners benefiting from income producing recreation projects (est.)
- 822 communities benefiting from watershed projects.

III. Proposals

---REA Supplemental Financing.

## TRANSPORTATION

### I. Legislation

- Federal Aid Highway Act
- Federal Airport Act Extension
- National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966
- Rapid Transit Act

### II. Benefits

- New Department of Transportation formed.
- 61,084 miles of highways have been constructed or reconstructed since the beginning of Fiscal 1965 through fiscal 1967.
- From June 30, 1962 through August 31, 1967 the Federal government assisted 2400 airport projects with \$445,621,000.

### III. Proposals

- Interstate Mileage Extension Bill
- National Highway Safety Advisory Committee Extension
- Aircraft Loan Guarantee Extension

MEMORANDUM

TO : NEAL PETERSON

October 30, 1967

FROM : PAT ANSLEY

RE : CURRENT INVENTORY OF SPEECHES

The following is the approximate number of speeches currently in print:

- 6,000 Better Living in Great Cities
- 7,000 Better Cities for Tomorrow
- 3,200 Westinghouse
- 3 boxes Urban America
- 2,500 Private Enterprise and the City
- 500 Councils of Governments
- 19,000 Pacific Conference on Urban Growth
- 10,000 NLC Legislative Conference (Communities and Youth)
- 12,000 NLC-NACO (Challenge of Our Cities)
- 800 State Legislative Leaders

To be printed:

20,000 NAHRO

Publications

Messages

Case work

Mgrl Consultants

City Reports

Speeches

Wm. W. W. W.  
Wm. W. W. W.  
Wm. W. W. W.

~~Best Paper~~

Presidential<sup>Message</sup> on the  
Quality of American Government  
1,000 copies NKE

Arts Magazine Reprint  
105 copies to Chairman  
and Executive Directors of State  
Arts Councils

HEW Program Books  
~~HEW program books~~  
3500 copies - AIP mailing  
list by HEW

Lighting for Outdoor Recreation  
Book

900 sent to Mayors  
by US Conf of Mayors  
4500 sent by National  
Recreation<sup>and</sup> Park Board Ass.

Westinghouse Speech  
2500 - sent to School  
Board Officials by  
Natl. Assoc. of School<sup>Board</sup>  
Officials

2600 - distributed <sup>by the</sup> Urban  
League

200 sent to NAACP

Tenant's Rights ~~Book~~ ~~Book~~  
1200 to Mayors & City Manager

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Neal Peterson

DATE: 11/16/67

In reply refer to:

FROM : Howard Frank *Howard*

SUBJECT: Vice President's speech inventory

Attached is speech information Ruth requested. In addition:

- (1) 2000 copies of National Civic Review article on "A More Perfect Union" by the Vice President were sent to Neal; only a few copies were kept here.
- (2) "Freedom in the Marketplace" was printed outside and handled by Neal. *- trees.*
- (3) We have in stock:
  - 2500 Urban America
  - 6000 "Better Cities for Tomorrow" (5/24/66)
  - 7000 "Better Living in Great Cities" (6/13/66)
  - 3600 "Center of Our Society: The American City"--a Presidential Message

*6.65- sum*  
*72,000*  
*NLC, ...*  
*(10-11)*  
*Neal*  
*Mr. Danahy*  
*Fri. 11/16/67*

TITLEQUANTITY - DATEDISTRIBUTION-DATE-INVENTORY

"Private Enterprise and the City"  
V. P. speech to International Newspaper  
Advertising Executives  
1/26/66

10,000 (5/8/67)  
6,000 (9/ /67)

9,500--to largest companies on Dun-  
and Bradstreet list (5/18/67)  
3,000--to HUD Public Affairs for their  
use (9/ /67)  
2,500--present estimated inventory

"The Role of the States in Urban  
Development"  
V.P. speech to Conference  
of State Legislative  
Leaders (11/19/66)

10,000 (5/ /67)

8,000--to all state legislators from  
Council of State Governments  
list (6/8/67)  
100--to South Carolina Association  
of Counties (8/8/67)  
800--present estimated inventory

"The Urban Challenge"  
V.P. speech to  
Westinghouse  
public service  
programming  
conference  
(10/25/66)

8,500

2,500--to school board officials from  
National School Boards  
Association list (7/25/67)  
250--to presidents and vice presidents  
of states and large branches by  
the NAACP (8/9/67)  
990--to national, regional and local  
offices for use of Urban League  
staffs (8/3/67)  
1,600--to Urban League National  
Conference in Portland, Oregon  
(8/11/67)  
3,100--present estimated inventory

"Councils of Governments:  
Metropolitan Laboratories"  
V.P. speech to 1st Natl.  
Conference of Councils of  
Governments (4/3/67)

15,000 (8/ /67)

14,000--to heads of high school  
departments of social studies  
from NEA list (10/20/67)  
400--to Urban Schools Conference  
(9/21-22/67)  
500--present estimated inventory

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>QUANTITY - DATE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION-DATE-INVENTORY</u>
"The Challenge of Our Cities" V.P. speech to NLC (7/31/67) and NACO (8/1/67) National Conventions	50,000 (9/10/67)	25,000--to large companies on Dun and Bradstreet list (10/6/67) 13,000--to unions of 500 members or more from Labor Department list (10/6/67) 400--to Urban Schools Conference (9/21-22/67) 11,000--present estimated inventory
"Communities and Youth: A Commit- ment to Opportunity" V.P. speech to NLC Legis- lative Conference (3/14/67)	10,000 (10/ /67) <i>me Pat coming</i>	5,000--planned distribution to National Recreation and Parks Association pending their approval 5,000--uncommitted
Pan-Pacific Conference on Urban Growth Filmed V.P. remarks (5/67)	20,000 (10/2/67)	800--to HUD International Affairs Office for distribution (11/14/67) 100--to Julius Cahn 19,000--balance planned for use by Agency for International Development and the State Department--no contact made yet
<del>N.A.H.R.O Journal Reprint of V.P. speech (3/ /67)</del>	<del>20,000 (being printed)</del>	<del>Intended for labor leaders, church groups, etc.</del>

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>QUANTITY-DATE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION-DATE-INVENTORY</u>
"Tenants' Rights"--Report on HUD-OEO--Justice Conference on legal rights (12/9/66)	unknown	1,200--to mayors and city managers of cities larger than 25,000 population from National League of Cities list (8/25/67)
"Lighting for Outdoor Recreation" a Commerce publication (BDSA)	unknown	5,000--to park officials from National Recreation and Parks Association list (8/1/67) 1,000--to mayors and city managers from U.S. Conference of Mayors list (8/2/67)
"Grants-in-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs" FY 1967 HEW	unknown	3,500--to membership of American Institute of Planners (8/8/67)
<del>"Urban and Rural Poverty"</del> <del>Presidential message</del>	1,400	1,000--to NLC 400--present estimated inventory
Congressional Record Reprint President's Key Messages and Statements on the Nation's Urban condition	72,000	65,000--to NLC list 7,000--present estimated inventory
"Quality of American Government" Presidential Message	1,400 (4/26/67)	1,400--to mayors and managers of cities of above 30,000 population from NLC list (7/12/67)

*no Pal - coming*

*ready 3/67*

*Brakoff Wood*

*Forbes 6/6/67 20000*

*Heal*

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"Tenants' Rights"--Report on HUD-OEO--Justice Conference on legal rights (12/9/66)	unknown	1,200--to mayors and city managers of cities larger than 25,000 population from National League of Cities list (8/25/67)
"Lighting for Outdoor Recreation" a Commerce publication (BDSA)	unknown	5,000--to park officials from National Recreation and Parks Association list (8/1/67) 1,000--to mayors and city managers from U.S. Conference of Mayors list (8/2/67)
"Grants-in-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs" FY 1967 HEW	unknown	3,500--to membership of American Institute of Planners (8/8/67)
"Urban and Rural Poverty" Presidential message	1,400	1,000--to NLC 400--present estimated inventory
Congressional Record Reprint President's Key Messages and Statements on the Nation's Urban condition	72,000	65,000--to NLC list 7,000--present estimated inventory
"Quality of American Government" Presidential Message	1,400 (4/26/67)	1,400--to mayors and managers of cities of above 30,000 population from NLC list (7/12/67)



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